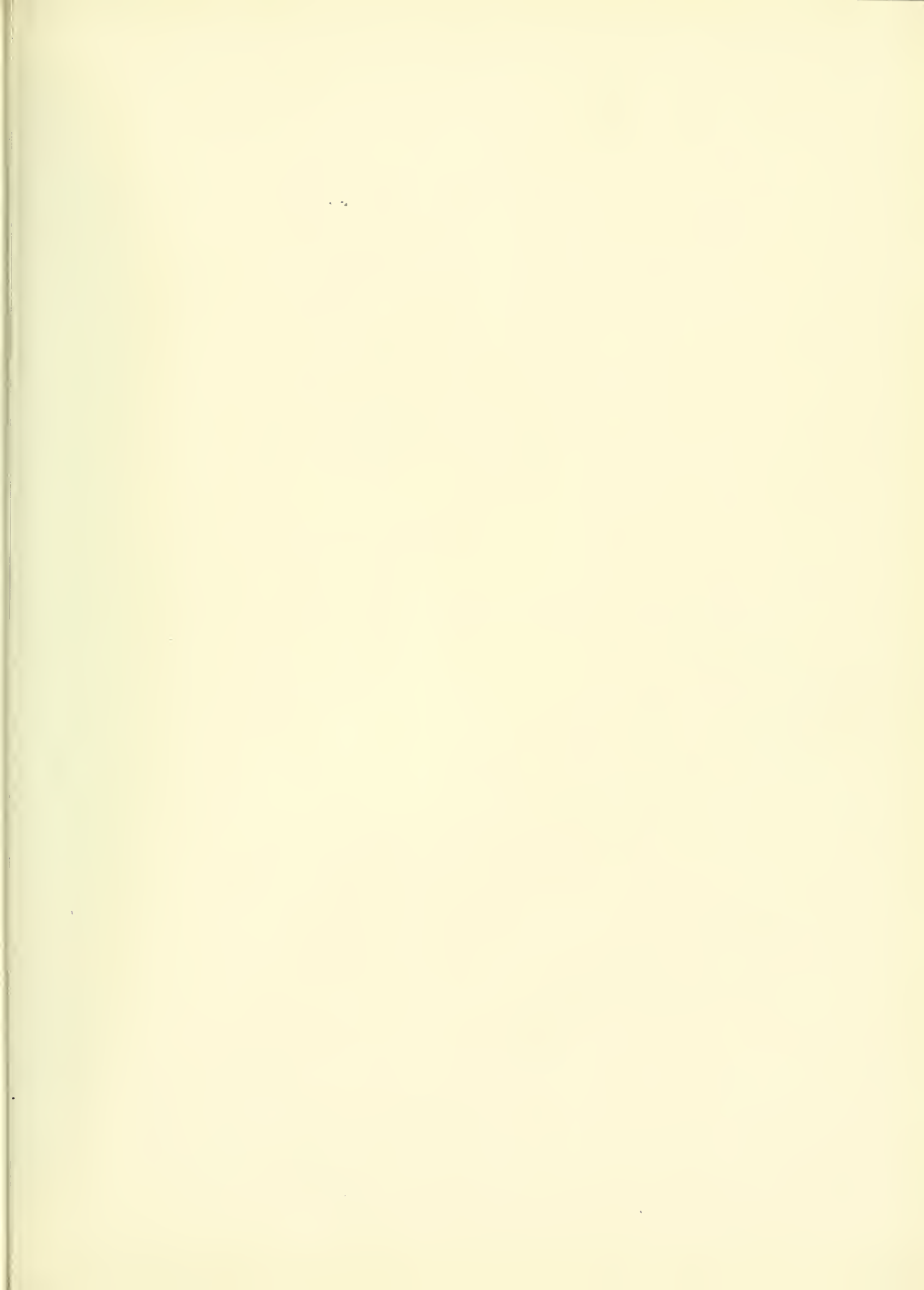


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THE
CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

The Big Issue Of 1962

WORLD TRADE AND THE COMMON MARKET



**President John F. Kennedy told the
AFL-CIO convention delegates:**

"Now, the problems that we face have been intensified by the development of the Common Market. This is our best market for manufactured products. What I am concerned about is that we shall be able to keep moving our trade into those areas. Otherwise, what we will find is that American capital, which cannot place its goods in that market will decide, as they are doing now, to build their plants in Western Europe, and then they hire Western European workers—and you suffer and the country suffers and the balance of payments suffers . . .

"Are we going to export our goods and our crops, or are we going to export our capital? That's the

question that we are now facing and I know that those of you who have been concerned about this know this to be a major problem . . .

"I am going to recommend in January a program which I hope Congress will pass which will provide a recognition of the national responsibility, in the period of transition for those industries and people who will be adversely affected."

Special Feature:

"Our Stake in Europe's Common Market" by U.S. Senator Jacob J. Javits

Also in this issue:

Special Reports on the AFL-CIO and Building Trades Department Conventions

1962

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M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

JOHN R. STEVENSON
First General Vice President

O. WM. BLAIR
Second General Vice President

R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary

PETER TERZICK
General Treasurer





THE COVER

The 4th Convention of the AFL-CIO, held in Miami Beach in December, is now a part of history. It will be remembered for many things. It seems likely that one event will be recalled far longer than all the others—it was here that President Kennedy chose to make a major policy speech on foreign trade. Around this complex question will revolve the most significant public debate since the Marshall Plan 14 years ago. Flanked by the seal of his office and the seal of the AFL-CIO the youthful President summoned the American people to new heights.



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 1

JANUARY, 1962

The January issue of *The Carpenter* is serious, thoughtful reading. As the year opens we ask our readers to read, study, think about, and discuss one of the vital public questions of the 1960s—world trade and its significance for this country.

The 4th Convention of the AFL-CIO and the 51st Convention of our own Building Trades Department stirred headlines in the daily press last month. *The Carpenter* brings you a factual account of the meeting and the role of the Brotherhood in its decisions.

All delegates and visitors to the convention were stirred by the forceful and dignified performance of AFL-CIO President George Meany. He presided over the convention with tact and taste. He guided the delegates toward wise and workable decisions. *The Carpenter* pays him special tribute this month.

Some of our regular departments do not appear this month. Their space has been taken for the convention reports.

1962 has all the earmarks of a busy, turbulent year. We pray that it will bring peace and happiness to the majority of the world. May free people have the grace and the wisdom to use their freedom and their skills to widen the areas of security for all peoples in the world.

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A Special Editorial

OUR POLICY ON FOREIGN TRADE

AFL-CIO President George Meany recently said, "You can't be a good trade unionist unless you are an internationalist. You can't be a real trade unionist unless you think of workers wherever they happen to be, and unless you realize that substandard conditions and poverty anywhere in the world are a threat to good conditions and comparatively good standards anywhere else in the world. The loss of freedom any place in the world is a threat to those who have freedom elsewhere in the world."

With this admonition in mind, *"The Carpenter"* this month takes up the controversial and complicated question of world trade and the American economy.

We call this question complicated. It has to do with figures and statistics. They often make dull reading and duller discussion. Keep in mind, however, that these figures, percentages, and statistics mean jobs, wages, bread, and housing.

We call this question controversial because in the great national debate, which will take place around this question in 1962 many voices and many views will be heard.

In the closing weeks of 1961, influential figures in both political parties have voiced support of liberal tariffs and trade legislation. Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State to President Eisenhower, and Will Clayton, Under-Secretary of State in the Truman administration, have jointly advanced the opinion that the present reciprocal trade laws are inadequate to meet conditions as they are and as they see them developing.

What brought about this trade discussion at this particular time? The answer is to be found in the flourishing and prosperous European Common Market. After World War II, we told our European allies and also our former enemies that they needed a United States of Europe—perhaps not a political one, but an economic one. We said cut down on those absurd trade barriers that have divided Europe for generations.

Well, not only did they take our advice, but they used our financial help to create one of the most prosperous economic communities in the world and many believe the Common Market is now a challenge to our dominate position in the world as exporters.

Known more formally as the European Economic Community, the Common Market was founded in 1958 by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg. Its basic program is to eliminate all internal tariff among the member states by 1970. It would cut down on all restrictions on imports and exports among the member nations and erect a common wall against outsiders.

The Common Market nations have also agreed on

the free movement of workers and capital among themselves. They are working toward unified economic, monetary, labor, and agricultural policies. Another significant development is the formation last year of another trade block, the European Free Trade Association, which includes Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Austria, and Portugal. This association is seriously considering entering into the Common Market. If this happens, it will mean a powerful trade block of 300 million people working together within the highly-developed industrial heart of Europe.

At the present moment, Great Britain is negotiating with the Common Market. When she enters the group, the world trade picture will be drastically changed for the British Commonwealth nations who now enjoy preferential trade with the motherland and for the United States, which is a keen competitor of Great Britain in the European Market.

In recognition of these momentous hard facts of international life, President Kennedy has opened an American debate on our relations to this growing economic development. In recent speeches, including the one he made to the AFL-CIO Convention in December, the President had made it clear he hopes to move the country toward the acceptance of a near-free trade policy.

The President bases his thinking upon his belief that the free world must combine its economic resources or ultimately be overtaken by the growing threat of the economic competition of the Communist block.

Following the President's lead the AFL-CIO 1961 Convention adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: The AFL-CIO calls upon the Congress to enact a new tariff and trade law in 1962 which would provide a maximum opportunity for expansion of trade and which would provide effective measures for easing impact of increased imports, actual or anticipated, resulting from tariff reductions, through trade adjustment assistance and other effective measures. Adequate assistance or relief for those adversely affected by imports is essential if the American labor movement is to continue its support for a liberal trade policy."

"The Carpenter" believes that congressional implementation of this resolution will be a difficult and hazardous task. There can be little doubt that the lowering of trade barriers by the United State will pro-

(Continued on page 13)



FOREIGN TRADE IN A DECADE OF CHALLENGE

by Senator Jacob K. Javits
Republican of New York

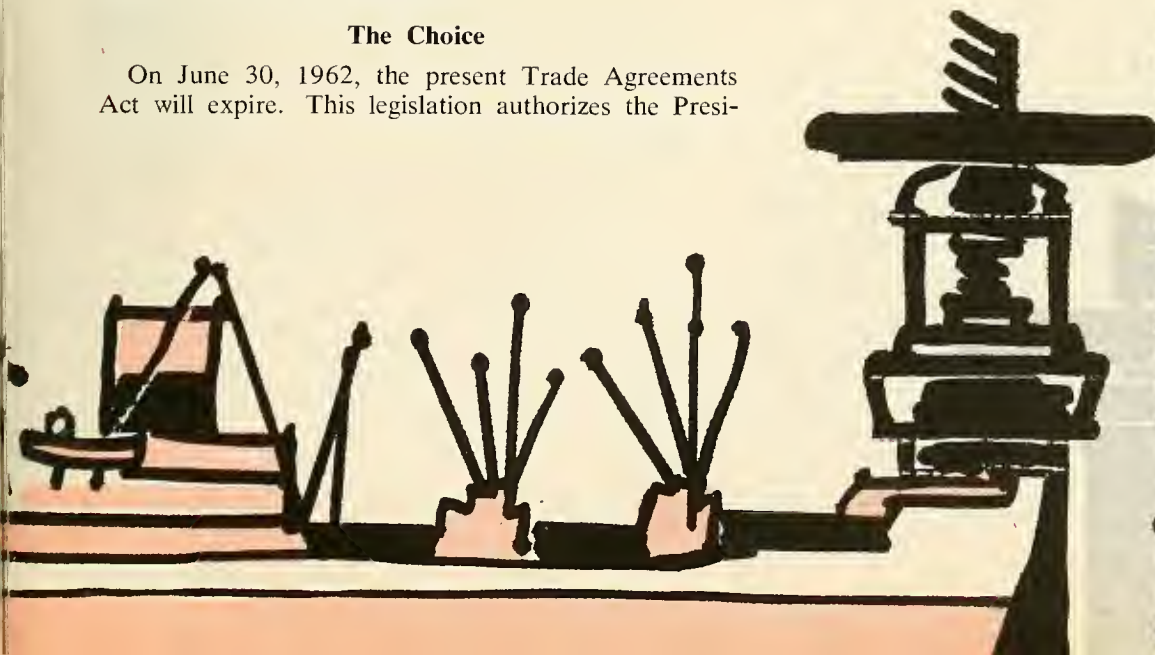
THE economic growth of the United States and the political survival of the free world demand:

- 1) Economic integration of the nearly one trillion dollars of annual production in the Atlantic Community;
- 2) Application of this integrated economic power to social progress and defensive strength within the Atlantic Community, and to the development efforts of the less developed free world nations which are now seeking a way out of age old poverty—and who will find the way, either of freedom or of Communist slavery.

I am convinced that success or failure in meeting these demands will have been indicated by the close of this decade. I am convinced that this year the United States will make a choice in the field of foreign trade which will represent a giant step in the direction of either success or failure. I should like to outline for you the nature of this choice and its implications to the United States and to the world.

The Choice

On June 30, 1962, the present Trade Agreements Act will expire. This legislation authorizes the Presi-





Senator Jacob Javits

dent to engage in limited reciprocal tariff reductions on an item by item basis. Exceptions to this authority are contained principally in the "escape clause" and "peril point" provisions. The "escape clause" which authorizes the raising of tariffs to prevent injury from imports to domestic producers will remain on the books even after the President's authority to lower tariffs expires.

This year the Congress can move in either one of two main directions: protectionism or trade expansion.

Thus, the Congress could permit the Trade Agreements Act to expire or it could renew it as is—both in cases leaving the exceptions on the books or even strengthening them. Under present conditions, this would be the path of trade reduction and, in my opinion, the choice of failure.

On the other hand, the Congress could give the President broad authority, including the power to lower the average tariff on whole categories of goods on a reciprocal basis. It could make a part of this authority the power to deal with quotas, especially on agricultural items, and to make special arrangements for the trading needs of low wage areas, like Japan and Hong Kong, and the developing nations. This would be the path of trade expansion and, in my opinion, the choice of success.

However, such authority should not be given to the President without certain positive safeguards. One of these would be adjustment assistance for workers, businesses and whole communities experiencing injury from

import competition. Such assistance would be designed to speed the process of adjustment to new competitive conditions. It would provide expanded unemployment compensation, retraining programs, early retirement and relocation allowances for workers. For adversely affected businesses it would provide rapid amortization and other tax incentives for modernization or conversion to other lines, loans and technical assistance. For communities it would also provide loans and technical assistance for redevelopment. Furthermore, the President should be authorized to reimpose tariffs and quotas for predetermined periods of time and to phase them out as the process of adjustment takes hold. The National Import Policy Act of 1961 which I introduced in the Senate last year with Senator Case (R-N. J.) provides for such adjustment assistance and for the phasing out of additional protection.

Another safeguard which the Congress may well wish to include and which would not impair the purpose of the program could be the retention of veto power by the Congress through concurrent resolution over all or parts of the President's actions under the authority given him. Also, annual reports on the programs to committees designated by the Congress could be required. The whole program could be limited to a reasonable period of years.

The Implications of Trade Expansion

The road to a successful trade policy will not be entirely easy. For instance, although the overwhelming majority of the three quarters of a million members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will receive great and lasting benefits from the acceleration of economic activity resulting from



trade expansion, there will be some temporary dislocations and adjustments. An example may well be in the plywood field. However, with the proper kind of governmental policy and assistance, such adjustments as have to be made can be rapidly accomplished.

It should be noted that in the eighteen European nations, members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), the 90% trade quota liberalization which has taken place among themselves between 1951 and 1960 was accompanied by the following economic facts: A doubling of intra-OEEC trade, from \$27 billion annually to \$55 billion annually; a doubling of residential construction, from \$6 billion annually to \$12 billion annually; and a 37% increase in per capita income. Since the European Common Market went into actual operation in 1958, residential construction activity among its six member nations alone increased from \$7 billion to \$8 billion annually.

It is of interest that both foreign trade and residential construction activity increased at a rate nearly three times that of per capita income. Over the same period, this same phenomenon was even more remarkable in the United States, with residential construction and foreign trade increasing five to six times faster than per capita income. I believe that the reasons for this are fairly obvious. An economic climate of confidence engendered by trade expansion will make the individual put an even relatively small increment to his income into better housing. To do so, he must believe in the future and it is no accident that both here and in Europe the harbingers of a better future—foreign trade and residential construction—marched along at the same pace.

The stake of the American construction industry in foreign trade is synonymous with its stake in the American economy. True, the stake is not as direct as that of the increasing number of United States workers whose manufacturing jobs depend on our ability to import the materials which they process, or whose jobs depend on the production and servicing of exports. There are now an aggregate of twenty million such workers. Nor is its stake as direct as that of the increasing number of businesses for whom the difference between profit and loss is determined by their production for or participation in exports. There are many thousands of such businesses sharing in our \$20 billion of annual exports. But the stake of the American construction industry is clearly indicated by imagining what would happen to building in the United States, if those workers had no adequate raw materials from abroad or no imports to process or no exports to produce and service, and if those businesses should fail.

More and more, foreign trade is becoming the lubricant of the United States economy. Although it represents only about 7% of our gross national product—as compared to the European nations where its importance is five or six times as great—it is none the less essential. The European trade liberalization which was responsible to a large extent for our \$3.3 billion increase in exports in 1960 over 1959 did much to soften the impact of our recession. But now this liberalization



towards our products can stop and reverse itself to a certain degree with the raising of a common tariff. Further liberalization awaits our ability to reciprocate.

But much more is at stake.

I spent the last three weeks of November in Paris and in the Soviet Union. In Paris I served as chairman of the Economic Committee of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference. In the Soviet Union I looked into aspects of the Communist economic offensive for the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress. Both of these experiences confirmed me in my conviction that trade policy under the leadership of the United States forms the key to the future of the free world.

In Paris, my fellow parliamentarians from the NATO nations showed a keen awareness of the need for our leadership. But this awareness can only be turned into action, if the United States can come before the western Europeans with the bargaining power and the economic strength to back up its leadership role. It takes singleness of purpose and coordinated power to fight against Communist infiltration. This is clear from the experiences of trade with the Soviet bloc, where individual national policies of the West are sought to be exploited to divide and penetrate the free world. East-West trade policy is another essential element of the foreign trade program which we are contemplating. We must have a way to unite western economic policies towards the Soviet block. Furthermore, we must have a way to share the increasing responsibility of meeting the export needs of the developing nations with western Europe.

Unless this is done the gain may well be that of the Soviet bloc.

Nothing less than the unity of the free world is at stake in a policy of trade expansion. I shall close with a note of warning on the alternative we face.

The Implications of Protectionism

If the United States does not shape a tariff policy which would give us the ability to negotiate reductions in the common tariff and other trade barriers of the enlarged European Economic Community and instead adopts a policy of high protectionism, we would become increasingly isolated from the mainstream of the world's economic and political life. Our leadership role would slip and, in the not too distant future, our economy would stagnate, unemployment and business failures could reach disastrous proportions, and the basis of our military might and political influence could diminish. The cause of freedom would have been greatly jeopardized and the free world be split.

How might these dire events come to pass?

During the first years, the onset of trouble would be almost imperceptible. The great European market which bought nearly \$6.5 billion worth of goods from us in 1960 might buy slightly less. On the other hand, we would buy less from Europe and the rest of the world, and some industries would expand or spring up in this country to replace these imports. At first, some more people might be employed—enough even to give jobs to many of those who formerly manufactured for exports. Prices would begin to rise. Costs would go up because things better produced elsewhere would have to be produced here. There would be little competition from the outside world to keep prices down and competition up.

In the meantime, the efficiency of the European producers supplying their new market of nearly 300 million people would increase. Soon, many of our products would not be able to compete with European goods in the European market—even if the common tariff were to be removed to a large extent—or in the other markets of the world.

Yet, it would become difficult for us to fully reverse this process. Unless we were willing to subject ourselves to drastic deflation and more unemployment we could not lower our tariff barriers. Our balance of payments problem which is principally the result of our failure to export enough would be aggravated. The government might have to raise tariffs further, put on foreign exchange restrictions, limit capital movements, and perhaps even restrict American tourist travel overseas.

It would become difficult for us to import those raw materials and other products necessary to keep our industry going. Those countries, especially in Latin America, which now depend on the United States market to earn a large part of their foreign exchange needs could become more susceptible to barter trade



with the Soviet bloc. As nations moved under Soviet economic domination, it would become increasingly difficult for us to purchase their commodities at any price.

Fifteen million American jobs are directly dependent on our ability to obtain raw materials or supplies. Five million more depend directly on export production and sales—approximately 3 million in manufacturing and up to 2 million in transportation, distribution and other Services. These sources of employment would be hurt, while prices would climb.

Having less reason to reciprocally lower their barriers against our agricultural products, the rest of the world would reduce their purchases from the United States. And we would be burdened with more billions of dollars of unsalable agricultural surpluses. The government would be forced to pay more in subsidies to our farmers, in order to preserve their purchasing power, and the surplus storage problem and expense would soar.

Thus, isolated and disadvantaged economically in relation to the rest of the industrialized world, our ability to maintain our armed might would be impaired and our ability to keep up the commitments of our alliances gravely impaired. Our voice in the councils of the world would be smaller and the red tide would be far more threatening to us all.

In our rapidly changing world, where new currents of power—economic and political—have been unleashed all around us, the path of the protectionist which seems so easy and logical to some here at home is indeed a terribly dangerous one. Only by harnessing these mighty new currents of power to the purposes of freedom, only by having the courage and the foresight to meet them squarely in the great enterprise tradition of our country can we reach for the destiny of free men.

AFL-CIO Convention Gives Big Push to Organizing Drive

THE AFL-CIO held its Fourth Convention at Miami Beach, Fla., from December 7 through December 14, 1961.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America were represented by the following General Officers—General President Maurice Hutcheson; First Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Second Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier; General Secretary Richard Livingston and General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick. Other Brotherhood delegates were Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr., Raleigh Rajoppi, Harry Schwarzer, Henry W. Chandler, J. O. Mack, J. F. Cambiano and Lyle Hiller. Ted Kenney, Chicago; William Sidell, Los Angeles, Earl Hartley, Portland and Richard Adams, St. Louis were also members of the Brotherhood delegation.

The 950 delegates meeting at the Americana Hotel gave a top priority to “the major unfinished business of the American labor movement”—organizing the unorganized—and reiterated its goal of uniting in the federation all unions that can meet the ethical standards and principles of the AFL-CIO.

The federation’s fourth constitutional convention voted the funds to carry on the labor movement’s work by in-

creasing the per capita by 2 cents to 7 cents per member per month, and voiced its confidence in its leadership by re-electing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the organization’s 27 vice presidents.

Meany termed the convention, that acted on nearly 200 policy resolutions, heard a dozen speeches and engaged in pointed floor discussions, “a sound, progressive, historic convention.” But he added, “convention resolutions must be implemented to be effective. We intend to put these convention decisions into effect without delay.”

The convention moved to give almost immediate implementation to the legislative and economic program by calling a conference on Jan. 22, 1962, in Washington to dramatize the urgency of the problems facing the nation and to urge the second session of the 87th Congress to move these problems.

Appeals Subcommittee Named

The federation’s newly re-elected Executive Council also moved quickly to implement convention action on machinery for settling internal disputes, naming a council subcommittee to hear appeals and complaints on compliance, approving David L. Cole

as impartial umpire and setting up a broad mediation panel.

In the civil rights area, the council moved to implement the strengthened enforcement machinery by approving Schnitzler as chairman of the Standing Committee on Civil Rights and supporting Meany’s proposal for a completely revamped committee.

It also set up a council meeting two months hence to consider other steps to carry out the mandates voted by the convention. The council will meet beginning Feb. 26, 1962; at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The convention adopted policy resolutions covering almost every aspect of American life, including a comprehensive foreign policy program, and programs to deal with internal matters. Here is an outline of the major actions taken by the convention:

- Gave its resounding approval to a new constitutional plan for settlement of internal disputes within the federation based on mediation, determination by an impartial umpire with appeal to the Executive Council and imposition of sanctions for non-compliance.

- Approved unanimously a broad civil rights program with strengthened machinery for enforcement of the federation’s anti-discrimination policy



AFL-CIO Convention comes to order in Miami Beach on December 7, 1961.



Board Members J. O. Maek, Henry Chandler and Harry Schwarzer study the program.

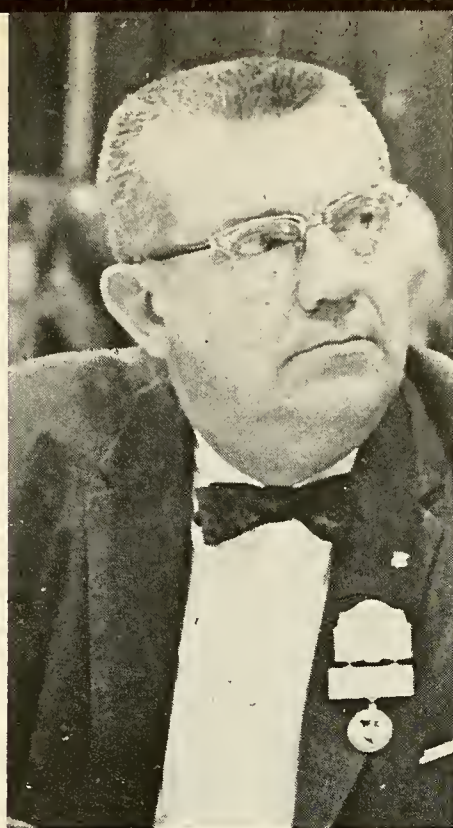
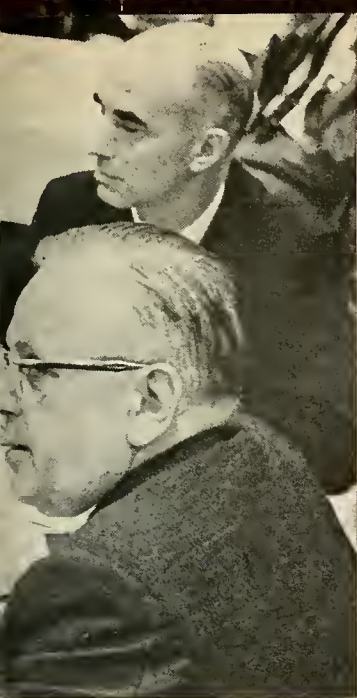


First Vice-President Stevenson and Board Member Leon Greene talk to Staff Member Joseph Plymate. Second Vice-President Blaier looks things over.

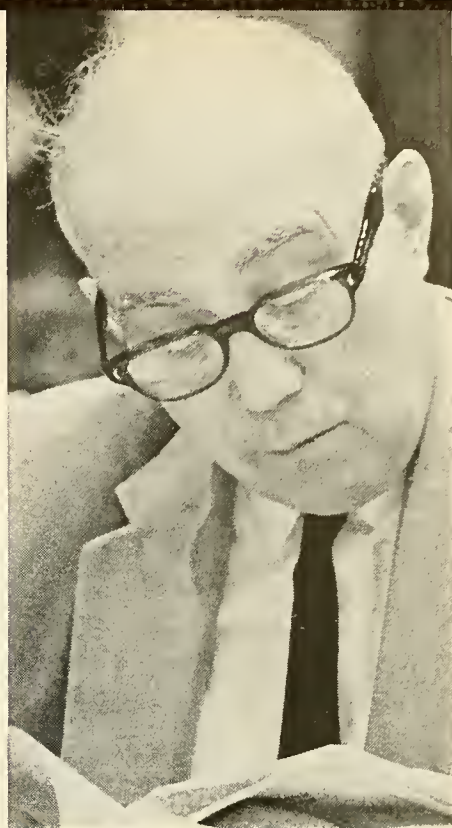
Camera Glimpses of Carpenters

Brotherhood delegation reads and discusses the record.





Board Member Lyle Hiller thinks its serious.



Brother Ted Kennedy does his homework.

Delegates at AFL-CIO Convention

Brother Kenneth Davis, West Coast Coordinator, has a word with Brotherhood delegates.



by giving the Civil Rights Committee the authority to initiate complaints of violation of AFL-CIO policy and to refer unresolved complaints to the council.

- Told affiliates expelled in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership that they could regain affiliation by satisfying the council that they are in compliance with the federation's constitution, rules, laws, standards and policies.

- Instructed the AFL-CIO to set up top-level conferences among unions organizing in the same field to pave the way for cooperative organizing campaigns by unions, groups of unions, or the AFL-CIO itself, and directed new efforts to resolve problems of organizing jurisdiction.

- Called for higher wages and shorter hours as collective bargaining goals to help eradicate unemployment and increase buying power to stimulate the nation's economy to a faster rate of growth.

- Urged an immediate campaign based on registration and get-out-the-vote drives to reverse the historic off-year election trend against the party in power, to help elect additional liberal senators and representatives in 1962.

- Approved resolutions calling for strong federal policies to promote economic growth to get the economy "off the rollercoaster of frequent recessions and aborted recoveries," including modernization of the federal budget and a sweeping program of tax reform.

- Backed a completely revised trade program with new emphasis on expanding two-way trade while safeguarding U.S. jobs threatened by imports.

Aid to Underdeveloped

- Renewed organized labor's support for long-term, large-scale economic and technical assistance for underdeveloped nations and called for a shift from emphasis on scattered projects to the promotion of sound national development programs.

- Voiced its conviction that a firm allied position, supported by acceleration and expansion of military preparedness and economic and political unity will force a halt to the Soviet Union's drive to extend Communist control over all Europe.

- Appeal to all nations to renew with a sense of urgency their efforts to achieve a system of disarmament with adequate controls and inspection and

devote the resources thus released to a "massive effort" to raise living standards everywhere.

- Declared that the "resurgence of right-wing fanaticism with its now open attacks on democracy" constitutes a threat to the nation's liberties and national security.

- Assailed the business-led attempt to put unions under the anti-trust laws and pledged the federation's efforts to fight this campaign and the continuing threat of the campaign to pass so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Consumer Protection Sought

- Called for an agency in the federal government to protect consumers and urged a "leading role" for labor in the field of consumer protection in behalf of its own members and the public at large.

- Approved a broader and more intensive campaign to organize farm workers and called on all affiliates to support the organizing effort with funds and manpower.

- Urged further expansion of the wage and hour law beyond the 3.6 million additional workers covered in 1961 amendments, and an increase in the step-up schedule for reaching the new \$1.25 per hour minimum wage.

- Gave a top priority to health care for the aged under the social security system as a "must" at the next session of Congress and specifically endorsed the pending Anderson-King Bill.

- Urged a renewed drive for federal standards to correct deficiencies in state unemployment insurance pro-

grams with minimum requirements for duration of benefits, eligibility and disqualification provisions.

- Called on Congress to enact a broad program of federal aid to education including both school construction grants and funds to help pay teachers' salaries.

- Emphasized the need for all affiliates to participate broadly in community services programs to help meet the personal and social needs of union members.

Increase Voted In AFL-CIO Per Capita

Miami Beach—The AFL-CIO convention here voted a 2-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax paid by national and international unions affiliated with the federation, raising it from 5 cents to 7 cents a month.

The per capita increase was recommended by the convention's constitution committee, headed by Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, on the basis of reports submitted by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. In presenting the committee's report, Beirne said increased revenue was needed for the AFL-CIO to meet its commitments to such organizations as the ICFTU, expand its organizing and legislative activities, and cover increases in normal operating costs.

AFL-CIO delegates cheer the First Lady of the World.



They Let George Meany Do It — And He Did!

Editor's Note: The following news analysis of the AFL-CIO Convention is reprinted from *Federation News*, published by the Chicago Federation of Labor. *The Carpenter* believes this is one of the most accurate accounts published in either the daily or labor press regarding this meeting. Brother Irwin E. Klass is the distinguished Editor of *Federation News*.

HISTORY will record that the 1961 AFL-CIO convention was a triumph for President George Meany.

The details of policy outlined in the 400 pages of the Executive Council report and resolutions will provide years of work for any person who calls himself a trade unionist.

However, the overall shape of that policy and the movement which will make it a reality is a reflection of the life, work, and leadership qualities of President Meany.

On the opening day of the convention he said: "Labor's job is never done. We never can stop fighting to improve conditions that the people represent. We can never stop defending freedom because the minute you stop defending it, you are going to lose it. A true unionist's primary purpose is to build up conditions of life and of work for those it represents and thereby contribute to society in which it lives."

Before the AFL-CIO convention opened on December 7, those who like to comment on the trade union movement were lamenting its alleged decline in strength and influence—forecasting gloomily its splintering into weak and defenseless fragments. Among the words used to picture the federation and its leadership were: aging, inept, clumsy, plodding, racist, reactionary, irresponsible and greedy. The AFL-CIO was a disappointment to writers for publications of the left, right, and center—The Nation, Commonwealth, The Reporter, Saturday Evening Post, and Barron's, the financial weekly. These professional critics of the labor movement are like professional mourners: their grievances are of doubtful sincerity.

Some of labor's self-styled friends who fill the public press with laments about labor's internal problems have vested interest in combat. They have rarely encouraged unions seeking new goals for workers; when labor acts with determination and vigor it is



... a good man speaks wise words.

charged with violating the national interest. If unions quietly engage in the democratic processes of decision-making, without fanfare, they are stodgy and old-fashioned. However, responsible leadership must act and cannot be tugged in all directions by critics from outside the labor movement. Some of these critics argue to prove a point, but others agitate to prove themselves.

What does this have to do with George Meany and the 1961 AFL-CIO convention?

Obviously there are areas in which the interests and ambitions of unions and their leaders overlap. Changing methods of production create by-products in the form of competition for jobs. Shrinking demand for some types of workers diminishes membership in unions, while these labor organizations compete for control of the jobs created by new techniques. All of the social, economic and political issues of our times are now the business of American labor.

Of course, there are differences within the trade union movement on

the speed and direction of action on these problems. Yes, some people within the labor movement are more given to compromise in the collective bargaining area than they are on matters that concern the internal effectiveness of the trade union movement. Even in the labor movement there are those who are not troubled about questions but know all the answers.

President Meany has never painted visionary pictures of a brave new world but there is genuine idealism in his direct and practical approach to problems facing labor and the nation. That is why organized labor is able to write programs that do not have the endorsement of the administration it supports. That is why the AFL-CIO can adopt the strongest civil rights position in its history.

Most important, George Meany's patience and determination is written into every phrase of the historic document designed to provide sensible solutions to jurisdictional disputes between unions.

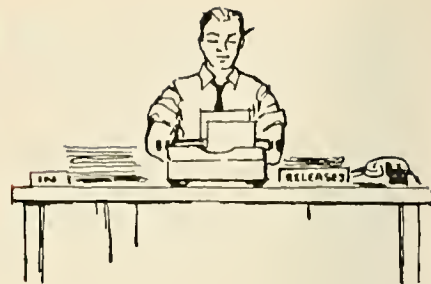
His dedication to freedom, which is characteristic of all labor, made it possible for American unions and workers to tax themselves to help the cause of freedom everywhere. That is why the AFL-CIO—the largest labor movement in the free world—is stronger today than it was at the opening of the AFL-CIO convention on December 7.

The guide for American labor's future action can be these words from President Meany's opening address to the convention:

"We are still dedicated in our opposition to communism and every form of tyranny, whether it is of the right or the left. And we still hold with the AFL-CIO constitution written in December, 1955, and its position of uncompromising opposition to corruption that could destroy and negate the purpose of the trade union movement.

"Above all, we face the future with extreme confidence in the righteousness of our cause, and the principles on which we were founded. We are determined to make our full contribution to the preservation of the American way of life and the advancement of freedom and peace for all mankind."

EDITORIALS



WHERE'S YOUR DIME?

The response to Labor's drive for The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation has been overwhelming. Under the leadership of the AFL-CIO, the unions asked each member to contribute 10¢ to this great cause. The drive opened in November and by the time the AFL-CIO Convention opened in Miami Beach on December 7th, two-thirds of the goal has been reached.

The members of our own Brotherhood have responded generously to the call for funds. The Locals and the Auxiliaries have collected all the way from 25¢ to \$1 per member. Many members of the Brotherhood took it upon themselves to send their contributions direct to the International Headquarters.

Brother Leonard L. Cope, Local No. 559, Benton, Ky., tore the cover off the November copy of "The Carpenter," pasted a Roosevelt dime on it and mailed it back. That's the spirit!

There is still time during the month of January to contribute to The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. The Locals and the Auxiliaries may still send their contributions to 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. In turn, this money will be given to Mrs. Roosevelt for work of the Cancer Foundation.



"GOD BE GOOD TO MEN . . ."

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is now in its 81st year. This venerable age frequently provides us with the opportunity to honor our "Old Timers." Perhaps no activity of the Locals is quite so heart-warming as when the younger generation honors those men who blazed the trail. "The Carpenter" is always pleased to publish the story of these celebrations in our Local Union News section.

Recently Local Union No. 1397, Roslyn, New York, gave a party to honor its fifty-year members. One of the distinguished guests present was the Reverend Philip A. Carey, S. J., of the Xavier Institute of Industrial Relations. Father Carey wrote a "thank you" letter to Brother George DeWick, Financial Secretary of Local 1397. We think this letter sums up the respect men feel for "Old Timers." Therefore, we asked Brother DeWick's permission to reprint the letter.

Dear George:

How ever can I find the words to tell you how mighty grateful I felt to you and to your fellow conspirators for that memorable evening last night. I don't think I'll soon forget it and I am so grateful to you and to the men for it.

Only you and the fellows on the Committee realize how much work that goes into the planning of an event like this. It was worth it, every bit.

Oh, it's not merely the grand thoughtfulness that prompts it all. It's not alone the grand heartedness that gives recognition and attention to the older men whose future is all behind them and who have so very little to fill up their days. God be good to men who are so mindful of the debt we owe the men who went before. If there be promised in the Scriptures a special blessing on those who show reverence for their parents and for the older folk, how deeply hallowed is Carpenter's Hall and all the men in it.

I am so grateful to you for this latest goodness.

Very sincerely
(sgd) Philip A. Carey, S. J.



TEACHERS CATCH ON

It takes time but the teachers across the country are catching on to the advantages of belonging to a union. The latest victory for the teachers and the AFL-CIO has come in New York City.

In a spectacular breakthrough in the white collar field, the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers has won bargaining rights for 45,000 teachers in New York City.

The vote, conducted by the New York City Department of Labor, gave UTF, Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, an overwhelming victory over the National Education Association Teachers' Bargaining Organization and the left wing Teachers Union.

The final count in the mail ballot, as reported by the Honest Ballot Association, was:

AFT	20,045
NEA	9,770
TU	2,575
No union	662
Void	67

The *New York Times*, in an editorial, pointed out that one of the significant factors in the election was that it "eliminates any doubt that the teachers want a bargaining instrument identified with the mainstream of American labor."

IT LOOKS LIKE WAR

With all the other problems the United States faces in international relations, we have a new one looming on the horizon. Just when it seemed that everything was going well in our relations with our long time ally, Great Britain, the storm broke.

The following report has just reached us from Buckingham Palace via the *New York Times*.

A statement by Her Majesty's Forestry Commission that for certain purposes an American oak tree, *Quercus rubra*, was superior to the British oak, *Quercus robur*, has upset the tree lovers of Britain.

The crisis centers on Sherwood Forest. Her Majesty's forestry experts proposed to start planting American oak trees in the Forest and said: "The English oak needs sheltered and secluded spots. The American oak will flourish in poor sandy soil and grows taller."

This brought a reply from Sir Shane Leslie, 76 years old, chairman of an organization known as The Men of Trees. Sir Shane's organization is dedicated to the preservation of British forests.

"Absolute nonsense!" Sir Shane declared of the Forestry Commission proposal. "Nothing can be better than an English oak which has evolved in Sherwood Forest for thousands of years. If the people responsible for this irresponsible proposal would like to test it, let us plant an English oak and an American one side by side. Then in 500 years we will know who is right."

It was suggested to Sir Shane that the Forestry Commission might not want to delay its decision for 500 years.

"Precisely," he replied. "They are trying to rush this thing through willy-nilly because they know only too well that time is on my side."



JAYCEES CATCH ON

We do not usually look for enlightenment in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Too often in economics the sons are like their fathers who belong to the Chamber of Commerce. For this reason the following bit of news from the Erie, Pa., Jaycees took us by surprise.

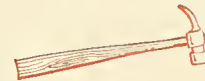
The building industry, building trades workers and all the extractive industries of the country will be aided by land value taxation, according to the Erie, Pa., Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Charles A. Hall, chairman of the land value taxation committee of the Erie Jaycees, and a past president of the organization, said the Erie group is the first Junior Chamber of Commerce in the U.S. to endorse the idea of exempting buildings and improvements from property taxation, and shifting the tax to land values.

Hall said the Erie Jaycees will campaign to have the Erie city council adopt the tax shift, and will work with other local groups to have it done. Erie is one of 48 third class cities in Pennsylvania allowed to exempt buildings and improvements from local property taxation.

Hall said Erie should use land value taxation to increase its prosperity, stimulate building, renew its downtown area, help industry expand, and reduce taxes for most home owners.

The Carpenter has been pointing out for years this is the fastest way to rid the country of slums—it takes the profit out of them.



FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from page 2)

duce economic hardships for a number of industries and their workers. We share the concern of some of the unions who voiced their reservations on the convention floor. These included the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters, the United Textile Workers, the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, and the United Shoe Workers of America.

We believe that any American can have honest reservations about this program without being an isolationist or anti-reciprocal trade. In the complicated world of the 1960's it is now amply evident that simple economic, political and military decisions are not easily come by. We believe if labor is to follow President Kennedy's lead and seek a wider area of world trade, there must be adequate protection for the industries and workers that suffer dislocation and economic setback at the hands of imports.

Having made this reservation, "*The Carpenter*" believes that the members of the Brotherhood should enter vigorously this great debate. We should join with our fellow citizens to study, learn, and debate because the future of America, indeed the future of the free world and the success of a grand design against communism may well depend upon this American decision.

To assist the members of the Brotherhood in this matter, we have devoted our Canadian section this month to a discussion of Canadian views of the Common Market and we have also opened the pages of this month's *Carpenter* to Senator Javits. This distinguished New York Republican is a friend of labor. He is a student of foreign affairs and especially of the implications of world trade. Many of our members will not agree with his conclusions. That is as it should be. This is a free society but let's keep in mind pundit Walter Lippmann's warning, "No amount of beating our breasts about defeating communism will be worth a tinker's dam, if the West refuses to unite."

Building Trades Meeting Charts Bold New Course

The 51st Convention of the Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, was held at Miami Beach November 29 to December 1, 1961.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America were represented by 11 delegates. They were: General Officers Maurice Hutcheson, O. Wm. Blaier and R. E. Livingston. Board Members serving as delegates included Leon Greene, Lyle Hiller and Andrew V. Cooper. Other Brotherhood delegates were Finlay Allan, Assistant to General President Hutcheson; Alex Robertson, Chicago; Robert Johnson, New York; C. R. Bartlini, San Francisco; and Lyman Williams, Miami.

There is too much at stake for the labor movement "for any of us to think or talk in terms of destruction and chaos," C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., declared in his keynote speech opening the department's convention.

Haggerty told over 250 delegates that "as long as there is any hope left, I am confident that the delegation will authorize and empower the officers of this department never to give up the goal of unity but to keep trying."

To achieve unity and solidarity "and our inherent potential for service to the nation's workers, the representatives of labor will have to exercise patience, forbearance and self-restraint."

In a sober and detailed recital of the differences between the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept., Haggerty reviewed events of the past two years, declaring, "We have tried to point the right approach toward constructive settlement of our differences. We hope they will take that approach. If they do, we still will meet them halfway."

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg told the convention that it would be "the height of folly to let jurisdictional disputes split you asunder and disunite the labor movement." The nation today "more than ever before"

needs a united labor movement, he said.

Goldberg expressed confidence that all parties to the dispute could reach "a sensible agreement," adding that these differences "can and should be resolved."

He warned that a split labor movement would aid the Communists and "the anti-labor forces in our own country" who would want nothing better "than to have you expending your time, energy and money fighting each other, while they took care of you one at a time."

Haggerty's opening address to delegates representing 18 AFL-CIO building industry unions with 3.5 million members touched also on the progress made in the missile construction program. The missile site program today,

he said, "is either on schedule or ahead of schedule." The unions in the department, he added, "have done a tremendous job for the security of our country."

Taking note of the creation by Pres. Kennedy of the Missile & Space Sites Labor Commission and the fact that time lost by strikes in this area has been reduced "to the vanishing point," Haggerty declared that building trades craftsmen and the unions responsible for the "outstanding record" should be given "a share of the public recognition."

The Building Trades Dept. president also warned in his key address of a "growing tendency in Washington" to substitute some form of "stabilization" of wages and profits for the "normal processes of collective bargaining." He



The Brotherhood's General President, Maurice Hutcheson, greets Building Trades Department President C. J. Haggerty on speakers' platform.



General Secretary R. E. Livingston nominates President Hutcheson for 1st Vice-President of the Department.



Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier rises to second President Hutcheson's nomination.

declared that labor and industry are faced with the "approach of an economic straitjacket," but that it would take "a great deal more evidence than has yet been produced to convince me that America stands to gain from freezing wages or profits."

The greatest weakness in the national economy, he added, is not the danger of inflation but the persistence of an "abnormally high rate of unemployment."

Discussing the problem of an internal disputes plan Haggerty said that the building trades unions will take the position at the coming AFL-CIO convention that the "basic jurisdiction of every affiliated union must be recognized and protected in any internal disputes plan. This was the guarantee written into the AFL-CIO Constitution at the time of the merger. It cannot be amputated now. I confidently predict that this position will receive the overwhelming support of the delegates at the AFL-CIO convention."

Discussing in general the "false pictures" drawn of labor by the commercial press, Haggerty called for creation of a "much stronger and more effective labor press." He urged the Building Trades convention to take "an important step in the right direction by approving plans for the publishing of a new and effective monthly magazine, with wide circulation, by this department."

The report of the department's executive council reviewing many

areas of the past two years and containing a number of recommendations included one calling for an increase in per capita from 3 cents to 4 cents per member per month.

In his official report to the convention, Haggerty noted with regret that the dispute between building trades and industrial unions had not im-

proved during the past two years, but added, "It must be our policy to sit down and try to work out an agreement that will be both realistic and equitable to both sides."

In reviewing the problems of the past two years, the department's executive council declared it necessary

(Continued on page 17)

Haggerty Elected BCTD President; Hutcheson Reelected Vice-President

Building and Construction Trades Department officers were reelected on the final day of the fifty-first convention held in Miami Beach, Fla., November 29-December 1.

C. J. Haggerty, president, came before the delegates for the first time and was unanimously elected. He had been appointed to succeed Richard J. Gray, former president who had served the Department for many years.

All officials were elected without opposition. Following the election, Richard J. Gray, former president and a delegate from the Bricklayers, administered the oath of obligation to the new officers.

The complete roster of Department officers and their union affiliations is as follows:

- C. J. Haggerty, Lathers, president;

- M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters, first vice president;

- Peter Fosco, Laborers, second vice president;

- L. M. Raftery, Painters, third vice president;

- Gordon M. Freeman, Electrical Workers, fourth vice president;

- Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers & Pipefitters, fifth vice president;

- William A. Calvin, Boilermakers, sixth vice president;

- Joseph J. Delaney, Operating Engineers, seventh vice president;

- Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers, eighth vice president;

- John J. Murphy, Bricklayers, ninth vice president;

- John H. Lyons, Jr., Ironworkers, tenth vice president;

- Frank A. Bonadio, Sheet Metal Workers, secretary-treasurer.

BCTD Convention Highlights



General President Maurice Hutcheson, second left, confers with presidents of other international unions during the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department convention.

The Building Trades Convention agenda was a large one. The following listing is but a brief summary of the many things considered and discussed and acted upon.

- Raised the per capita tax to four cents;

- Called for passage of HR 3690 and S 1363 which would modify the power of the Small Business Administration by exempting the construction industry from its jurisdiction in the set-aside program;

- Adopted two resolutions on safety and called for the establishment of a standing committee to provide a continuous year-around program of accident prevention;

- Called for the support of Senator Wayne Morse, Dem., Oreg., in his fight for reelection in 1962;

- Urged amendments to the Taft-Hartley law;

- Urged an all-out campaign "to bring about drastic changes" in the "Landrum-Griffin law."

Speakers at the convention covered many phases of construction problems and include the following personalities:

- Department President C. J. Hagerty made a strong reaffirmation of traditional trade union principles and called for strong support of craft unionism.

- James McDevitt, director, COPE

—Committee on Political Education—called for united action by all labor at the polls in an effort to achieve total registration, followed by the mobilization of a total labor vote for friends of labor at every level of politics;

- Edward Kelley, Associated General Contractors of America, called for a public works program for the unemployed and the establishment of a screening process for the retrained people under the proposed Government program of retraining;

- Louis Sherman, counsel for the Department, reviewed legal developments, particularly decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and the court affecting labor;

- Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, said that while unemployment is showing a drop, there is still much to be done in order to lick the persistent high rate of joblessness;

- James Noe, IBEW, an adviser to the newly-formed Peace Corps, explained the role of the Peace Corps and explained the need for skilled hands in the new organization for overseas service;

- AFL-CIO President George Meany made a strong plea for traditional trade union methods of settling internal disputes.

- H. E. Lore, president, National Construction Association, called for a voluntary method of arrangement for

industrial joint planning with labor and the contractors participating.

- Paul Geary, president, National Electrical Contractors Association, called for closer cooperation between labor and management in the interest of progress for the entire construction industry;

- Paul Hall, president, Maritime Trades Department and of the Seafarers International Union, blasted the complacency of present day labor and called for more action;

- Charles Donahue, Solicitor, Department of Labor, explained the operations of the Department in discharging its regulatory and administrative functions and made a particular appeal for better supporting evidence in Davis-Bacon cases.

Membership Report Lists 12.487 Million

Miami Beach—Per capita dues receipts of the AFL-CIO for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1961, indicated an average federation membership of 12.487 million, according to the report of the secretary-treasurer.

The totals, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said, were 12.305 million in 1955, 12.751 million in 1957, and 12.671 million in 1959.

Building Trades

(Continued from page 15)

in the common interest of all affiliates to expand the work at the department with special attention on a program to provide information on the relationship of building trades unions to the "social and economic affairs of the nation and on the substantial and important contributions made to the national welfare and national defense."

The council report contained also a restatement of the department's position opposing an "artificial limit imposed by race discrimination" in apprenticeship training programs. It again urged all affiliated unions to prevail upon local joint apprenticeship committees to increase their quotas of new apprentices.

Among several score resolutions submitted to the convention by state and local building trades councils were a number urging the B&CTD to invite the AFL-CIO-ousted Teamsters union to reaffiliate with the department and several calling on the department to disaffiliate from the federation. A number of resolutions dealt also with the problem of having locals of building trades union affiliate with state and local councils.

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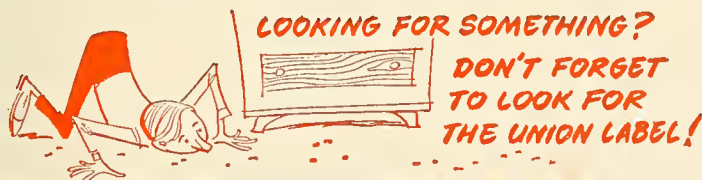
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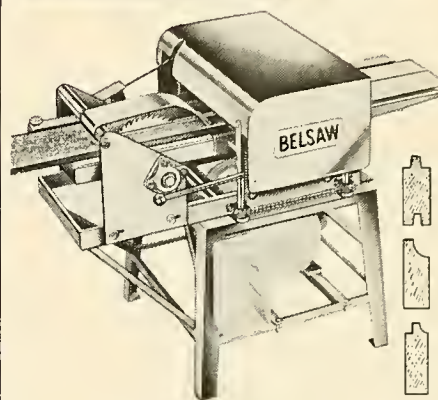
Palo Alto, Calif.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



At AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. convention, General Secretary Richard Livingston (left) of the Carpenters presents a gavel made by the Carpenters to Department President Paul Hall, who used it during convention sessions.



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101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN R. STEVENSON
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

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GENERAL TREASURER

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101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board
must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—

DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating

who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly Circular for the months January, February and March, 1962, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not

in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.



IN MEMORIAM

- L.U. NO. 1, CHICAGO, ILL.
Challstorp, Malcolm M.
Copeland, S. D.
Gard, Arvid
Groner, Clyde H.
McLennan, John
Strang, John
- L.U. NO. 13, CHICAGO, ILL.
Anderson, Wm.
Amundson, A. G.
Jones, We. J.
Peddie, John
- L.U. NO. 14, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Carson, T. B.
Clark, W. R.
Garcia, Daniel C.
Gideon, Walter M.
Hubley, C. S.
Jackson, W. C.
Mangrum, W. H.
Moeller, B. H.
Rushing, W. M.
West, Travis V.
- L.U. NO. 15, HACKENSACK, N. J.
Beverluis, Adrian
Stinespring, Luther S.
Torsland, Gunnar
- L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.
Brown, George
Gilhooly, Howard
Loring, Arthur B.
Ridge, Eugene
Russell, Edward
- L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Champion, Shiver F.
Cumpton, H. B.
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Romans, Harry E.
Wagner, Charles D.
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Kirk, A. P.
Lingle, R. A.
Schwartz, Charles F.
Smith, E. L.
Smith, S. F.
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Stroedecke, Richard
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- L.U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
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Mucha, John A.
Walter, Thos. N.
Schuett, Henry
Stegeman
- L.U. NO. 1938, CROWN POINT, IND.
Allen, Carl
- L.U. NO. 2154, PORTLAND, ORE.
Brownlee, Joseph
Tambling, Herbert
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Corti, John
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Hamer, John A.



Canadian SECTION

Canada Takes Critical Look as Britain Studies Common Market

The prospect of Great Britain's entry into the European Economic Community—"the Common Market"—has hit Canada like a bucket of cold water.

For 15 years this country has enjoyed remarkable trading advantages. While most other countries were rebuilding after the devastation of the Second World War, Canada was busily supplying the world with raw materials, newsprint, lumber, wheat, minerals and a number of manufactured goods.

Few Canadians noticed, in the past few years, that these "good" days were coming to an end. The Communist bloc was moving into a position where it could threaten Canadian markets. The under-developed nations were beginning to compete. The U.S. was producing more agricultural goods than she could consume domestically and her surpluses were giving our farmers trade problems.

And only a few watched the rapid recovery of Europe with some foreboding: the increasing competition from European exports, the formation of the Inner Six and the Outer Seven trading groups.

After all, said the optimists, we still have the U.S. and Britain.

Today it appears that Canada won't even have Britain in a year's time.

The reaction to the development of an economic fortress in Europe has moved trade into the centre of the political spotlight—a position it hasn't held for 50 years.

Trade is Canada's lifeblood. A country of small population, Canada has no domestic market to fall back on when the trade barriers grow up around her. She is one of the leading trading nations in the world.

Most of her trade (67%) is with the United States. But most Canadians would like to avoid a complete reliance on the U.S. economy. Canada has enough trouble maintaining her political and cultural identity as it is. The overwhelmingly majority of Canadians see a diversification of trade as a key to economic and political independence.

In this, Britain has played a significant role. Exports to the U.K. totalled nearly \$1 billion in 1960.

Two-thirds of this trade is jeopardized by Britain's Common Market venture.

As a leading member of the Commonwealth, Canada has received preferential treatment on some goods in the U.K. Far more significant, though, Canada has received *equal* treatment on tariffs for most of her British exports.

The Common Market proposes to change this. Under the Common Market agreements, the member nations aim to eliminate trade barriers within the bloc and to discriminate against countries outside the bloc. For example, under the initial proposals Canadian wheat would run into a 20% tariff. Pulp and newsprint would meet a 6% and 7% duty respectively.

Great Britain, which has just en-

tered into negotiations with the six original members of the Common Market (France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland), has assured her Commonwealth colleagues that she will try to win agreements from the six which would ease the pain. U.K. bargainers, for example, will try to cut down that 20% tariff on Canadian wheat.

However Britain is bargaining from weakness. She turned down an opportunity to join EEC in 1957 when it was first formed. Lately however the U.K. has suffered an economic slowdown and has been forced into a position where the government now claims she must join to survive.

How has Canada reacted to these new developments? Let's take a quick look at the stands taken by the three major political parties:

- The *Conservatives*, as the government, are apparently prepared to accept the worst. While fighting noisily against Britain's proposed Common Market entry, the government is relying mainly on President Kennedy to win authority to deal with EEC. If he does Canada will trail along behind in an attempt to build an Atlantic trading community.

- The *New Democrats*, with the support of the trade union movement, take a different view of Britain's action. Canada will benefit in the long-run from an expanded European and British economy and

we should be working to associate Canada with the move to build a strong, unified western economy. New Democratic leader Tommy Douglas has urged that Canada apply for associate membership in the Common Market.

- The *Liberals* favor an expanding Atlantic trading bloc which would include both the U.S. and Canada. This country should have begun much earlier to encourage British entry into EEC and should now be seeking an expansionist, low-tariff market in Europe. Mr. Pearson agreed with the New Democrats that Canada should not wait for the U.S. to act.

Parties Think Alike

Both the opposition parties appear to think alike on the issue. Mr. Douglas, however, has been more specific about Canada joining on an associate basis in the European venture. He stressed, for example, that the Canadian government must plan a 10-year adjustment so that workers and communities which might be hurt by a change in trade patterns could make the change-over to new industries without the usual effects of unemployment and economic blight.

A word about labor's stand: Labour Research, the official research bulletin of the Canadian Labour Congress, took a far more optimistic view of the Common Market's effect on Canada than have the government and most Canadian newspapers.

The CLC said: "Should Britain enter the Common Market, it may well hasten such reshaping of the international monetary system, which in turn may lead to an undreamed-of expansion in trade among the European and North American countries within OCED (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)".

Canadian labor sees two main advantages coming to this country from the Common Market:

- Expanded industrial production in the Common Market area may be a more profitable source of trade for Canada than a sagging British economy;

- The unification of the European economic structure may force long-needed improvements in the international monetary system—a distinct gain for Canada if it comes to pass.

The CLC research bulletin quotes British criticism of past Canadian attitudes to British-Canadian trade. British businessmen complain bitterly that Canada has taken a restrictive stand towards U.K. imports into this country.

"You must forgive the average British businessman if he asks why Canadians should be so sensitive about keeping the British market open to Canadian goods when at the same time they are proposing legislation which will curtail British opportunities in the Canadian market," a leading British official told a Canadian audience recently.

British Not Alone

The British are not alone in rapping the Canadian government. Both the opposition parties and a number of public figures are appalled at the tactics of the Diefenbaker administration.

Tommy Douglas, in his inimitable style, drives home this point. After recounting that the government virtually forced the British to seek other markets by refusing to listen to 1957 offers of easier trade, he asks: "What does this government do when the British look elsewhere? 'The British are breaking up the Commonwealth,' they cry. Well, the British were there first, you know!"

It is difficult actually to report exactly what tactics the government is using.

In a recent TV address Prime Minister Diefenbaker said one thing for the first 7½ minutes, then said precisely the opposite for the next 7½ minutes. When Mr. Douglas came out in favor of Canada's application for associate membership in the Common Market, Finance Minister Fleming said Canada couldn't seek membership even if she wanted to. Mr. Douglas repeated his proposal, suggesting that Mr. Fleming didn't know what he was talking about.

Mr. Diefenbaker came to the

rescue. First he flatly supported his colleague: "Some say Canada should join the Common Market. Surely they know we could not do so under the terms of that treaty which limits the membership to European countries.

"What about those who say we should seek some kind of associate membership in the ECM? Whether they knew or not (and I suspect they didn't), this kind of membership is reserved generally for underdeveloped countries or colonial nations. Canada belongs to none of these."

So much for Mr. Douglas. But wait — the Prime Minister went on: "I should add that there is provision for agreements being made for the entry of other nations, but one or more member nations would never agree to Canada or any other nation entering which has large agricultural production. . ."

This is quite a different matter. Apparently then Canada can apply for associate membership. It's just that the government doesn't think this country can get in.

Further contradictions have become evident in the government's stand. Finance Minister Fleming and Mr. Diefenbaker have made themselves rather unpopular in Great Britain by complaining that they haven't been consulted. They have even gone so far as to force the U.K. government to make public its general strategy in the negotiations that are now underway.

Yet earlier in the fall, the Canadian representative in London, former Conservative leader George Drew, failed to show up at a briefing session called by Britain's Common Market negotiator Edward Heath. He sent an aide instead. Mr. Pearson, the Liberal leader, has charged that Mr. Green didn't bother attending a Commonwealth conference called to deal with the problem.

While Prime Minister Diefenbaker was telling a Halifax audience that he was confident Britain would not allow Canada's interests to be harmed, Mr. Fleming, in Windsor, insisted that Britain could not possibly join without causing "serious trade losses for Canada."

Trade Minister Hees seems permanently out of step with his colleagues in the cabinet. In Ghana this summer he said that the Commonwealth would be through if Britain ended her trading ties with the rest of the multi-nation group. In Ottawa Mr. Diefenbaker protested that he must have been misquoted. The Canadian government didn't think any such thing, Mr. Diefenbaker declared.

Recently while in Geneva Mr. Hees said the government was worried about the growth of big trading blocs. At the same time Mr. Fleming was opposing any effort by Canada to get out of the encroaching isolation by seeking alliance with Europe.

What happens if Britain cannot make a good deal for Canada in the present negotiations? Here too the government's position is a little difficult to fathom, primarily because the government just isn't saying what is on its mind.

Two alternatives loom. Mr. Fleming seems, on the one hand, to be saying that Canada will support



Canadian Labour Congress Vice-President William Dodge addresses AFL-CIO convention at Miami.

any U.S. move to broaden the implications of the Common Market to include the North American countries.

Mr. Diefenbaker, on the other hand, has hinted at a reduction of U.S.-Canadian trade barriers.

Whatever the situation is, there is a growing demand for decisiveness and leadership from the government. Beneath all the furor,

Canadians are by-and-large united in their desire to expand this country's trade with any nation that is willing to do business. There is a uniform desire too to avoid if possible increased reliance on the U.S.

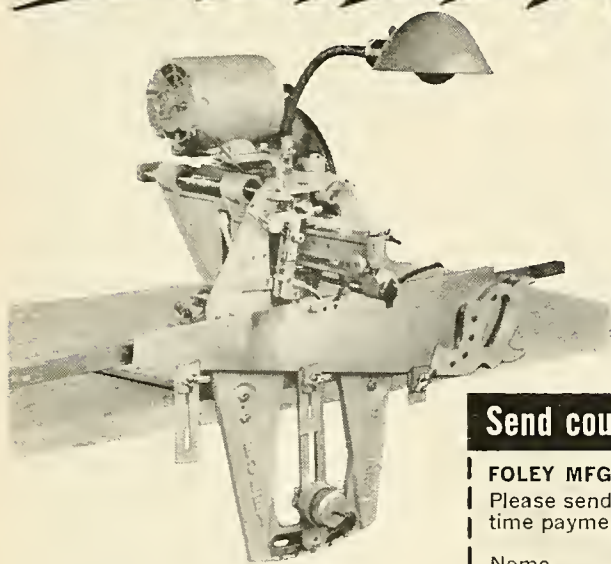
Eric W. Kierans, president of the Montreal and Canadian stock exchanges, spoke for many Canadians when he said, in Winnipeg, that Canada should make every effort to exploit the possibility of Canada's membership in the Common Market. He predicted Canada would be accepted if she applied in the proper spirit.

"It is unlikely we would be welcome if we sought entry on our own terms and continued our hostile, critical attitude toward change."

Mr. Kierans said Canada needs a new definition of goals and objectives.

"If we stand pat on our nineteenth century commercial policy with its protectionist devices, we are denying ourselves the advantages of a viable place in world trade and inviting stagnation and eventual decline."

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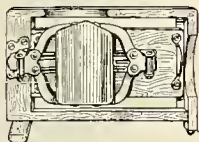
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Louis Pasteur, the man who invented the pasteurizing process for milk, once wrote, "Wine is the most healthful and hygienic of beverages."

That was about 100 years ago. Coming up to the present, at a time of chronic anxiety and terrible pressures, a busy housewife interviewed in the course of a survey said, "A glass of Sherry before dinner gets me through the mayhem hour!"

That Sherry is healthful and pure as a beverage has been proved beyond doubt. That Sherry can relax your body chemistry more pleasantly than manufactured tranquilizers is growing in acceptance. But even more important, Sherry is delicious, nutritious and inexpensive, promotes appetite, aids digestion and looks elegant for family use or gracious entertaining.

Strictly speaking, what is Sherry. The California Wine Growers tell us there are three different kinds of Sherry wine. Dry and semi-dry which are best served as an appetizer before a meal, alone or with a snack, and sweet Sherry, which is more of a desert wine since its sweetness might curb your appetite for a meal if you had it before starting to eat. Sweet Sherry goes well with a tray of cookies, cakes, fruit and nuts when company drops in unexpectedly after supper or even late in the evening. The color of Sherry can run anywhere from a pale cinnamon to a deep topaz.

The single characteristic common to all Sherries is a definite "nutty" flavor. California Sherries are made from a blend of grapes grown in the hot, dry climate of California's famous valleys. Sherry begins as a white wine, fermented in the usual way until it reaches a certain stage and then pure grape brandy is added.

From then on, individual flavors are achieved by aging the wine at warm temperatures for periods of three months to a year. Sometimes

this takes place in heated rooms. Sometimes the wine is siphoned into small wooden casks which are left outdoors in the heat of the sun for several months.

There are many brand names from which to choose in the California

varieties, but the prices are approximately the same and well within every budget, averaging about 8 cents for a three-ounce serving.

What about the right glasses, you may ask, and will Sherry last if you open the bottle?



The festive flavor prevails on this informal snack tray featuring Sherry and tempting new hors d'oeuvres including smoked oysters, dilly beans, pepitas and Swedish crisp bread.

In California, where informal entertaining has become an American art, the feeling is there's too much hocus-pocus about wines. Sherry is a beverage, they say, and you should enjoy it as and how you please, exactly as you would coffee or soup. In a glass at the dinner table. In a paper cup at a picnic. In any of the decorative tumblers or souvenir goblets you may have bought on vacation or found in some gift shop.

In some homes, where Mom has been wrestling the kids and the kitchen stove all day, and Dad has driven home through heavy traffic after a rough shift, instead of plunging right into food while still tense and nervous, they sit down for a half-hour Sherrytime. Relaxed and calm, they can then enjoy their food and answer all the children's questions with a real sense of pleasure.

As for worry about waste or spoilage, Sherry is a beverage that lasts indefinitely. Opening the bottle makes no difference. In fact, many newlyweds who have received a wine decanter as a shower gift, have found that keeping it filled with Sherry not only looks rich and inviting on a side table, but make it handy to pour out some refreshment without digging into a cabinet or closet.

You might get a bottle of dry Sherry and a bottle of sweet Sherry so you can have both available for before meals and all-around cordiality. Dry Sherry is best served with raw vegetable snacks such as carrot sticks, celery, olives or a sharp cheese dip. Sweet Sherry is happily combined with cookies, either plain wafers or scrumptious ones loaded with nuts and fruits; also sliced plain cake, miniature Danish pastries, or any other sweet dessert snack, preferable ones you can pick up in your fingers.

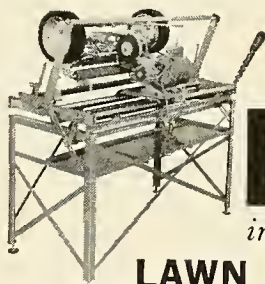
Or, if you get a kick out of throwing parties with a fun theme, try a circus motif built around a zany paper clown (see photo). All you need is a 16-ounce paper cup. Use colored gummed paper for the eyebrows and mouth, stick on stars for the eyes. Wrap a styrofoam ball—or a button—in crepe paper for the nose. Trim the bottom of the cup with ribbon

A free booklet on Sherry, including recipes and menu suggestions, is available to readers of **THE CARPENTER**. Write the Box 2148, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

and make a bowtie from gummed crepe paper. Trim with a contrasting crepe paper band to give the effect of a hat.

For snacks, why not try some of the unusual new types of hors d'oeuvres now available such as smoked oysters, dilly beans, and pepita nuts. A new tough-textured Swedish crisp bread has a nutty flavor that goes especially well with the nut-like flavors of the various California Sherries.

Think of Sherry the next time any of the following things happen: The next time you're so overwrought "you can't eat a thing"; the next time you're having a card party or club meeting and want to serve something different; the next time you're having friends in after supper for a small snack; the next time your husband complains about "the same old thing".



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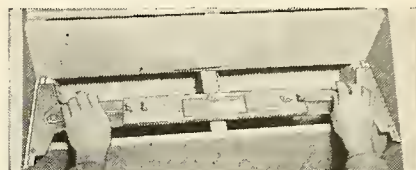
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What's New ?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Heat the Outside



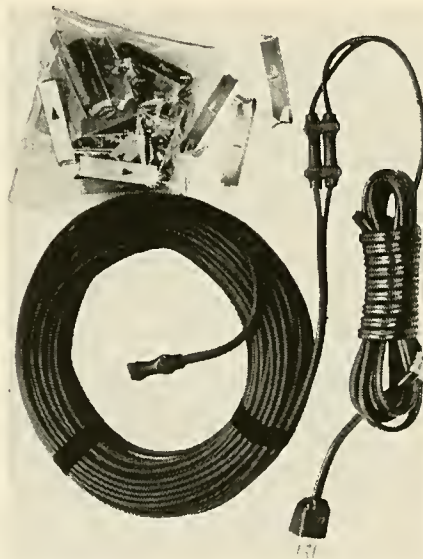
"Here's heat you can carry anywhere at low cost", says the attractive demonstrator of the newest in Master's line of portable heaters. Weighing only 35 pounds the new heater is easy to carry with its dual handles. It circulates 50,000 to 75,000 BTUs of forced warm air every hour which is enough to heat a 5-room house. After setting the dial for the amount of heat needed, a flip of the switch ignites the fuel and operates the heater. It runs on kerosene or No. 1 fuel and plugs into any 115 volt or AC outlet.

For further information write to Master Vibrator Co., 1752 Stanley Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

Melt the Ice

An electric heat cable kit, designed to prevent winter ice-thaw and water damage to roofs, ceilings, insulation and walls, has been introduced by Easy-Heat, Inc., Lakeville, Ind.

Designated as the Easy-Heat Roof Cable Kit, the new product is complete and self-contained. It includes the heating cable, a double alloy encased in heavy-duty, water-proof vinyl insulation, with a 10' non-heating lead wire and molded plug attached. All connections and the end are hermetically sealed. Also included are a quantity of patented shingle clips which simplify installation and hold the cable safely in place on the roof.



Purpose of the new kit is to provide a safe source of heat to eliminate ice jams on the roof edge, in the gutters and downspout. The cable does this by melting channels so that water will not back up under roofing or shingles but, instead, will drain freely as it should, all the way to the ground.

The new product is available in a variety of sizes to suit the many individual installation requirements. There are 120 V models in 20' to 100' lengths, designed to protect a roof edge from 10' to 50' long. There also are 240 V models in 40' to 200' lengths, which protect a roof edge from 20' to 100' long.

Complete information and illustrated literature may be obtained by writing direct to East-Heat, Inc., Lakeville, Ind.

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Send me "How to Build Cabinets for the Modern Kitchen" with the understanding that if I am not completely satisfied I can return it in ten days for FULL REFUND.

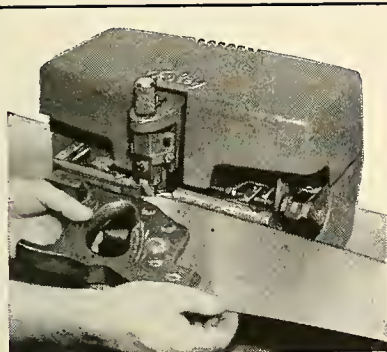
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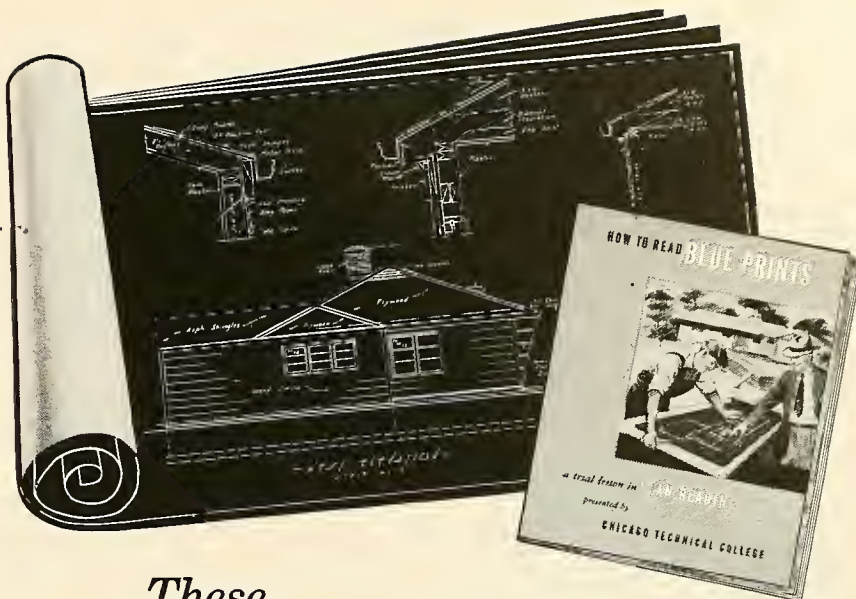
The Foley Automatic Power Setter has exclusive "twin hammer" action (one for each side of saw), operating from a single spring, insuring utmost accuracy. ONCE through turns out a perfectly set, true cutting saw. No tooth breakage, relieves eye strain. Sets all hand saws (with handles left on) and band saws from 4 to 16 points per inch. FREE—Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges, also Foley Setter circular. Time Payments if desired. Write today—no salesman will call.

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By FRED GOETZ

Eager Beaver



R. P. Oeters of 3510 First Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, a member of Local 1628 for 27 years, says they are having a little problem with one particular species of wildlife, namely beavers which are becoming so numerous that the game authorities are urging people to get rid of them.

Here's a pic which suggests that Brother Oeters is doing his part to curb the increase. He's at the left of the photo and his trapping partner, H. J. Kindervater on the right.

They are displaying part of the haul they made for four nights of trapping in Caroline county, Virginia: 14 beaver, 1 otter, 2 coon, 8 muskrat and 3 mink.

* * *

Look Here, Wife

A frustrated and anonymous writer offers the following advice on how to get ready for a hunting trip:

- 1... Get organized
- 2... Talk to wife
- 3... Get organized
- 4... Talk to wife
- 5... Abandon whole idea
- 6... Talk to self

Young Lad Scores

Getting back to Horace Johnson's original finny target, the bluegill, we're reminded of a letter and photo from Ted Kartheiser whose dad is a member of Local 1784 in Chicago.

Ted writes:

"My dad and I were fishing in Bass Lake near the town of Townsend, Wisconsin.

"We were trolling with live night crawlers and crawler-harness in deep water, picked up a few walleyes on this rig so we kept making passes over the lucky spots.

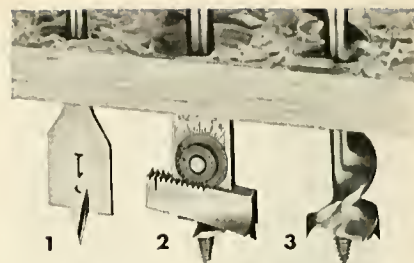


Put Out the Lamp

Okeh, Diogenes, we've found that honest man and we want to tip our topper to him: E. I. Maygra of San Diego, California, who found a rifle while he was out hunting and turned it over to the game authorities at the El Cariso checking station.

It was, shortly thereafter, returned to its grateful, though absent-minded owner, Tony Moreno of San Bernardino.

Square shooters like Maygra are an example of sportsmanship at its best.



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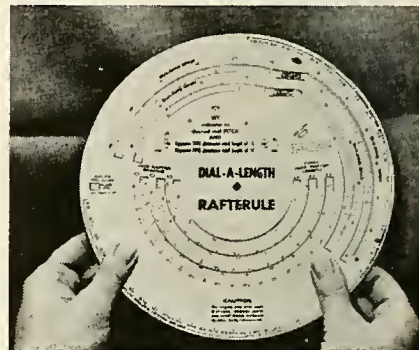
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Western Hunter

A well-rounded rifleman and scattergunner is Loren DeWeese of Rogue River, Oregon, a member of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Local 814 out of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Right now Loren is out with the old blunderbuss, target: ducks and geese.

Wherever he may be, Loren utilizes what spare time he can afford to exercise his hunting eye. He sends in the following photo of himself (right) and his hunting partner Howard Hulen, taken when he lived at Moherly, Missouri and was a member of Local 1434. Brother Hulen was also a member of that local.

The lads are holding a clothesline full of mallards they bagged in that neck o' the woods.



Western Deer



Robert P. Nave of 258 Miriam Street, Daly City, California, a member of the Millmans' Local 42 out of San Francisco, says: "Granted, there's a lot of people in California, and a lot of hunters, but there's plenty of deer also, if you're willing to go a little ways to get them."

Here's a photo of Bob with a big, Columbia blacktail he nailed out of Smartsville in Nevada County.

* * *

Robin Hood

We hear tell that Hubert D. Smith of 119 Thomas Drive, Roswell,

Georgia, a member of Local 225 out of Atlanta, gets his deer the hard way—with bow and arrow.

He nailed his first, via the archery method, armed with a 46 pound, Bear bow and 125 grain arrows with hi-precision broadheads. It was a 27 yard shot—through the heart.

Brother Smith is sold on the archery method, says he'll never use any other method for deer from here on out.

* * *

Family Fishing

Harry Walling of St. Louis has been a member of the Carpenter's Union since 1906, an officer in Local 1596 for over 30 years.

Harry and his wife Emma are firm believers in outdoor recreation. Both of them, followers of the contemplative phase of angling—still fishing.

Harry likes to fish from the bank with rod in hand, waiting for the slightest tap of his rod tip while Emma prefers to prop her rod in a holder, relax on a folding chair and catch up on her crocheting during the bite-less hours.

Great fisherfolk, the Wallings.

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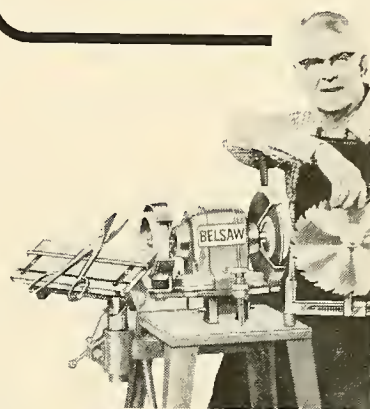
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LOCAL



UNION

NEWS

Blaier Addresses Apprentices

On September 9, 1961, the Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held graduation ceremonies for their apprentice graduates in the Gateway Plaza, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Following are the names of the thirty young men who had completed their apprenticeship and were eligible for certificates:

Richard D. Barber, James L. Bivens, Guy Arthur Bruce, Arthur J. Burnett, Edward J. Chambers, Robert Cox, William W. Crites, Charles Ralph Cubarney, Kenneth R. Cypher, John Francis Goerk, James G. Gouker, Ronald W. Grebner, Donald R. Gussler, Peter G. Himes, Gerald K. Hochmuth, James E. Houghton, Louis L. Hrabik, Carl Robert Josephson, Donald D. Kulwicki, Jack Ronald McAlpine, Theodore McCreary, Jr., David R. Pfeiffer, Thomas Gail Pinney, Richard Reimond, Ronald D. Rice, Louis Samuel Ross, Walter Richard Roth, Meredith C. Sinclair, Joseph M. Stenglein, Linn R. Yankey.



Along with the Certificates, both from the State and International, a button with the carpenter's emblem and completion of apprenticeship was given to each graduate.

Awards were also given to the three outstanding honor graduates.

The Toastmaster for the evening was Carl T. Westland, Secretary-Treasurer, Carpenters' District Council.

Remarks by: Raymond G. Steinhauser, Chairman, Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee; John T. Garvey, Deputy Secretary, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Labor and Industry; John A. Feigel, President, Allegheny County Labor Council; Albert Bonomo, Graduate, Apprentice Class of 1955.

The main speaker for the occasion was O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Cambiano at Palo Alto

Carpenters Union Local No. 668, Palo Alto, Calif., presented Past President's Pins to all past presidents who are still members of this Local. The presentation was made at our 61st Anniversary Celebration held October 6, 1961.

Bro. J. F. Cambiano presented the pins to the following

past presidents: Bro. L. B. Dengler, Bro. David Lawson, Bro. Ed. Light, Bro. Winfield Whitney, Bro. E. B. Schultz, and Bro. John M. Gale. Bro. O. J. Saunders, unable to attend, was presented with a pin at his home.

Front Row L to R. Past Pres. L. B. Dengler, Bro. J. F. Cambiano, General Executive Board Member, Bus. Rep. James E. Powers, Bro. Gordon McCullough, Pres. Calif. State Council of Carpenters, Bro. F. O. Jorgenson, Secretary, Santa Clara Valley D. C. Second Row—Past Pres.



David Lawson, Past Pres. Ed. Light, Past Pres. Winfield Whitney, Past Pres. E. B. Schultz, Past Pres. John M. Gale, President Henry Kolbaba. Back Row—Cond. Fred Reibin, Fin. Sec. Chester Keeton, Rec. Sec. Norace Gerland, Treas. LaVon Wilson, Vice Pres. John Schutz, Trustees Gus Wolf, George Fowler, Newman Flowers, Warden C. A. Roberts.

Local 1367 Honors Veterans

Members and officers of Local #1367 (Millmen) Chicago, Ill., had the pleasure of decorating five Brothers with a gold pin, issued by the General Office, in commemoration of their having fulfilled fifty years of membership in the United Brotherhood. Shown in the accompanying picture are officers, distinguished guests and recipients. Top row: Business Agent Harry Weinert (inside men), Business Agent Alex Robertson (outside men), Sec.-Treas. of the Chicago District Council Chas. A. Thompson who officiated in the decoration, President and inside Business Agent Emil Johnson, Rec. Sec. Reinart Hansen, Fin. Sec. Ingvald Pollestad.



Bottom row; Brothers Sam Gordon, Charles Victorsen, William Burgbacker, Carl Johnson, and Henry Carlson. Four additional members, eligible but unable to be present, were Abe Berliant, Fred Lossin, John Lindquist, and James Papacek.

Local 1397 Has a Party

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1397 again had the pleasure of honoring their old time members at the November 9th, 1961 Regular Meeting which took place at the Carpenters Hall in Roslyn, L. I., N. Y. with Michael G. Marion, President and Business Agent presiding.

The distinguished guests that were present that evening were Mr. Charles Johnson, Jr., member of the Executive Board, 1st District U. B. of C. and J. of A., President of the New York State Federation of Carpenters and President of the New York District Council, Reverend Philip A. Carey, S. J., Director of Xavier Institute of Industrial Relations, Robert Johnson, Secretary of New York City District Council, Abe Saul, Director of East Coast Organizing Office of the Brotherhood, Patrick Campbell, Gen. Rep., John Rogers, Gen. Rep., Arne Unneberg, B. A. L.U. 1397, William Vance, B. A. L.U. 1921, John Rosenstrom, B. A. 1921, Henry Moje, B. A. L.U. 2765, John Cocker, B. A. L.U. 1292, George Cunningham, B. A. L.U. 1093.



Board Member Chas. Johnson, Jr. presented the following honored guests with Longevity Pins:

50 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS were presented to Brothers William F. Bould (50), Henry Davis (51), David Jarvis (51), Axel Lindstrom (50). Other honored guests from this Local who had already received their 50 Year Pins were present: Jacob Cocks (52), Pat Desmond (56), Harry Lindberg (54), Percy Poynter (54), John Rubeneau (58).

35 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS were presented to Brothers Gunner E. Bjornsson (36), Nils Krigsman (35). Brothers who had received their 35 Year Pins previously were present as follows: James Anderson (38), Klas Anderson (37), Norman Dick (44), L. Hendrickson (49), Wolmer Johnson (45), Leo Kessler (40), August Kist (39), Hector Matthews (45), Anthony Montavano (37), Lester Reihl (49), James Shanley (45), Louis P. Sherman (40), John Turner (38), George W. Watts (41), Victor Young (41).

25 YEAR MEMBERSHIP PINS were presented to Brothers Sivert Abrahams (26), Edward Anderson (25), Magnus Bennetson (25), James Dalton (26), William Griffing (25), Arvid Hollberg (25), Vincent Johnson (25), Albin A. Karlstrom (25), Trygve Logan (25), John Motchkavitz (25), Herbert Nelson (25), Carl Nordquist (25), Fred W. Payne (25), Walter Samsel (25), Arne Unneberg (25). Also present were the following Brothers who have previously received their 25 Year Pins: George Carlson (27), Matthew Coffey (31), Edgar Lockman

(28), Arthur Lumme (28), Oscar Nordquist (34), Walter Strockbine (34).

L. U. 1397 now numbers 17 Fifty Year Members, 35 Thirty-Five Year Members and 35 Twenty-Five Year Members.

The Chicago Graduates

The Chicago District Council held its semi-annual graduation exercises on November 9th. Fifty-one received "Journeyman Certificates" upon completion of their apprenticeship service.

Additionally, each graduate received a diploma issued by the Chicago Board of Education, and an additional certificate issued by the United States Department of Labor (Apprenticeship Division) attesting to the training of these young men. Additionally, they were presented with beautiful leather billfolds by the Chicago Building and Construction Trades Council in recognition of their accomplishment.

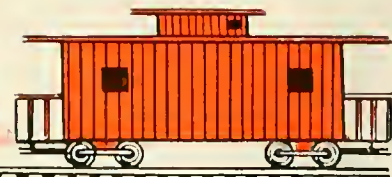
The affair was Chairmanned by President Ted Kenney and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Thompson of the Chicago District Council and among guests who addressed the graduates were General Representative J. Earl Welch, President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters; H. Mayne Stanton, Secretary of the Builders Association of Chicago; Harold E. Kellogg of the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U.S. Department of Labor; Earl McMahon, President, and Thomas Nayder, Secretary, of the Chicago Building and Construction Trades Council, and Frank Frieden, Manager of the Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds. Among other guests were the teachers and instructors of the Washburne, Highland Park and Downers Grove schools who assist in the training of carpenter apprentices in the Chicago area. Also, in attendance, were the business agents of the Chicago area as well as a great number of officers of the local unions affiliated with the Chicago District Council all of which assist in coordinating the apprenticeship training in Chicago.

Local 345 Honors Its Own



Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., held a special meeting on November 17 to honor 50-year members. From left to right: H. A. Kellum, President, Local Union 345; 50-year members, H. W. Thompson, and J. C. Allen; far right, W. W. Orr, General Representative who made the presentations. Pins were presented in absentia to C. G. Walker and L. C. Dodson. All four of the 50-year members were originally initiated in Local Union No. 345.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Keep Your Eye on Medical Bill



This issue of *THE CARPENTER* contains detailed reports on the December meetings of the AFL-CIO and Building Trades Department. I hope that each member of the Brotherhood will read carefully these reports. The fourth convention of the AFL-CIO and the 51st meeting of the Building Trades Department were in many ways historic meetings. Organized labor took a good look at itself, noted a number of its faults and set up programs to correct the errors and carry labor forward in the 1960's.

Considerable attention was paid, of course, to legislation. In these days State Legislatures and the U. S. Congress are concerned with laws and regulations vital to the welfare of the people. It behooves us to pay close attention to these developments.

In the January session of the Congress, I want to call your particular attention to the Anderson-King bill. This is the bill which would provide medical care for the aged under Social Security.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has described health care for the aged under social security as "a very definite must" on the federation's legislative program.

The labor-backed bill introduced by Senator Clinton P.

Anderson (D-N.M.) and Representative Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) would provide health insurance as a matter of right to retired workers and their families. The program would be financed through an increase in the social security tax paid by employers and employees.

The AFL-CIO convention charged the American Medical Association with "spending huge sums on false and misleading propaganda." The convention also blasted the AMA for "exerting improper pressures on organizations and patients" in an effort to defeat the social insurance approach.

Meany, speaking on the resolution said he considered the issue "one of the most important" on the domestic scene.

He added:

"There is hardly a family in America that is not affected by this problem of what we can do to meet the cost of medical care for the elderly people."

Retired workers with small pensions, he pointed out, "cannot afford to get sick. They cannot afford to fight the catastrophic illnesses that sometimes come with old age."

"The only practical way to handle this sort of a situation," Meany said, "is to place it under social security, where people will build up over the years the equity that is needed when they get on in years and have these serious illnesses."

The convention resolution called on the House Ways & Means Committee, which held hearings on the Anderson-King Bill last summer, to "promptly report" the measure "so that the House of Representatives and the Senate can act favorably this spring."

It noted that the issue is not a partisan one and pointed to endorsement by the governing council of the American Public Health Association as "the latest evidence of the soundness" of the social security approach.

Happy New Year



Plane Gossip



Poor Construction!

J. W. Ames, Mountain View, Calif., from L.U. 3102, says you shouldn't feel bad if your feet smell and your nose runs . . . you're just built upside-down!

Attend Your Union Meeting

His Best Booster!

And there was the guy who was in the hospital. His drinking partner was telling him he was injured when he bet he could fly out one window and in the other, like Superman, but didn't quite make it.

"Why didn't you stop me?" he muttered through his bandages.

"Stop you? Man, I lost five bucks on you!"

Unionism—Basic Americanism

Not In The Cards

When the husband got home at 3 a.m., his wife grimly said:

"I suppose you've been holding a sick friend's hand all night!"

"Listen, honey" replied the husband, "If I'd been holding his hands, I'd have enough money to buy you a mink coat!"

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Easy Quick Way Out

At a cocktail party, two men were talking and one said:

"Gosh, I'm all in. I think I'll find a good-looking babe to flirt a bit with so my wife will take me home."

Boost Your Union Label

A Good Prescription

A dumb girl is a dope. Dope is a drug. Doctors give drugs to relieve pain. Therefore a dumb girl is just what the doctor ordered!

Ice Man Cometh?

The salesman had forgotten his samples when he left home for the office. He walked back from his bus stop and, as he went in the back door, passed the bathroom where his wife was standing on the bathroom scales after her bath. As he walked past, unseen, he jokingly called back: "How many pounds this morning, honey?"

"Fifty" came back the amazing reply, "And don't leave your tongs sitting on the back porch!"

R U Registered 2 Vote?

No Horse Since!

The baseball manager discovered a trick horse who could hit the ball a mile. It was the championship game, the last of the ninth with two out and the score tied. He put the nag in as a pinch hitter. The horse swung on the first pitch and knocked it out of sight. Then it just stood at home plate. "Run!" cried the manager, "run!"

"Don't be crazy" replied the nag. "If I could run I'd be at Santa Anita today!"

Unionism Is Protection

Daffy-nitions

Janitor—A floor flusher

Petition—Putting all your begs in one ask-it.

Egotism—I-strain.

Reno-vate—Getting ready for a re-alteration.—(J. W. Ames, L.U. 3102)

Buy Only Union-Made Tools

Printable Limerick

There was a young lady from
Wimberly
Who, when reproached for acting
un-primly,
Said: "Heavens above, I know it
ain't love,
But it's a reasonably accurate fac-
simile!"

Stretched Outa Shape!

A lanky cowboy strode into the Fifth Avenue ladies' shop, approached a saleslady, and said:

"I'd like to buy a girdle, ma'am."

"Playtex?" she suggested.

"That's mighty kind of you, ma'am," the cowboy answered, but not now. I'm double-parked."

Be Union—Buy Label

Friendly Forever

Two friends woke up after a night of carousing to find themselves battered, bloody, and wearing torn clothes. They decided to ask the bartender at the last place they could remember being. As they walked in the door together, the bartender looked, grinned, and said:

"Well, I see you guys decided to make up!"

Be Active In Your Union

This Is A Thriller!

The huge hulk of a man, the front of his clothes flecked with blood, faced the beautiful young woman. In his hand he held a long and menacing knife.

"Have you no heart?" she asked entreatingly.

"No!" snapped the knife wielder.

"Then give me a pound of liver" she said, stepping up to the butcher's counter.

In Union There Is Strength

Careful Medico

The burlesque queen went to a doctor and said she wanted to be vaccinated, but only where it would not show.

"Fine" said the doc "but that'll be \$10 in advance."

"Why in advance?" asked the shapely showgirl.

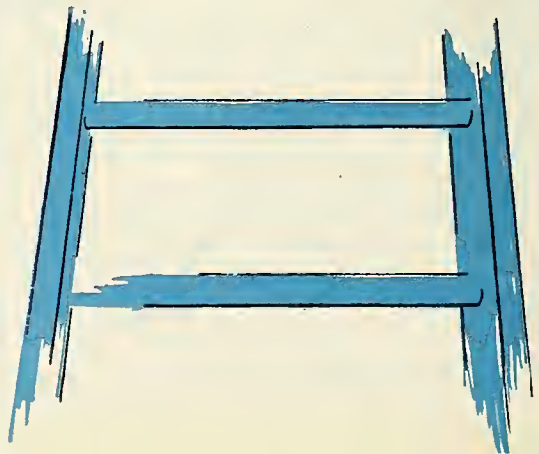
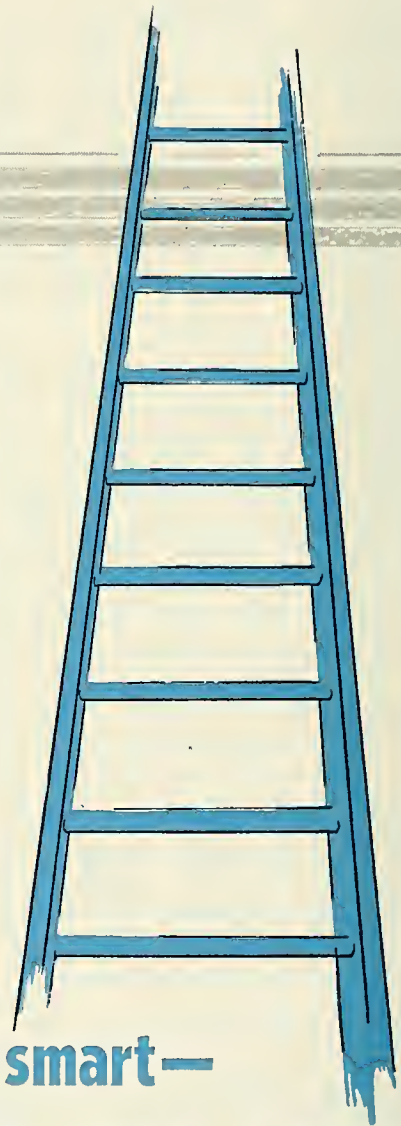
"Because" replied the sawbones, "I often weaken in such cases and don't charge anything!"

**You
can
jump
down
once
too often!**



Be smart—

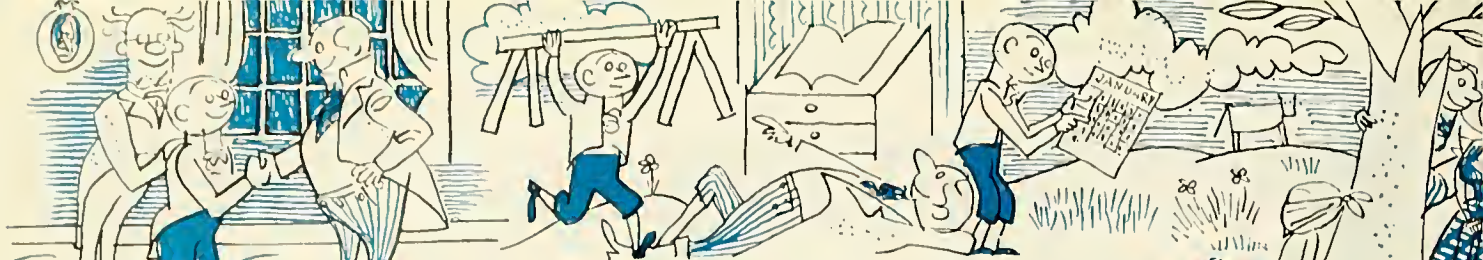
USE THE LADDER!



THE
CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881





Indenture of an Apprentice.

THIS Indenture WITNESSETH, That *John Etzler*, of the city of *Pittsburg*, son of *Joseph Etzler*, by and with the consent of his Father, as testified by his signing as a witness hereunto, hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice to *Jonathan Potts*, of the same place, *Carpenter*, to learn his art, trade and mystery, and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve him from the day of the date hereof, for and during the full end and term of *five years and six months*, next ensuing. During all which term, the apprentice, his said Master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands every where gladly obey.—He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it done by others, without telling or giving notice thereof to his said master.

He shall not waste his said master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. With his own goods, nor the goods of others, without license from his said master he shall neither buy nor sell.

He shall not absent himself, day or night, from his said master's service, without his leave; nor visit ale-houses, taverns or playhouses; but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do, during the said term. And the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavors to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said apprentice, in the trade or mystery of a *Carpenter*, and procure for him sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging and washing, fitting for an apprentice, during the said term of *five years and six months*, and give him within the said term, *six months Schooling, one-half thereof is to be in the last years of the said term*, and when he is free, to give him *two suits of Clothing one whereof is to be entirely new*. And for the performance of all and singular, the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other, firmly, by these presents. In witness whereof, the said parties have set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated the *first day of March*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty-nine*.

JONATHAN POTTS,
JOHN ETZLER.

Sealed and delivered in presence of
JOSEPH ETZLER

Assignment of an Apprentice.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT, That I, the within named *Jonathan Potts*, for divers good causes and considerations, have assigned and set over, and by these presents as far as I lawfully may or can do, assign and set over the within Indenture, and the apprentice therein named, unto *Philip Apple*, his heirs and assigns. He and they performing all and singular the covenants therein contained on my part and behalf to be done, kept, and performed, and indemnifying me from the same. Witness my hand and seal the *first day of March*, one thousand eight hundred and *thirty-nine*.

JONATHAN POTTS.

Witness present.





THE COVER

Our gay and sprightly cover marks the opening of a "crusade". During 1962 *The Carpenter* is going to have a lot to say about the plight of our cities and the stupidity of much of today's civic planning. The city is a part of modern life. The suburbs are beginning to seem "alien". Planning must save our "inner cities" and "downtowns". Our targets are the "split-level" house, the two-car garage, the superhighway and commuting. Let's all live just 10 minutes from our jobs!



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1962



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STATE of the Union messages fill the air. It's that time of year. This issue of *The Carpenter* marks the return to Washington of The Congress. These pages will inform an interested voter about those bills that directly concern members of organized labor.

A note of sadness. "Bill" Blaier is dead. The genial, hard-working, Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood, was quite a man. The editorial offices will miss his frequent, informative visits.

Changes in the headquarters. "Reg" Smith, with our printing plant since 1918, has retired.

After you have read the first article on our cities, with its comment on Mrs. Jacob's book "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," take a walk. Take a look at your town and recall Mrs. Jacobs' words:

"The scenes that illustrate this book are all about us. For illustrations, please look closely at real cities. While you are looking, you might as well also listen, linger and think about what you see."

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579-P should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

JFK'S BUDGET. Despite all of its good features, the Kennedy \$92 billion "balanced budget" falls short of meeting the basic problem of high unemployment, in the opinion of labor analysts.

Nevertheless, there is grave labor doubt that the over-all budget proposals will add up to the kind of progress that the American economy needs if today's rolls of more than 4,000,000 unemployed are to be reduced and the present 6.1% unemployment rate brought down to a minimum over the next eighteen months.

In fact, labor economists point out that after the first half of 1962, there is nothing in the budget to support belief that the economy will keep booming in fiscal 1963. Actually, the President's proposed sharp rein on public expenditures for goods and services will add little to needed economic expansion after July 1, 1962.

Declaring that the Administration has produced a budget "geared to the onset of the next recession" on the basis that "the 1960-61 setback has been overcome in large degree," the AFL-CIO NEWS says editorially:

"The present unemployment rate of 6.1% is proof enough that the country has not completely recovered from the recession. A Federal budget that is not designed quickly to eradicate this high level of unemployment is open to challenge . . .

LABOR HIGHLIGHTS IN BUDGET

- * Repeal of the 10% tax on railroad and bus passenger transportation.

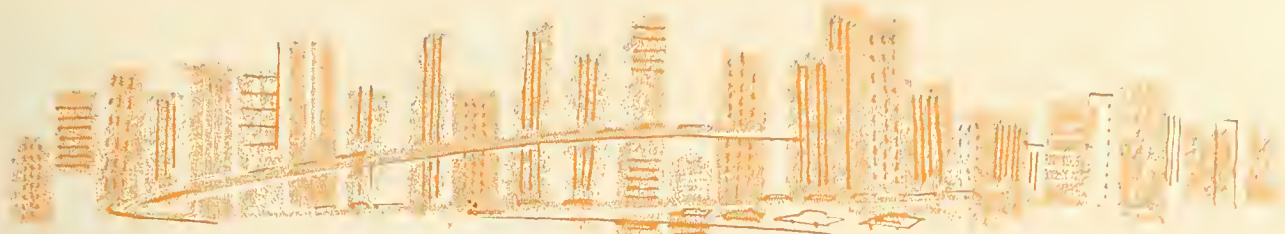
- * A general boost in the level of government pay schedules to bring them more in line with private industry.

- * Tax reforms such as closing loopholes and repeal of special deductions now granted dividends. The President also repeated his call for an 8% depreciation credit to promote investment. The AFL-CIO has opposed this on the ground that what is needed is tax relief for the lower brackets to increase buying power rather than encouragement for boosting our already partially idle production facilities.

- * Stand-by power to reduce taxes and take other measures to meet any downward turn in the economy. In general the AFL-CIO has taken the position that the need for such action is now and not at some later date, in order to meet today's jobless crisis.

- * The President asked for only modest increases in many areas of the economy which labor economists feel need considerable bolstering. His budget request for development of natural resources is only \$200 million more than the last Eisenhower-drawn budget. Health, labor and welfare get a boost of only \$400,000,000, including medical aid for the aged. The President asked for only \$100,000,000 more than the 1962 budget for over-all domestic and civil functions. On this basis any spur to the economy will obviously have to come from the private sector which may not live up to expectations.

The President's budget estimates that national growth over the next year will average 8%. Even at this rate, unemployment would theoretically be brought down only to 5% by the end of 1962 and to 4% by the end of fiscal 1963. Labor economists contend this would condemn at least 3,000,000 Americans to continued joblessness.



AMERICA'S CITIES . . . LET'S MOVE BACKWARDS

President Kennedy in his "State of the Union" message to the Congress took note of one of the most significant changes in America in this century. He asked for the creation of a Department of Urban Affairs. Since World War II, our cities have grown rapidly. Today, momentous decisions regarding what kind of America it is going to be in this age of urban acceleration are necessary.

The United States is very late in facing up to the problems growing out of our increased urbanization. Perhaps this is because we cling to the rural romance. Somehow, someway, we try to keep alive the national illusion or myth that life in America is still comparatively simple and can be lived in the patterns of yesterday.

Some critics think we are the least progressive of all the democratic countries in this matter. It is possible to cite, in many of the Western democracies, social and economic urban planning on a massive scale. In many countries, slum clearance has a high priority. Inner cities and "downtowns" have been salvaged and refurbished. Park areas have been provided for. Recreational facilities have been extensively developed. Special provision has been made in urban centers for elderly, retired residents.

The 1950's Saw an Exodus

Yet, in the 1950's, urban planning in the United States lagged. The flight to suburbia became an exodus. We used up more and more of our countryside. The bulldozer was unchallenged in the 1950's. One senses that many thoughtful Americans are beginning to have doubts about our planned "lack of planning." To stimulate discussion, Random House has published an exciting book titled "**The Death and Life of Great American Cities**" by Jane Jacobs.

This book is an attack on current methods of city planning and rebuilding. It is also an explanation of now principles and an argument for different methods from those now in use. It is the first real alternative to conventional city planning that we have had in this century. Its author, herself a city dweller and an editor of *Architectural Forum*, is direct and practical in her approach. What, she asks, makes cities work? Why are some neighborhoods full of things to do and see and why are others dull? Why does the crime rate

soar in our public housing developments and why are some of our older neighborhoods, despite their evident poverty, so much more safe, stable and congenial? Why do some neighborhoods attract interested and responsible populations and why do others degenerate? Why are Boston's North End and the eastern and western extremes of Greenwich Village good neighborhoods and why do orthodox city planners consider them slums? What alternatives are there to current city planning and rebuilding?

It's All a Bit of Nonsense

Conventional city planning holds that cities decline because they are blighted by too many people, by mixtures of commercial, industrial and residential uses, by old buildings and narrow streets and by small landholders who stand in the way of large-scale development. Such neighborhoods, they insist, breed apathy and crime, discourage investment and contaminate the areas around them. The response of conventional city planning is to tear them down, scatter their inhabitants, lay out super-blocks, and rebuild the area according to an integrated plan, with the result, as often as not, that the crime rate rises still higher, the new neighbor-



hood is more lifeless than the old one, and the surrounding areas deteriorate even more, until the life of the whole city is threatened.

But Mrs. Jacobs observes that in any number of cases these very conditions—mixed uses, dense population, old buildings, small blocks, decentralized ownership—create the very opposite of slums, neighborhoods that regenerate themselves spontaneously, that are full of variety and diversity, that attract large numbers of casual visitors and responsible new residents, that encourage investment and revitalize the areas around them. Boston's North End (condemned as a slum by orthodox planners) is such a neighborhood, and so is Greenwich Village. Rittenhouse Square and Telegraph Hill are others.

Why then do some city neighborhoods die and why do others flourish? And what can city planners do to avoid the death and encourage the life of our great American cities? The solutions proposed by Mrs. Jacobs in this book represent a sharp break with conventional thinking on the subject and they carry with them the ring of simple truth.

More to Come During 1962

During the 1962, *The Carpenter* will address itself to these questions. A number of authorities, experts and interested citizens have been asked to write articles. We hope these articles will be challenging and provocative. The Brotherhood has a vested interest in urban renewal. It means jobs. But, moreover, this Carpenter's Union has a traditional dedication to beauty. The carpenter working with wood creates buildings and furniture to delight the eye. He has from the earliest century enriched the society in which he lived. Our approach to these problems will not be orthodox. We do not believe the automobile should be left unchallenged. The face of America should not be disfigured just to provide more room for cars. Super highways are not the sole answer to our transportation problems. Will not more highways just beget more cars?

Many cities and towns in America are confronted with the absolute necessity of destroying their slums in the next ten years. Slums are the breeding ground of disease, delinquency and crime. These older parts of our cities are oftentimes the birthplace of our city, state and national history. Civilized people preserve history for posterity.

Suburbia has proved itself not the answer. It is in many ways a sterile and artificial life. There are millions of Americans who would like to live within the cities if adequate housing at reasonable prices could be found. These citizens will return to the cities if they can walk in safety to the drugstore, the grocery, the theatre and church. It is the neighborhood that makes the good life possible.

Planning there must be. *The Carpenter* supports the proposal for a Department of Urban Affairs. We agree with the conclusions reached by the Population



Must America Be This Ugly?

Reference Bureau of Washington which declares that, by the year 2,000, the United States urban proportion may well be 85 percent of our total population.

Only seven states today are predominantly rural. They are North Dakota (65 percent), Alaska, Mississippi, West Virginia, South Dakota, Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky and Idaho (52.5 percent).

Eight states left the "rural" classification in the 1960 census. They were Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming.

Most highly urbanized areas are New Jersey (89 percent); Rhode Island, California, New York, Massachusetts and Illinois (81 percent).

Decision Must Be Made Soon

They've even invented a new word for the massing of urban areas which sprawl out to include one another—megapolis—a Greek term for a big city. Largest of these is the New York-Connecticut-Northeastern New Jersey area where 14,800,000 people live.

"One unchallengeable prediction of the future seems to be that enormous metropolitan areas will grow even larger," says President Robert C. Cook of the Population Reference Bureau. "The trek to the city is world-wide; and it is even more rapid in some countries than in the United States. Before long the great majority of the world's people will be living in cities and their environs. Whether this is 'good' or 'bad' depends upon intelligent and effective planning to structure these huge agglomerations into something better than sprawling, deteriorating slums."

Will it be a beautiful America or will it be a monument to vulgarity and ugliness? We must decide now.

Western Council

PORTLAND, OREGON — A 250,000 man action committee, comprising all Western area Brotherhood of Carpenters members in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Alaska and New Mexico has been formed to help win new jobs for wood and more jobs for those in the mills and construction projects.



Love That Tree

Called the "Committee for More Jobs with Wood," it will have its headquarters at 1008 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Portland, Oregon, headquarters for Western Council.

Early concentration will be on schools and churches, which offer a vast market for lumber and plywood, next only to the home market, commented Earl Hartley, who is executive secretary for Western Council.

"Every member of the Brotherhood," said Hartley, "is automatically a member of this vast wood promotion committee; nothing like it has ever before been attempted by any union organization.

"We believe," he continued, "that an intelligently planned program, backed by an informed membership, can't fail. But we're going to give it a lot more than mere lip service.

"We have seen our jobs go down the drain because too many school boards, church building committees, architects and designers have quit using wood; it is our job to tell them the advantages of lumber and plywood.

"The battle lines will be drawn at the Local Union level," he continued. "A strong committee in every Local will be responsible for action; a careful program will be worked out, and I believe we can make more jobs for all of our members—I know we can add more days of employment to each month.

"This wood promotion program is vital," he emphasized. "Every house built of wood means 400 carpenter hours; every grade school you win for wood could mean 15,000 or more hours for Brotherhood members; every church designed in wood can give jobs to many members of the Brotherhood—from the forest to the finished building project.

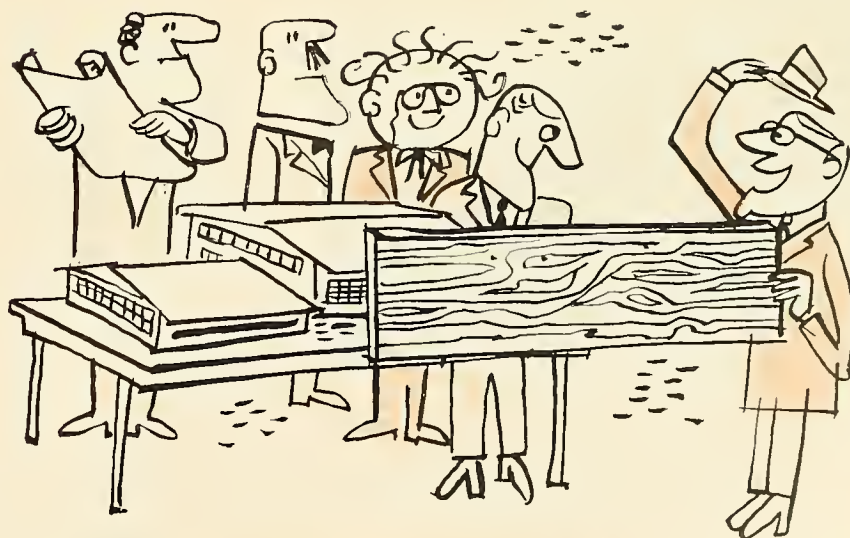
"We must work with architects, school boards, church committees and every-day citizens to win friends

for wood," Hartley said, stressing importance of telling local merchants of the importance of keeping members of the Brotherhood employed.

"It is just good business for a merchant sitting on a school board or a church building committee to plug for wood and jobs for Brotherhood members," he commented. "Wood design is more attractive and lower cost than other materials; this is a strong selling point when school boards are so hard pressed for cash, and whoever heard of a church building committee that had a surplus of cash."

Every foot of wood used in projects means more jobs for members, steady business for merchants in the Western area and keeps the lumber production and construction industry humming, he stressed, pointing out "More Jobs with Wood" is vital to progress in the entire West Coast area.

First details of the "Committee for More Jobs With Wood" will reach offices of Brotherhood Local Unions in the next few days.



"Gentlemen, Have You Thought of Wood?"

Death Takes O. William Blaier

Second General Vice President's Career Had Spanned More than Four Decades

ONE of the stalwart figures of the American labor movement and The United Brotherhood has laid aside his armour. Second General Vice President O. William Blaier died suddenly on Thursday evening, January 4, 1962. With him at the time of his death was his wife, Marie. His death occurred in their Washington, D. C. apartment.

Brother Blaier was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on July 17, 1897. On May 29, 1918, he joined Local Union No. 359 of Philadelphia where he rounded out his apprenticeship. Within a very short while his natural ability was recognized, and in June of 1920 he was elected Financial Secretary of his union, a post he continued holding until 1937.

From 1932 until 1937 he also served as Business Representative of the Philadelphia District Council. For a number of years he saw duty as delegate to the Central Council. In addition, he was a delegate to the Building and Construction Trades Council, and for five years he served as Vice President of that body. With all this he still found time to function as a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and the State Federation for many years.

In May of 1937, he was appointed a General Representative by General President William L. Hutcheson. For eleven years he filled that office with credit to himself and his organization. When in March of 1948 the resignation of William J. Kelly created a vacancy in the office of General Executive Board Member for the Second District, Brother Blaier was a natural choice to fill the vacancy.

Much of his time in recent years was spent in Washington representing the United Brotherhood before the numerous Federal agencies, where his sincerity and understanding of the labor movement stood him in good stead.

In 1952, Brother Blaier became Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In 1956, Second General Vice President Blaier served as a member of the United States delegation to the Geneva, Switzerland meeting of the International Labor Organization. He was appointed to that post by President Eisenhower.

Brother Blaier served with distinction as a labor member of the Wage Adjustment Board established to settle disputes and stabilize wages in the construction industry during World War II. He was a member of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, a comparable governmental agency established during the Korean period. At the time of his death he was a labor member of the National Joint Board, the agency in the construction industry for the settlement of the complex problems of jurisdiction. He was the chairman of a number of committees of our own Brotherhood which made national agreements settling most difficult disputes, perhaps the most notable of which was the agreement between the Carpenters and the Machinists Union.

Funeral services for Brother Blaier were held on Tuesday, January 9th, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city of Philadelphia. International Officers of the United Brotherhood led by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson served as pallbearers. Burial took place in Lawnview Cemetery.

In addition to his widow, Marie, Brother Blaier is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Eleanor Rosanio and Mrs. Margaret Strassheim, both of Philadelphia, and eight grandchildren.

Brother Blaier was a dedicated trade unionist. He devoted his life to the Brotherhood. He traveled extensively to attend meetings of locals and district councils. He knew personally thousands of members of the Brotherhood. A family man, a fighter for the rights of labor, and a man among men, Bill will be greatly missed.

May his soul rest in peace!

CHAPTERS FROM AN ACTIVE LIFE



O. William Blaier
1897-1962



Vice President O. William Blaier was a delegate to the 1961 Building and Construction Trades Department Convention held in Bal Harbour, Fla., in December. He is shown here with another delegate, Vice President Joseph Boyen, Ironworkers.



Mr. Blaier is shown at a session of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in Washington.

Mr. Blaier rises to make a point at the meeting of the General Executive Board.



Vice President Blaier joins with General President M. A. Hutcheson, left, Vice President John R. Stevenson, extreme right, in laying the cornerstone of the new headquarters building. Secretary Richard E. Livingston is just behind Mr. Blaier

Labor Gives Nuclear Plant a Good Start

Reprinted from
ENGINEERING NEWS RECORD

November 16, 1961

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AFL-CIO building and construction trades workers, and union officials at both the local and international levels, are being given considerable credit for the swift, peaceful and economical construction of Yankee Atomic Electric Co.'s new 136,000-kw nuclear power plant on the Deerfield River in Rowe, Mass.

Earlier this month, Fred R. Stevens, vice president of Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., told members and guests of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes that the complex and experimental project experienced no labor problems of any kind and was completed two months ahead of schedule at a cost of about \$13 million under original estimates.

The company claims that this is the first time in history that a project of this kind has achieved such a record. An official of the Atomic Energy Commission calls it an "extraordinary success."

Stone & Webster and Westinghouse Electric Corp. were jointly responsible for Yankee's engineering design. Stone & Webster was solely responsible for the plant's construction. Yankee Atomic Electric, the owner, represents 10 New England utility companies and now holds a 40-year AEC license to operate the pressurized water reactor.

The project's enviable labor record is generally attributed to two factors that have been noticeably absent in the nation's still-troubled missile site program. One was centralization of complete authority in a single participant—Stone & Webster—to direct the work and to make day-to-day decisions. The other was labor's thorough introduction, before construction began, to the project's complexities and challenges through the most comprehensive pre-job conference Stone & Webster have ever held (ENR Apr. 3, 1958, p. 114).

By the time the excavation work was started, all the unions that would be furnishing the men for the project were generally familiar with the plant's design and its construction problems, with its labor requirements and its progress schedules and with Stone & Webster's expectations, labor policies and methods of operation.

All of the foreseeable problems that

might be generated by local labor contracts, national agreements, work assignments, jurisdictional conflicts and labor recruiting were discussed, explored and ironed out ahead of time.

This kind of teamwork in the project's early stages produced a beneficial labor-management rapport—what Stone & Webster Personnel Manager Vincent Van Horn calls a "communications system that helps assure co-operation." And, most important of all perhaps, it helped give the Yankee construction workers a better understanding of the project's overriding challenge of reducing the cost gap between power produced by nuclear energy and that produced by fossil fuels.

The project's labor force reached its peak of about 585 men in September 1959. All told, members of 15 different crafts—with pipefitters, laborers, carpenters, electrical workers, boilermakers and iron workers the most heavily represented—performed 1,250,000 man-hours of construction work.

Even a quick glance at the Yankee system, for which Stone & Webster prepared nearly 1,000 drawings and 50,000 blueprints, gives some idea of the demands made on labor.

The heart of the plant is a 125-ft spherical steel vapor container housing the reactor and primary system that replaces the conventional boiler. It is here that 3.4 million uranium pellets in 23,000, eight-ft stainless

steel tubes produce the nuclear fission that heats the water, pressurized to 2,000 psi, to provide the heat that generates the steam that later drives the turbine generator. The base for the reactor structure required one of the largest continuous concrete foundation placements ever used for a powerhouse.

The primary system is tied into a number of intricate auxiliary systems designed to eliminate danger of radioactive contamination.

From the beginning of the project to its completion, there was no shortage of necessary skills. No on-the-job training was required. No labor disputes materialized. The only flaw in an excellent record, according to Mr. Van Horn was insignificant and "accidental"—a fleeting work stoppage by one of the local trades that was engaged elsewhere in a local collective bargaining dispute.

Company spokesmen describe labor's response to the project's demands as "extremely satisfactory" and its cooperation as "complete." Without these, they say, the reactor could not have "gone critical" at 8:19 p.m. on Aug. 19, 1960—two months ahead of schedule.

Stone & Webster, in cooperation with Westinghouse and Yankee Atomic Electric has recorded the project's drama, achievements and challenges in a prize-winning film entitled "Pioneering With Power." The film is now being shown to interested groups around the country and abroad.

"THE WORK YOU ARE DOING IS VITAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY"

Our Country's space and missile programs are of prime importance to the welfare and security of our own nation as well as to the entire free world.

Unions and management engaged in work at missile and space sites have given a no-strike, no-lockout pledge to insure that work at these vital installations goes forward with all possible speed, without interruption.

We must respond quickly and decisively in this time of challenge, recognizing that the national interest comes before any other consideration.

Our nation is depending on everyone engaged in the space and missile programs to do all within their power to assure that work proceeds vigorously, economically, and without delay.

I know I can count on you to cooperate fully with the Missile Sites Labor Commission to achieve this objective.

John F. Kennedy



Canadian SECTION

Midwinter Jobless Rate Likely to Reach 650,000

A MILD recovery is underway, reports the Canadian Labour Congress, but unemployment should still reach a winter peak of 600,000 to 650,000.

In fact the proportion who have been out of work for at least four months has risen, despite the slightly lower totals of jobless in Canada.

The economic survey, undertaken by the CLC's research staff, noted a change in the floundering economic conditions that occurred around August, 1961.

The recession which began early in 1960 ended 18 months later when industrial production started to rise.

Unemployment, said the CLC, hit a post-war record every month from July, 1960 to July, 1961.

In August, the picture changed and August, 1961 unemployment was below August, 1960 and below August, 1958. September unemployment was below September, 1960, although higher than any other month since the war. November was also an improvement in 1960 and 1958.

Seasonally adjusted, unemployment reached a post-war peak in February, 1961 when it began to fall. November it stood at 6.1 per cent of the labor force.

On the gloomier side of the ledger, the CLC research department noted:

- unemployment is still nearly twice as high as generally-accepted maximum of 3 per cent;

- despite gains in productivity of 5.2 per cent over 1960, employment has only risen by 1.4 per cent;

- the Unemployment Insurance Fund is on the road to bankruptcy. In a year the fund dropped from \$319 million to \$142 millions. It is expected to run dry by March;

- there are signs that the boom in the United States may not be going

as strong as it seemed a few months ago.

All these factors have had the effect of cautioning the labor economists from expecting too much from the present recovery.

"There is nothing in any of the figures now available which appears to make it necessary to cut down on our previous estimates of peak winter unemployment as likely to reach 600,000 to 650,000," said the CLC staff.

The research department examined closely the duration of unemployment. "Another fact worth noting is that in November 1960 there were 62,000 unemployed who had been looking for work for 4 to 6 months. In November, 1961, there were 45,000 a slightly lower proportions of the total."

But there were more who had been jobless for at least six months in the latest figures. Taken together, the number of the unemployed who had been looking for work for four months or more had fallen only from 116,000 to 103,000.

"This suggests a winter of pretty severe hardship for the unemployed, even if the total numbers are below last year," said the CLC. The improvement in economic conditions are failing to help those already out of work.

The research staff also looked into the amount of "concealed unemployment." How many Canadians have given up looking for jobs and withdrawn from the work force?

Probably not too many, said the CLC, although the situation bears watching.

From April to November 1960 the labor force increased by 199,000. From April to November, 1961, it increased by only 64,000—a large decline in labor force growth over the two seven month periods.

A falling off in immigration might account for 20,000 of the 135,000 decline in growth, said the CLC. This still leaves 115,000 unaccounted for.

"On the face of it, this suggests that something like this number may have dropped out of the labor force through despair of getting work. Closer analysis cast some doubt on this."

The big drop came in the growth of the female labor force. The drop-out has not occurred as sharply in the area of the worst unemployment—the male labor force. Here the growth has been almost up to normal.

"It is possible that there may be some concealed unemployment," said the CLC, "but the indications are that it is not very large."

Special Report on Organizing

Although two sets of briefs have been submitted and two hearings have been held, the Canadian Labour Congress Executive Council at its January 8th meeting failed to reach a decision on the raiding charges filed against our Brotherhood by the IWA in connection with our renewed organizing activities in Newfoundland. Instead, the Executive Council of Congress ap-

pointed a committee to study the situation further.

What purpose such a committee can serve is frankly beyond our understanding.

The International Woodworkers of America filed a list of charges against our Brotherhood. Our Brotherhood answered the charges point by point and proved them to be without

foundation. It is just as simple as that.

The December issue of this magazine contained the text of our Brotherhood's reply to the charges laid by the IWA. The Brotherhood committee handling our organizing efforts in Newfoundland appeared twice before hearings called by the Congress. Every aspect of the situation was covered thoroughly, and every allegation made by the IWA was exposed as being without substance. Yet, for all this investigating and studying, the January 8th meeting of the Congress Executive Council could not reach a decision.

There is solid ground for questioning the legality of the action taken by the Congress. The Constitution of the Congress provides that:

"When a complaint has been filed with the President by an affiliate alleging a violation of this Section by another affiliate, the President or his designated representative shall endeavour by consultation with the appropriate officers of both affiliates, to settle the matter by voluntary agreement between such affiliates. In the event no such voluntary agreement is reached within a reasonable time the President shall report to the Executive Council with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate. Upon such report being submitted, the Executive Council shall consider the same, shall hear the appropriate officers of the affiliates involved, and shall make such decisions as it believes to be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Section."

The meetings and hearings were held as specified. But instead of a decision something new was added, an additional committee. The Constitution makes no mention of a third step involving the appointment of a special committee, yet this is what the Executive Council of the Congress did.

If, after the submission of two briefs and two full-scale hearings before a Congress committee, the charges filed by the IWA cannot be validated, an additional committee cannot do anything but cover ground that has already been covered several times. The only net effect of the Congress' decision will be to drag the matter out still further and afford those who have long villified our Brotherhood an opportunity to continue their villification.

The Ontario Federation of Labour is holding its annual Education Conference in Toronto this year at the King Edward Hotel. Dates are February 17 and 18.

Five subjects are planned—1. Full Employment Planning, 2. Education for our Times, 3. Pattern of Politics—1962, 4. Welfare Services, 5. Human Rights.

Former Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour W. B. Davies has been appointed Minister of Health in the Saskatchewan CCF-New Democratic government. Bill Davies was promoted from the post of Minister of Works.

He will be responsible for the effective launching of Sask.'s new prepaid medical care program, the first to be adopted by any government in Canada. Saskatchewan was also the first province to adopt a prepaid hospital insurance program—in 1946. Every province has it now. The medical plan will put the pressure on the other provinces to follow suit, despite strong opposition from the organized medical profession.

Trade union veteran Alfred Ward, active in labor circles over a period of 49 years, died on December 23, 1961.

Coming to Canada in 1910, he was a business agent of the Carpenters' Union in Toronto for 21 years. He was a past president of the Toronto Building Trades Council, an executive member of the Toronto District Labour Council, and labor representative on the Board of Education's advisory educational committee.

Ontario's Chief Justice J. C. McRuer set aside a magistrate's ruling which jeopardized the Canadian worker's right to strike.

Mr. Justice McRuer found that the CPR-owned Royal York Hotel was wrong in dismissing 700 striking employees last July.

The chief justice allowed an appeal by striking Local 299, Hotel and Club Employees Union, against a decision by Magistrate Thomas Elmore.

Mr. Justice McRuer said that to permit the magistrate's decision to stand would be to provide employers with an extremely powerful weapon—a weapon which would virtually negate the right to strike.

Peace was restored to Ontario's strife-torn commercial construction industry after six months of contract disputes and a series of strikes.

The pattern which emerged in a year when builders adopted a tough line embraced wage increases ranging from 15 to 20 cents an hour over two years and modest gains in welfare benefits.

The building trades unions in the main successfully resisted management attempts to weaken existing contract provisions although the Laborers Union and the Operating Engineers in Metro Toronto had to give some ground in areas of travelling time and definition of the bargaining unit.

At a meeting in Windsor recently, Dr. Marvin Sherman, a psychiatrist in Detroit, told a group of local union leaders that at least 10 percent of the workers in any large group were emotionally disturbed.

This, he said, results in lowered efficiency and higher production costs, apart from the suffering of the individual.

Dr. Sherman said that not until management realizes that most illness, all alcoholism and much absenteeism can be directly traced to emotional problems and that this is costing management money will anything be done.

The 100,000-member B.C. Federation of Labour has called a conference of affiliated unions for February 3 and 4 to work out strategy for 1962 contract negotiations.

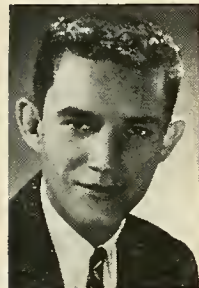
The conference will work out a united front for labor in 1962, expected to be a tough year in bargaining. High on the agenda will be wage increases, a shorter work week, improved welfare plans, and plans to cut down on unemployment. The meeting will be the first time that B.C. unions have met to coordinate the campaign for contract improvements.

Random Reading

From the Ancient Mariner to the Zodiac

By James E. Johnson

For a scant 35 cents (cheap) you can purchase *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, 1962 edition, in its 170th continuous year of publication.



Johnson

No ordinary little volume this. To give you an idea of its versatile range, for dinner you can fix a spaghetti sauce from its pages that is out of this world, choose a dessert

that will fill your tummy, and after the dishes have been washed, and you are ready to turn in, you can take the Almanac to bed and read yourself to sleep with excerpts from Coleridge's Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner with illustrations by Gustave Dore that appeared in 1877.

Of course, no mention of the Almanac is complete without reference to Abe Weatherwise, who with pride admits that 80% of his predictions were accurate while the Weather Bureau rated only 50%. Pretty good, huh?

Some of the unusual illustrations in the Almanac include "40 reproductions taken from a book published in Latin in 1570 of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac".

For the kids, all us kids, there are Mother Goose Rhymes to delight the younger folk and bring back irrevocable memories to the older, younger folk. Interesting, too, are the fables of Fontaine.

Whether it is state auto laws you are hunting or the best days to go fishing you can find it in the Almanac, and, oh yes, it says in the title page, other "new, useful, and entertaining matter."

If you wish to order the Almanac by mail, the address is Yankee, Inc., Main Street, Dublin, New Hampshire. The price is 35¢ per copy postpaid.

IS SOMETHING WRONG?

In a 75-page booklet recently out under the auspices of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, an agency of the Fund for the Republic, Sol Barkin discusses *The Decline of the Labor Movement*. This pertinent and timely question is

searchingly presented by Barkin who also has some suggestions as to "what can be done about it."

The rapidity with which the trade union movement spread in the 30's and 40's has now subsided to an alarmingly slow pace, a pace which began in the late 50's. The causes that have contributed to this decline are numerous and have developed not only from external difficulties, but also internal.

The social discontent which was once the base for union expansion no longer exists in the sense of earlier times, and circumstances now necessitate the probing of new avenues if the trade union movement is to expand.

Open hostility to the trade union movement is still not uncommon, and the anti-unionist has capitalized when and wherever possible. Anti-union labor laws such as the Taft-Hartley Law and the state right-to-work laws (now covering 19 states) have increasingly helped to hinder unions in their efforts to "organize the unorganized." But these are points which should not be solely considered in the retardation of union growth. There are structural deficiencies within the unions themselves, departments of organization which are inadequately staffed, and antiquated methods that are still being used in attempting to organize new recruits. And to complicate matters there is apathy among the unorganized laborers as well as disinterest among the organized who once helped to generate enthusiasm among unorganized workers.

Barkin would like for government to "vigorously support workers desiring to form unions," to see the internal structure of unions reorganized, a more active interest of individual union members and a reassertion of the basic purposes of the trade union

Proud Note

Senator Clifford Case (Republican - New Jersey) liked Senator Javit's article on world trade in the *January Carpenter*. In fact, he liked it so well he inserted the entire article in the Congressional Record on January 15.

movement as "social critic, economic leveler, a stimulator to management, and a focal point of social idealism."

But perhaps most important is that unions must work vigorously to help restore their public image and look within themselves for the answers which may determine their survival.

WHAT'S THE NOISE?

The American Right Wing by Ralph E. Ellsworth and Sarah M. Harris, Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Ave., S.E., Washington 3, D. C., 63pp.

No subject today is receiving more attention in the press, and consistently, than that of the Right Wing movement. When the French initiated the terms Gironde and Mountain, specifying the rightists and the leftists in the National Assembly of 1792, they could little imagine the significance these terms would come to have in political talk today, or the derogatory overtones that can be ignited when a conservative calls a liberal liberal, and a liberal vice versa.

It is the conservative, or right wing, movement in this country with which this Public Affairs pamphlet is concerned. Among the abundant literature available on the subject, it is one of the most concisely written, well documented and thoroughly interesting pamphlets to be read.

Its purpose as stated by the authors, is not "to pass judgment on the American Right Wing movement, but . . . to describe it accurately and to document it so that historians of the future will be able to evaluate its role."

Conservative organizations in America number approximately one thousand, and their political philosophy, however subtle or flamboyant, has definitely influenced political behavior.

Only recently have their often cross purposes and numerous outlets found solidarity or central leadership in two disciples acting as magnets to differing factions, Barry Goldwater and Robert Welch.

The conservative mind is that which must seek tangible elements, the abstract evades them, and they fear what they cannot see or touch. This is why anti-communism, anti-flouridation of water, anti-foreign aid and anti-all federal aid serve their purpose. This is why Joe McCarthy was their hero: he gave them bread on which to feed. Though meager it satisfied.

McCarthy is dead, but McCarthyism, or conservatism, or the Right Wing movement, call it what you will, is not.

EDITORIALS



Heed This Warning

Bob Powell, Business Representative of Local 1281 in Anchorage, Alaska, has asked *The Carpenter* to pass a word of warning along to the members of the Brotherhood. In a letter he says:

"We have been through three relatively poor seasons in a row now, and the coming season does not promise to employ all our resident members. We will undoubtedly get new members this year as in the past, who will dig out one of these "ads" and say "How do I get to this job?" These jobs simply do not exist, or are, in most cases, a story of a job that was done last year. Scores of our brothers have been seriously hurt financially, spending their savings to get here (sometimes with small children along) only to find three or four hundred local carpenters on the bench.

"We would certainly appreciate your writing an editorial for *The Carpenter* on this subject, warning our members of this type advertising by these mercenaries who will tell our people anything for anywhere from 10¢ to \$2.00 for a list of "job opportunities." We know of no better or surer method of advising all the members than through *The Carpenter*.

"The contracts for all Alaskan Locals expire March 15, 1962, and at this time the future is very uncertain for the coming season. We have several inequities in our agreement compared to the other skilled crafts, and intend to close the gap this year."



Guest Editorial

209 Jefferson Street
Staten Island 6, New York
December 22, 1961

Dear Sirs:

For some time now, my husband and I have been going to write and say "Thank you" for *The Carpenter*.

We enjoy *The Carpenter* very much. A laugh is always insured by your Plane Gossip. The recipes in the Budget Battle are tops. My husband enjoys the Short Cuts and also What's New.

The stories and pictures on Showcase for Wood were enjoyed by all. One of our sons used it for a report in school.

Thank you once again for a wonderful magazine.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Edw. Currier
Carpenters' Local 20

P. S. Please send two copies of the Oregon Story.

Bright Pupils

A cheering bit of news has come from Wellesley, Massachusetts. The Wellesley High School Student Council has refused to conduct an election to choose a student "good citizen" delegate to the Massachusetts convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Student Council criticized the DAR for racial bigotry and described the Daughters as a "narrow-minded group."

It is about time somebody told these "old dears" where to go. Their brand of patriotism does no honor to the Revolutionary patriots they supposedly cherish.

The "old dears" have a consistent record of bigotry, intolerance and anti-labor views. They are really not to be taken seriously on any subject, and we congratulate the Student Council of Wellesley High School for turning the light of truth on this misdirected American organization.



The Name is Kenney

Brother Ted Kenney, President of the Chicago District Council of the Carpenters, has good reason to get sore at *The Carpenter*. In Washington printers insist upon spelling his name Kennedy. Perhaps Washington printers have an automatic reflex these days and they try to make every name look like Kennedy.

We apologize to Brother Kenney for the misspelling in the January issue of *The Carpenter*. We sent the printer to the blackboard and he had to write 500 times "Brother Kenney."



Historical Note

We are most grateful to Mr. D. Emmett Ferguson, distinguished lawyer and arbitrator of Lafayette, Indiana, who provided us with the material for this month's inside cover.

Mr. Ferguson came upon these apprenticeship rules in a Pennsylvania law book published early in the 19th Century.

The indenture provides some humorous reading. It also provokes some serious thoughts. Let us not forget how far organized labor and our Brotherhood have come. It has been a long fight!

Help Labor's Friends

The 1962 COPE fund-raising drive is now under way. COPE is the Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO. This is the political arm of the trade union movement. COPE collects dollars to help Labor's friends in elections. 1962 will be a crucial political year. Give your dollar to your local COPE drive in order that the friends of Labor may have help in their great battle to win votes this coming November.



Timely Gift

Brother Kenneth Gearhart of Local 604, Murphysboro, Illinois, passed away on November 4, 1961. He was a victim of cancer. His family read in *The Carpenter* of the Brotherhood's efforts to help raise \$1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. They sent a contribution to the International Headquarters in Brother Gearhart's memory.

A family hit by cancer can understand the suffering brought about by this dread disease. Let us do all in our power to keep others from suffering Brother Gearhart's fate.



Thank You, Gentlemen

Mr. R. E. Livingston, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As directed by a motion on the floor of our meeting of the night of January 15, 1962, I was hereby directed to send the following communication to you and the rest of our esteemed Officers of our great International and also the printing staff of *The Carpenter*.

The membership of Carpenters Local 242, 5439-41 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. wish to congratulate the Officers and members of the printing staff, on the beautiful job that has been done on the Carpenter's Journal.

The members realize that it was quite an undertaking in changing over from our old Journal to the one we now receive. We think this is one of the best trade magazines published.

Sincerely yours
Howard N. Zutowt
Recording Secretary
Carpenters Local 242

Vital Meeting

The 8th annual National Legislative Conference of the Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, will be held in Washington, D. C., March 5-8.

This meeting is of vital concern to members of the Brotherhood. In previous years our delegation has been one of the largest in attendance. It will be again this year. This is as it should be because this important meeting sheds light upon the legislation that affects directly our trade.

The April issue of this journal will contain a full report on the Legislative Conference.

Cancer Warning

One of the great side effects of labor's drive to raise \$1 million for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation has been the cancer-detection education campaign.

The foundation is now making available to the public three individual cancer education pamphlets. Sidney Glazier, National Executive Director of the Foundation, says "Medical authorities maintain that 2,500,000 members of the present labor force will be needlessly claimed by cancer unless immediate steps are taken to alert them."

Write to *The Carpenter*, 101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 1, D. C. for your free cancer pamphlets.



Hand One To Your Doctor

The doctors are still yelling. They just don't like the Kennedy Medical Care for the Aged program. Actually, few doctors have read the Anderson-King Bill but the American Medical Association—a company union—told them to be against the welfare program so they are against it.

Next time you go to see your family doctor take along a copy of *Health Care With Dignity*. It is the pamphlet that contains AFL-CIO President Meany's testimony before a Congressional committee on the matter of health care for our elderly citizens. If "Doc" reads it he'll learn.

You can get a free copy from the Pamphlet Division of the AFL-CIO Department of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington 6, D. C.

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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Health Foes to Happy Later Years

Maturity is traditionally the time for quieter pleasures and calm acceptance of what the world offers. When combined with good health, these quieter pleasures should make the years after forty life's better half!

More and more of us are living well into old age nowadays—during every 20-year period since the turn of the century the average span of life has increased by *eleven* years. But living long isn't the point. Life, to be enjoyed, must have breadth as well as length and a successful second half depends upon a reasonably sound body and a contented mind.

The craftiest of all the foes of those of us over forty are those that attack the heart and blood vessels. They are: high blood pressure (hypertension), hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis), and the heart trouble that both may cause (coronary artery disease). Doctors call them the cardio (heart)-vascular (blood vessel) diseases. They account for three times the deaths from the second cause. At first glance this would seem to be an alarming situation. But the picture is not quite as gloomy as the bald statistics indicate. A large proportion of all the deaths from heart disease occurs among men and women of seventy years and older who have lived out their Biblical "three score and ten".

However, the cardiovascular conditions still account for too many "young" deaths.

Because so many of us are living well into old age, and still larger numbers will do so in the future, the total of all heart disease deaths is not likely to grow less. But there are some heart conditions in which improvements have already come about and in which much greater improvements can be predicted. Two of the waning causes of heart disease deaths are:

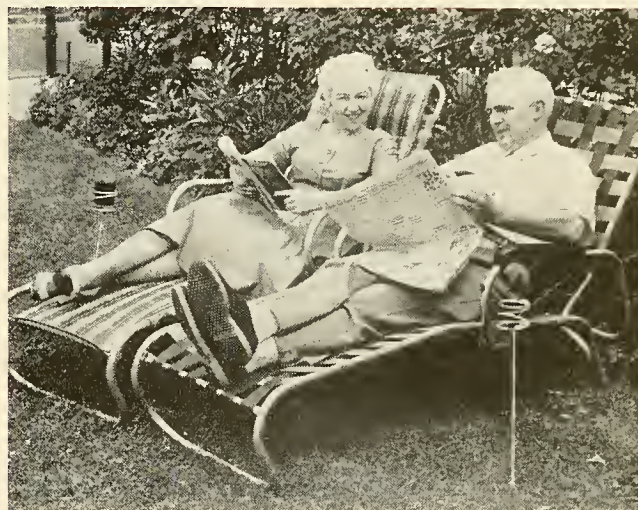
Rheumatic Heart Disease.

Although this condition starts in childhood it frequently does not become disabling until later in life. The valves of the heart become permanently damaged in youth but may not give way until many years later. Rheumatic fever, from which this condition stems, is now being successfully attacked by public health and medical authorities.

Syphilitic Heart Disease. Syphilis was once a common cause of heart disease. Thanks to modern medical and public health services, this once-treacherous disease is readily cured and its spread is being stopped.

In sad contrast to the encouraging news of successful attacks on these foes of health, comes the admission that other forms of cardiovascular diseases are not being reduced to the extent they should be. The three unconquered foes we are concerned with are hypertension, arteriosclerosis, and coronary artery disease—which depend for successful treatment upon early detection and the patient's complete cooperation with his doctor. Human nature being what it is, too many people pay no attention to warning signs of trouble, or fail to follow their physician's advice once the trouble is detected. Until men and women in middle life change their attitude toward these relentless foes these diseases will not be conquered.

Our blood pressure is produced when the heart pumps the blood



through the elastic arteries to the tiny capillaries (the twigs at the end of the artery "branches") and back again through the veins to the heart. When the heart rests between beats the pressure falls momentarily, but not to zero because of the elasticity of the arteries. The top pressure, when the heart squeezes, is called the "systolic" pressure. The bottom, when the heart rests, is called the "diastolic" pressure.

The top and bottom pressure are seldom constant. They go down during sleep, and how high they rise depends upon many things such as strenuous exercises, emotional excitement, current illness, too heavy meals, excessive use of coffee and tobacco. In general, "normal" pressure rises very slowly with advancing years.

During any physical examination, the doctor may take a blood pressure reading. He may want several readings to be sure that the first was not affected by exercise or excitement.

High blood pressure is a popular subject of conversation—people talk about it, worry about it, and do too little about it. The causes of hyper-

tension are many: while in most cases the immediate cause is not clear, in some cases hypertension is associated with such widely different things as diseases of the thyroid or the kidney. Often the condition seems to be inherited—at least it sometimes “runs in the family”. Whether or not overweight, or long continued high-pressure work, or nervous tension actually cause hypertension may be debated, but it is certain that when the blood pressure is up, all three conditions tend to make it worse.

Hypertension may exist for years without causing unpleasant symptoms. One may, in fact, be “full of pep” during the early stages. As the condition progresses, however, dizziness, throbbing, a sense of fullness of the head, and “mean” persistent headaches may be noticed. Of course, these signs do not assure high blood pressure but they are to be investigated.

Up for Good

When high blood pressure has been firmly established, it is not likely that it will return permanently to “normal”. Yet there is much that can be done by both doctor *and* patient to keep the pressure below dangerous limits. The doctor has at his hand powerful drugs that reduce blood pressure, but because of their unpleasant side-effects he uses them guardedly and only when “right living” fails to give all the benefits it should. It is reassuring to know modern medical research is making these drugs increasingly effective.

Before giving any of these drugs, in the ordinary uncomplicated case, the doctor will probably want to see what good living will produce. It is likely then, that he will ask his patient to:

Adopt a reducing diet (if overweight) and keep his body at a normal healthy weight.

Avoid heavy meals, and limit his use of coffee and tobacco.

Get sufficient rest every day, and “take it easy”—especially before meals.

Avoid continuous high-pressure work, and nervous tension—which means not overdoing in any aspect of everyday living.

Many people assume that hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) and high blood pressure (hypertension) are one and the same thing. Sometimes the two do go together, but not always. Many people with arteriosclerosis have normal and even low blood pressure; others with hypertension have practically “normal” ar-

teries for their age. The cause, or causes, of arteriosclerosis are not yet cleared up. It is associated with age, that we know. The arteries, too, grow old and less elastic.

Sometimes arteriosclerosis is first detected by the eye doctor when he looks at the tiny arteries deep in the eye, or it may be discovered during a routine physical check-up. As the hardening process advances, the arteries just under the skin begin to feel like pipe stems. Frequently a thickening of the artery wall goes along with the hardening process to the extent that the flow of blood is slowed.

Medical care can do much to ward off blood vessel accidents due to the hardening and thickening process, but here again the patient is called on to help himself. The advice is usually similar to that for high blood pressure: keep to a normal healthy weight, a good diet, and a quiet life, avoiding continued overwork and excitement.

After many years of high blood pressure, or when the arteries have become brittle from long established arteriosclerosis, “vascular” accidents may occur. Small arteries may break, or if their walls become too thick the flow of blood may stop. Sometimes the blood slows up so much in the big arteries that blood clots form, and when they are dislodged they may completely plug one of the smaller branches of that artery.

When a small artery in the brain bursts, or is completely clogged, the patient suffers what is usually called a “stroke” or “apoplexy”. The medical terms are cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral thrombosis. The results of the accidents may range all the way from temporary paralysis, involving a part or half of the body, to complete and permanent paralysis ending in death. The extent and gravity of the accident will depend upon the part of the brain affected and the amount of brain substance injured.

Even when the arterial conditions have advanced to the point of a vascular accident, with modern methods of treatment and sound medical guidance the patient may have many years of useful life ahead of him.

Sometimes the same sort of circulatory accident may occur in the blood vessels that feed the heart muscle itself, either partially or completely shutting off the blood supply to some part of the heart. The arteries that carry the blood to this sturdy muscle surround the heart like a crown, so they are called the “coronary arteries,” and the vascular disease is termed “coronary heart

disease.” The first sign of this condition is commonly a sharp constricting pain in the vicinity of the breastbone often radiating to shoulder or neck.

This may seem a gloomy picture but it is not all black. In the first place, circulatory accidents can be warded off if the conditions that cause them are detected beforehand. If an early hypertension or arterial hardening is discovered, medical treatment and good living habits prevent the condition from progressing. In addition, modern medicine has produced drugs that support the heart and help lessen the chance of accidents.

Tough Fighter

In the second place, the heart is a remarkably sturdy organ which often makes a surprising comeback even after a vascular injury. In this recovery, the heart patient must have the very best of medical and nursing care. There must be *complete* rest for a while and later, faithful adherence to the rules.

For the patient whose heart has been so damaged, the doctor will lay down specific directions.

Avoid fatigue. Climb stairs or hills slowly, taking frequent rests. Do no hard muscular work for long periods. Stop any and all activity that brings on breathlessness. Shun exposure. Do not walk into high winds—or get thoroughly wet or chilled. Avoid colds.

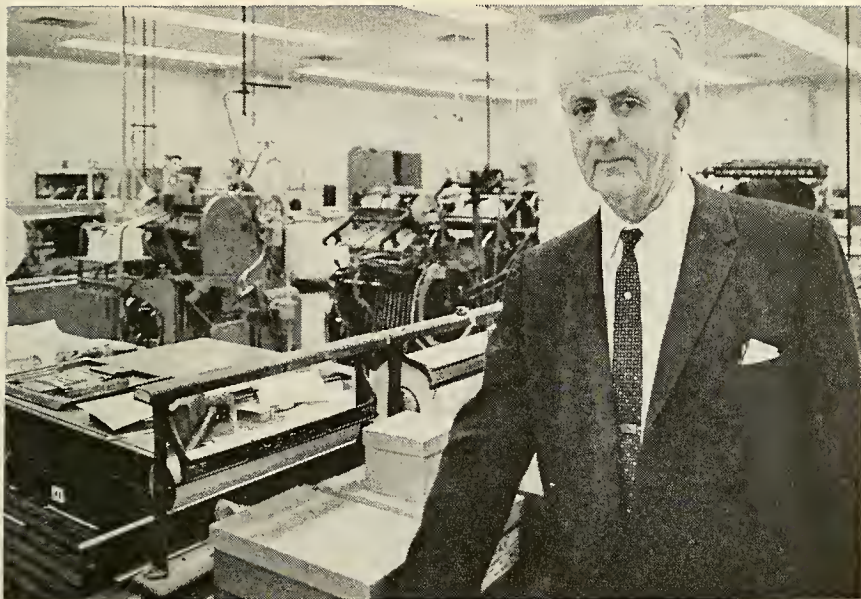
Eat moderately. A nutritious diet will be ordered by the doctor, but there may be warnings against heavy meals.

Follow directions about tobacco. For some heart conditions smoking is absolutely forbidden; others call for great moderation. The doctor will be specific about this.

Have frequent check-ups. Only by periodic re-examinations can the doctor keep a check on your progress and your adherence to his instructions.

With good care and careful living, the heart patient may expect again to enjoy a useful and rewarding life. If there have been occasional little hints of trouble ahead then it becomes doubly important to visit the doctor. Swelling ankles, indigestion, dizziness, headaches, among other “trouble signs,” may occur at times to any middle-aged person. For the most part they will be mild, and may go away in an hour or two. The temptation is to do nothing about them, yet promptness in letting the doctor decide what they mean may spell the difference between continued good health and prolonged invalidism.

"Reg" Smith, Printing Plant Head, Retires



"Reg" and His Presses

Reginald Smith, manager of *The Carpenter* printing plant, retired on January 26, 1962.

"Reg" came to work in the printing plant in our old International Headquarters in Indianapolis in October, 1919.

He later succeeded his father, Arthur W. Smith who established the printing plant, as manager.

A native of London, England, "Reg" for many years supervised the printing and mailing of *The Carpenter*. He was also responsible for the

printing of all the material used within the Brotherhood. He supervised the moving of the printing plant from Indianapolis to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith will return to Indianapolis to make their permanent home. Their retirement plans include some traveling about the country. Their only son, the Reverend Kenneth E. Smith, is a priest of the Archdiocese of Indianapolis.

The Carpenter salutes "Reg" Smith. He served the Brotherhood well.

W. J. Sullivan, Representatives' "Dean," Dies at the Age of 70

William J. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn., General Representative of the United Brotherhood, died late last month.

Brother Sullivan was 70. He joined the Brotherhood in 1910 and held all the offices in Local 70 before becoming General Representative for the New England states in 1916. At the time of his death he was the senior ranking representative in point of service.

Brother Sullivan was active in New Haven civic affairs. He served on the Board of Zoning Appeals for 26 years.

He was predeceased by his wife, Mrs. Irene Clifford Sullivan. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Donald F. Farrell and three grandchildren, Sister Mary Donald of the Daughters of the Holy Ghost in Putnam; and Irene Farrell and Donald Farrell, Jr., both of New Haven.

The funeral Mass was celebrated at St. Bernadette's Church and burial was in St. Lawrence Cemetery, West Haven.

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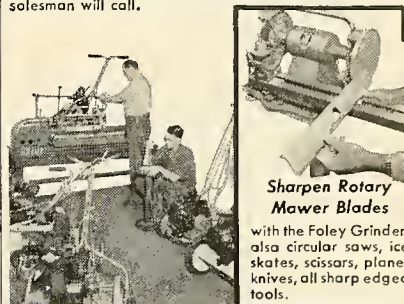
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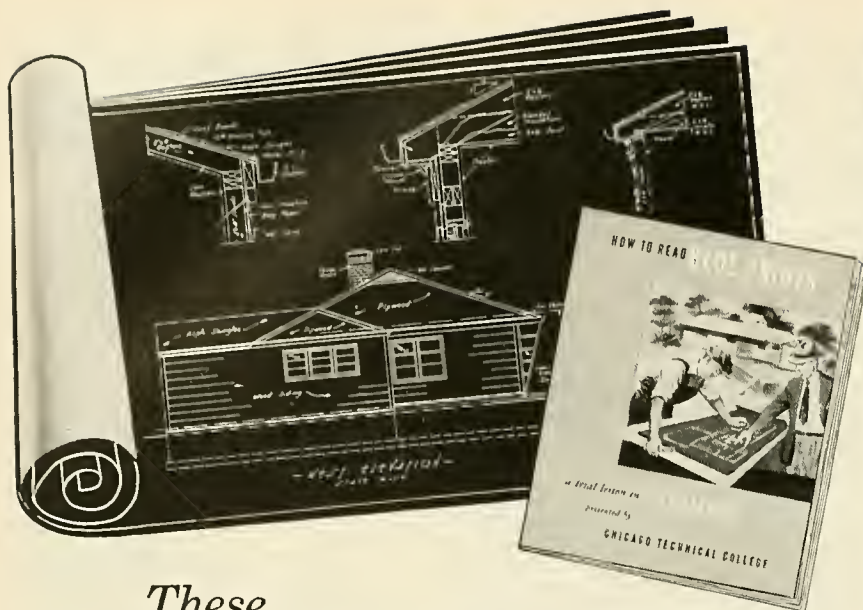
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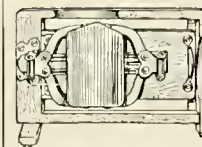
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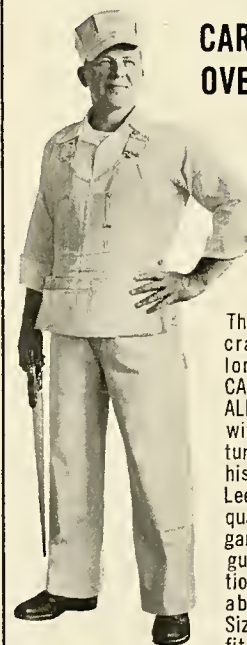
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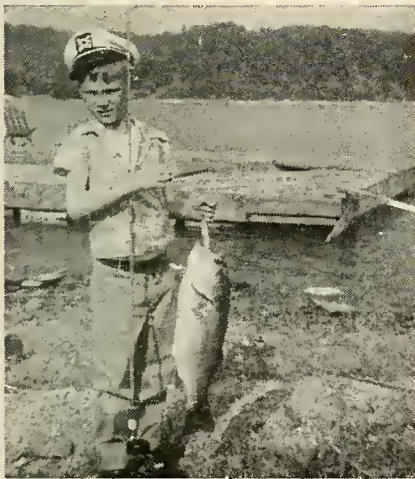
SKIL
POWER TOOLS



By FRED GOETZ

A letter and photo from Harry Friday of 1415 Henrietta Street, leaves some unanswered questions.

Here's the photo, one of the finest we've received for these columns. It depicts his son, Jerry with an eight-pound largemouth bass, the largest of such species from that neck 'o the woods to be mentioned in this column.



We'd therefore like to ask, Harry: Where did this lunker largemouth come from and what did you fool him on?

Bear Up

Delbert W. Gulliford, Temple City, California, a member of Local 1507, spotlights a problem that the bears of Yellowstone National Park seem to have. He explains:

"I was returning to camp from a fishing trip at Yellowstone, thinking about the restrictions on feeding bears, and the apparent unconcern by many tourists who feed the bears anyway.

"Suddenly I looked up and there was a bear, a big black one that took matters in its own hands and was grubbing for food in the trash can, and making quite a mess in the process.



"Thought your readers would like to see the picture."

Call Solomon

Michael D. Kenney of 213 Lehigh Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, a member of Local 368, had a problem.

The story was: Eight men went deer hunting. Seven came back with excuses. One lucky hunter came in with a nice eight pointer.

The problem: How do you divide a deer in eight equal shares?

The solution: The successful hunter got the head and hide. The heart and liver they ate in camp. They boned the rest of the meat and ground twice.

Michael had nine pounds for his share—enough, he contends, for three meat loafs.

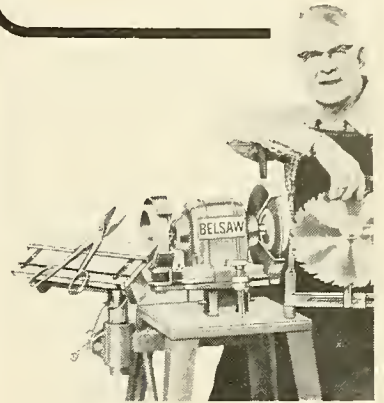
Here's Brother Kenney's recipe for venison loaf:

Three lbs. ground venison
One pound ground lean pork.
Grade one large onion
Salt and pepper to suit taste
Two cups homemade bread crumbs
One cup milk
Two fresh eggs.

Mix all ingredients together, shape into loaf, bake 'til done in oven at 350 degrees. For venison burgers you use the same mix, make patties, bake in frying pan. Serve on hot buns.

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Want To Help?

Robert M. Smith of 741 Shelton, Abilene, Texas, a member of Local 1565 has an unusual hobby. He writes:

"The enclosed photo of myself was taken on one of my rattlesnake hunts. I have caught—alive—1,238 rattlesnakes and have entered them in the "Rattlesnake Roundup," an annual affair held in Sweetwater, Texas. It's hard to see but there are 59 snakes spread out at my feet. I'm holding the three largest ones.



All were taken from a den behind me in the photo. My three daughters, age 10, 12, and 14 go with me and are veterans. I couldn't do a good job without their help.

Any questions?

Wife's Gripe

Under the heading of "gripes," here's one from a hunter's wife who prefers to remain anonymous.

"My husband brings home his deer, nicely dressed, in a burlap sack and I have to spend several hours picking the burlap fuzz from the meat. It's worth it, I'll admit, 'cause we all like venison at our place but isn't there some way to eliminate the fuzz? Do they have to use burlap sacks?"

We've found it a good idea to wash the burlap sack thoroughly before the hunt. Use warm water, with a mild soap and rinse thoroughly. This will eliminate the fuzziness.

Don't sell burlap sacks short as deer bags. They are inexpensive, cost less than a dollar in most sporting goods stores, and are tops for allowing free-circulation of air around the meat.

Nutty Note

A sporting goods store in a large midwestern town was experiencing a tremendous increase in the sale of fishing worms—but not to, or for, fishermen.

Those who were buying the wigglers were teenagers, high school girls who will, by virtue of a club-initiation ritual, have to either walk on them in their bare feet—or eat them! Ugh! they said.

Louder, Please

Bob Whitener of Little Rock, Arkansas, is one of the state's better turkey hunters. We hear tell that this year's kill, bagged the opening day of the second hunting period, gives him a record of having killed a turkey every year but one since he was 12 years old. He is now sixty and he really "talks turkey".

He has to 'cause he's the past national champion turkey caller.

It's Unfair

The National Wildlife Federation has received word of two hunters who stalked ducks for about an hour on their hands and knees recently. Finally getting into good position, they jumped up yelling with shotguns ready, only to find that their prospective Sunday dinner was someone else's decoys.

Fish Tale

It's getting so a man can't even hang a line in the water and relax any more.

Take the case of John Spurlock, a school teacher from Port Charlotte, Florida.

He was fishing off a railroad bridge for snook with a cane pole and 40-pound test line.

A king-sized tarpon took the hook, pulled Spurlock from his perch on the bridge and towed him through the water before the man let go.

How's Business

The Indians and early settlers of this country regarded the beaver skins as a valuable item. An even-up trade in the days of early America was a pile of beaver skins for a musket—the pile to reach as high as the muzzle of the musket.

Another popular trade was four beaver skins for a wool blanket.



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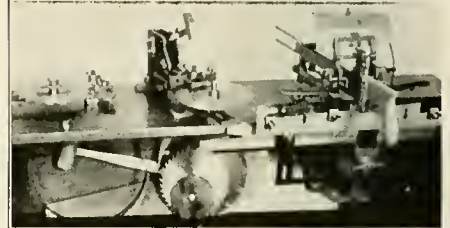
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Abe In Wood

Saluting the Civil War centennial, chain saw sculptor Kenyon R. Kaiser puts the finishing touches on a monumental bust of Abraham Lincoln. This impressive face of the 16th President was carved from a huge Douglas fir log, using a McCulloch power chain saw as the only tool. It has been on display this summer in



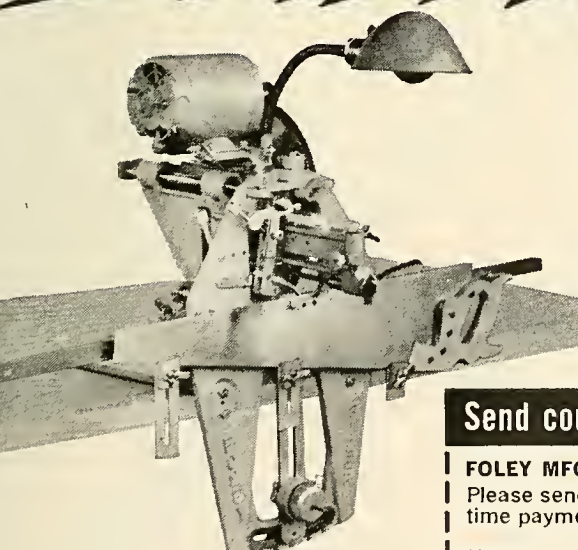
the state of Oregon. Kaiser is currently working on a similar salute to the hero of the southern states, Robert E. Lee. He is also lending his

unique woodcarving talents to the "Paul Bunyan's Village" in the famous "Trees of Mystery" grove near Klamath, California.

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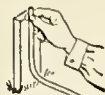
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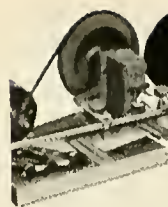
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What's New ?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an endorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Warmer Inside

A new bulletin describing a line of winter liners for all types of safety hats and caps has just been published by Apex Safety Products, Cleveland, Ohio.

The free two-page bulletin describes the uses of each of the liners, designed for maximum warmth, comfort and durability. Illustrated are the combination liner for any safety hat or cap, the insulated liner for extremely cold temperatures, and a stocking cap designed for wear under



any helmet. Also pictured are special models for welders and linemen.

The new free literature includes prices for ordering convenience.

Copies of the new bulletin are available from Apex Safety Products, A Division of White Sewing Machine Corporation, Washington & Elm Streets, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Hang 'Em Up

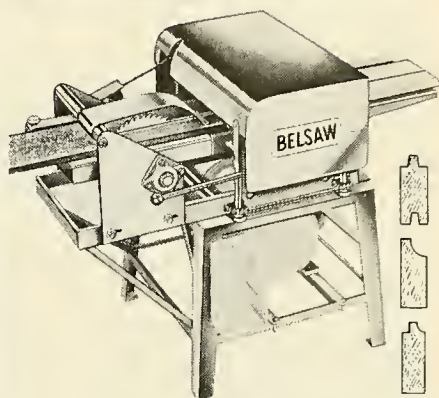
Abitibi Corporation announces a unique liner panel called "Unitek". Ideal for garages, closets, cabinets, etc. Unitek liner panel comes in 4' x 8' panels and is easily installed. Unitek's "built-in", random-grooved wainscoat adds a touch of elegance as well as practicality.

Unitek liner panel can be easily installed over 1" or 2" furring strips to provide ample space for tool or shelf hooks. Panels are perforated



with 9/32" holes on 1" centers. The panel's hard, smooth surface lends itself readily to spray, brush or roller painting, making them ideal for hundreds of individual decorator ideas.

An average 2-car garage can be completely lined with Unitek liner panel at very low cost and yet provide the maximum in storage space. Stores, shops, service stations and many other commercial installations are finding many uses for this versatile liner panel. For further information write: ABITIBI CORPORATION, Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.



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LOCAL



UNION

NEWS

Carpenters Local Union No. 119, 76 Years of Unionism 1885-1961



MCGUIRE WAS FOUNDER

P. J. McGuire (father of Labor Day and founder of the Brotherhood) visited Newark on October 12, 1885. Explaining to a group of carpenters the need for organization, he got enough signatures to secure a Charter; so, on October 20, 1885, Local Union No. 119 was born, and the brotherhood arrived in Essex County, N. J.

In the years following L. U. 119 was instrumental in setting up other Local Unions; viz: L. U. 172-1886. Lapsed in 1894-money panic. L. U. 308-1887. Lapsed 1890. L. U. 310-1887. Lapsed 1888. Through all these hard times L. U. 119 held the fort, and, with more ups and downs, continued to grow.

JUNE 1886

Wages two to three dollars per day, 54 hour work week. Walking Delegate Brother Becker, L. U. 119, donated \$50.00 to aid Lynmore Assn. in their strike. At this time Newark and Camden were the only cities working less than 59 hours.

GAY NINETIES

Work was spotty. Some members broke away from the present Local Union and formed other Local Unions. Local Unions were organized in the outlying districts. In 1896 there was a general strike and when the strike was

settled, the membership in Essex County was seven hundred, wages \$2.50 for an eight hour day.

AUGUST 1896

Struck again for higher wages and a standard scale and won.

MAY 1897

Succeeded in getting closed shop, 8 hour day, \$2.50 minimum, good for one year. Several sympathetic strikes to help other trades get the 8 hour day.

These progressive reports show the hard time our predecessors had to hold their own and nail it down for good, never minding to improve conditions; so, when we recognize the struggle they had, we must lift our hats to them.

Through the years the Carpenters in Essex County continued to grow, and, in spite of a few set-backs, wages, hours and conditions continued to improve, until today. At the present time one hour wage is equal to twenty hours work at our inception.

Local Union 119 will continue to strive forward in the future as it has done in the past.

In conclusion we would like to pay tribute to three members who have given dedicated service for over fifty years: Stephen Olmstead, present Chairman; August Bonner, recently retired Vice President; and Edward Danks, recently retired Financial Secretary.

Sunshine Celebration for 25-Year Men



Local Union #1194, Pensacola, Fla., presented service pins to nine Brother members for 25-year memberships at a special meeting. Brother Warren P. Conary, Florida State Council Carpenters Representative, presented the service pins.

Not all were able to attend to receive their pins. Among those on hand to be honored were left to right, W. A.

Wortmann, Floyd Vanderford, R. G. Rutherford, W. H. Sawyer, Earnest Qualls, H. H. Huelsbeck, W. H. Mack and C. S. Gardner. Also shown for this presentation were Brother Warren P. Conary and J. H. McNair, Business Agent for this organization. R. J. Graves received his pin but he was not able to attend the meeting.

Home to Norway



Local 2028 of Grand Forks, No. Dak., had a get-together of its pension members on December 2, 1961. It was also a farewell party for one member, John Eide who left on December 6 for his birthplace in Norway.

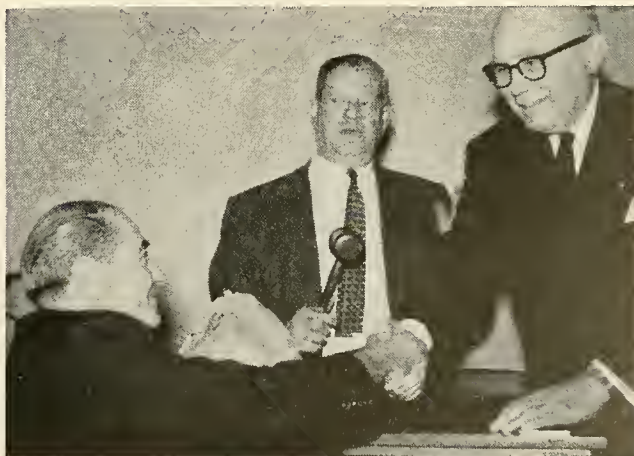
In the picture front row left to right. Conrad Hafsten 43 yrs.; Andrew Tweit, 43 yrs.; Ole Ostad, 43 yrs. Back row Local President Sidney S. Delisle handing a certificate of appreciation to the departing member John Eide, 39 yrs.; Earnest Peterson, 39 yrs.; former President Gilbert Lee, 41 yrs.; and Eddie Sanders, 35 yrs., former trustee. Two pension members Andrew Loen, 43 yrs., former president, and Hans Dahl, 38 yrs., former trustee, were unable to attend this meeting.

ALWAYS BUY UNION LABEL

Local 504 Reports

It was a pleasant evening, November 20th, when a goodly number of "Old Timers", (and this local union is at this date comprised mostly of "Old Timers"), gathered to talk over old times and to participate in a Turkey Raffle—an annual affair in this Local 504 in Chicago. In attendance were many of our members who have retired and, indeed, have gone to other sections of the country to live, but who make it a point to come back and revisit the Local every year about this time. No need to relate the pleasure and excitement of such meeting, and through "The Carpenter" these old timers want to convey their best wishes to the others—old timers who were unable to be at the meeting and to express the hope they will make it next year.

Among the visitors at the local were President Kenney and Secretary Thompson of the Chicago District Council as well as a number of Business Agents of the area who also dropped in to say "Hello" and to partake of the "goodies" that were served and possibly to take home a turkey such as the one that President Kenney has just presented to Brother Silverman while our own local President Holzman looks on.



Local 1307 Honors 50-Year Members



Carpenters Local 1307 of Evanston, Ill., recently honored its fifty-year members with a party and presentation of fifty-year pins.

Officers of the District Council and officers from nearby Locals were present for the celebration. The pins were presented to the members by Charles A. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council.

Standing are: (from left to right) Axel Sax, William

Schwaegler, Iver Anderson, Axel Olsen, Edward Wasmund, William Tait, Adolph Ellingson, Iver Johnson.

Seated are: (from left to right) Al Wolff, John Peter Lorenz, William Campbell, Nels Nelson, Ben Braun, Walter Doose, Frank Swanson, John Vanderzee.

Vets Get Pins



Local 367, Centralia, Ill., recently honored its own. Reading from left to right, Ralph Depew, 25 years; G. P. Williams, 25; George Dugan, 25; Harold Gott, 25; Paul Drenckpohl, 25; Charles Stinson, 25; Robert Simon, 50; John Bass, 25; Charles Saak, 25; Roscoe English, 50; Albert Bierman, 25; Cyril Stephens, 25; Arthur Kell, 50; Edward Franke, 25; William Bloemker, 25, and Lee Adams, 25. Presentations were made by Ural Copple.

Local 2767 Honors Its Own



On Friday December 8, 1961 Morton, Wash. Local 2767 had the honor of presenting 24 members with their 25-year pins for their 25 years of continuous membership in the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union.

This was a regular meeting night. After the regular order of business, Brother Homer Haney, retired member of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, gave a short talk on the accomplishments in the labor movement since 1935.

Mr. Haney congratulated each Brother present and presented his pin.

Brother George Casseday, President of the Puget Sound Council, sent his regrets that he could not attend.

There were 17 present to receive their pins: R. L. Howlett, James Sill, Ed Studhalter, August Thommen, Charlie Thompson all of Morton; Orville Lilloren and Frank Suter of Mineral, Washington; Dan Ceccarini, Joe Cocciolo, Silvio Mariano, F. B. Maxwell, E. B. Meddaugh, John L. Morris, Eugene P. Smith, Lawrence Smith of Etonville, Washington; and Kenneth Cheney, Kosmos, Washington; and Scrivens Smith of Packwood, Washington.

Those not present: Ray Hiatt, Eatonville, Washington; James Myers, Cinebar, Washington; J. S. Osborne, Ashford, Wash.; William McAffrey, Mineral, Wash.; Kenneth Davis, Portland, Oregon; and Snide Clevenger of Chico, California. They will receive their pins by mail.

After the regular meeting refreshments were served by John D. Sloan and Frank Suter.

Local 721 Pays Tribute



Cabinet Makers and Millmen, Local 721 pays tribute to two of their seven fifty-year members at recent Stewards' Dinner meeting. From left to right, Business Manager Harlan Poulter admires the 50-year lapel button of Brother John Vasek, 75 years young. Financial Secretary E. J. Barbour shakes the hand of Brother G. M. Saxell, 82 years young, while President Wm. Sidell attaches 50-year button to lapel. The fifty-year members who were unable to be present are as follows: Brothers Frank Anderson, 80 years young; Marcus Hellar, 82 years young; John Kail, 72 years young; Max Flushman, 80 years young, and Pete Peterson, 73 years young.

1359 Years of Service



Membership totalling 873 years in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, AFL-CIO, was present October 19 when 16 members of Carpenters Local 185 of St. Louis received their 50-year membership pins. Nine more members eligible for the pins were unable to attend the ceremony, held during a regular meeting of the Local at Carpenters Hall. From left, seated, are A. A. Lemke, 60 years; Emil Oppliger, 59; Charles Votruba, 54; George I. Clark, 61; Albert G. Krieg, 56; John Craig, 52; Joseph Kadas, 54; James Beve-ridge, 51; Niels P. Nielsen, 56; Harry Sanders, 52; Sidney Charles Martin, 55; Forrest E. Luckett, 54, and Phillip J. Baum-

garth, 54. Standing are officers of Local 185, from left, William E. Braun, James G. Sackett and Joseph J. Maley, trustees; James Brooks, William Cunningham and George Thorton, delegates to the Carpenters District Council; Herman Henke, Council business representative; Dan McAndrews, warden; James A. Hulsey, treasurer; Otto Oelger, financial secretary; Norman L. Picker, vice-president, and pin recipients Charles Maschek, conductor, 50 years; Charles Sinclair, president, 55 years, and Charles Murray, recording secretary, 50 years. The nine recipients not present boosted the total years of membership to 1359 years.

It's a Proud Age

Carpenters Local Union #199 Chicago recently marked its 75th anniversary with a banquet and awarded 16 members with 50 years of service gold buttons. Ninety-five members with 25 to 49 years of service also received buttons.

Local Union #199 is proud of the fact that one of its members, James Kirby, was elected General President of

the Brotherhood in 1912 and held that office until his death in 1915.

Our oldest member Daniel Shannon who joined in 1898 received his gold button at the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida.

A past presidents pin was awarded to Paul C. Johnson. Guests of the local included, Stanley L. Johnson, Vice President Illinois Federation of Labor, Ted Kenney, President, Chicago District Council, Rev. Joseph L. Donahue, Chaplain, Chicago Building Trades Council, Earl J. McMahon, President, Chicago Building Trades Council.

Spotlight

Local 1550 rates special mention this month. In fact, Business Representative Karle G. Lovell rightfully suggests that this Massachusetts group might well be on the "roll of honor."

The brothers have recently given of their time and skills to rebuild and make comfortable the home of Mrs. Carlo Di Manno on Turner Road in Scituate.

Brother Di Manno was killed in a traffic accident several years ago as he was coming home from work. The town of Scituate held a benefit for the family and with the proceeds Mrs. Di Manno has just bought a home for herself and her five children. Through the efforts of Business Representative Karle G. Lovell, the family's new home is being completely renovated by members of the Brotherhood.

Among the workers were Brothers Rene Villeneave, Frank Gallant, John Anderson, William Carroll, Don Hollis, William Hancock, Richard Shultz, Gudmunder Pallson, Peter Steinemer, John Lydon and Theodore Lovell.



Seated Left to Right: John Sell, Mrs. Albin Daun (received pin for husband), D. J. O'Neil, President of Local No. 199, Ted Kenney, President of Chicago District Council, Felix Korcienski. Standing Left to Right: Frank Godzinski's son (who received pin for his father), Felix Bronk, Stanley Korcienski, Adolph Berglund (business agent Local No. 199), Marco Kralj, Frank A. Johnson, Albert Stigter, Stanley L. Johnson, Vice President, Illinois Federation of Labor.

Pension Plan Underway



From left to right: Charles Sandberg, Co-chairman of the pension plan and Representative of the Industrial Relations Council of Furniture Manufacturers in Southern California; Carl Caesar; Michael Quaranta; Afrum Kliska; Roy Taylor, Co-chairman of the pension plan, Business Representative of the Furniture Workers Union, Local 3161.

Editor's Note:

From time to time The Carpenter carries special stories regarding pension plans that have been negotiated in a specific area in a particular agreement. These pension plans cover a specified geographic area and ARE NOT applicable to the general membership of the Brotherhood under the General Constitution.

On Thursday, December 21, 1961, (at a most timely date just before Christmas), 4 old time members of the Furniture Workers Union Local 3161 received their pension checks retroactive to their date of retirement. Carl Caesar, \$147.32; Michael Quaranta, \$254.73; Afrum Kliska, \$251.68; John A. Graf, \$73.24 (not shown in picture. He was unable to attend.) Additional members will receive pension checks in January of 1962, and each month thereafter. The Furniture Workers Union, Local 3161, negotiated and established a pension trust fund administered by representatives of the Industrial Relations Council of Furniture Manufacturers and representatives of Local 3161.

Effective Date: January 1, 1961

(1) *Eligibility For Retirement Benefits:* All members covered by the bargaining unit for whom employer contributions are received will be eligible to participate in the retirement program and to receive pensions at their own option after fulfilling the following requirements:

- (a) Completion of ten years of credited service.
- (b) Attainment of age 70 on January 1, 1961 or age 65 or older on or after January 1, 1962.
- (c) Completion of at least 300 hours of employment for which contributions are made to the Trust Fund.

(2) *Normal Retirement Date:*

- (a) On or after January 1, 1961 upon the completion of 300 hours of covered employment and the attainment of age 70.
- (b) On or after January 1, 1962 upon the completion of 300 hours of covered employment and the attainment of age 65.
- (c) A member will not be required to retire upon the attainment of age 65 but may continue working until age 70 if physically able to do so.

(3) *Amount of Retirement Benefit:* \$1.64 per month for each year of credited service. Credited service shall

include all service in the Furniture Industry in Southern California but not to exceed 25 years of such service prior to January 1, 1961. All services after January 1, 1961 shall be considered as credited service without limit.

(5) *Benefits Upon Termination of Service Prior to Retirement:* A participating member shall be credited with a deferred income to begin upon the attainment of normal retirement date in the event of termination of employment from the Furniture Industry after the completion of ten years of credited service, the attainment of age 50 and the completion of 300 hours of covered employment subsequent to January 1, 1961. The amount of such deferred monthly income will be that which has accrued up to the date of such termination.

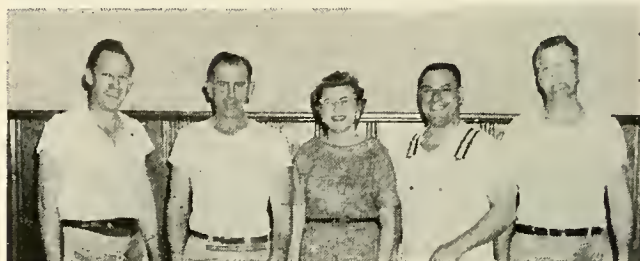
Under the pension plan of Local 3161 an employee may leave the furniture industry after the completion of 10 credited years of service and the attainment of 50 years of age or older and the completion of 300 hours after January 1, 1961 when he becomes 65 his pension benefits will be paid to him even though he has not worked in the furniture industry for a number of years. Further, in the event an employee wishes to retire at 60 years of age he will receive a monthly income as specified under retirement age of early retirement.

This does not give all the details of the pension plan. However, it does indicate the method of payment of pension benefits to all eligible members of Local 3161.

USO Gets Helping Hand

Recently a group of Brotherhood members participated in a very worthy project on a volunteer basis for the local U.S.O. building in Trenton, N. J.

The U.S.O. at Trenton operates on a very small budget. In fact if the Diocese of St. Mary's charged more than



Left to Right, Bob West, Jim Fischer, Jean Hudson, Dick Moore, Larry Gifford.

one dollar a year for the lease, the U.S.O. could not exist. They were desperately in need of a new floor in the ballroom. The insurance carrier refused to extend their liability to cover dancing with the floor in the condition it was.

They purchased 1500 feet of oak flooring and seven members of Local 31 completed the job in time for the Marine Corps to hold their "Toys for Tots" Ball on December 16th, a much-publicized annual event.

Enclosed is a photograph of four of the members along with Associate Director Jean Hudson. Three other members, not present when the picture was taken, were Joe Labiak, Sam Calabrese, and Marty McClone.

The floor sanding expense was borne by the Mercer County Council of Labor Unions AFL-CIO.

J. O. Mack at Junction City

Local Union #750 celebrated its 21st Anniversary with a family gathering of the members and their families on November 18, 1961 at the National Guard Armory. There were approximately 250 present in spite of some very cold and snowy winter weather. A very fine dinner



Left to Right: Amos Hooper, Rec. Sec.; John Criswell, Trustee; James Laughlin, Vice Pres.; Frank Purling, Trustee; J. O. Mack, 6th Dist. Board Member; Leonard Bremer, Treas.; Charles Graham, Pres.; B. O. Higgins, Warden; Alvin Schubert, Fin. Sec.; B. R.; Bert Spittles, Conductor; Absent—R. P. Ratts, Trustee.

was served by the Lutheran Ladies Missionary League. Brother J. O. Mack, 6th District Board Member, gave a very interesting resume of the past of Local #750 as he was instrumental in getting the charter in Junction City. There are eleven of the Charter Members that still have their membership here and all but three were able to attend the party.

Santa in Miami

Enclosed is a photograph taken at the seventh annual Christmas Party for the children of the members of Local Union 1509. An average of 300 children come to the party. They sing Christmas songs, there is entertainment for them, Santa Claus comes and gives each one a gift and candy, and then they all have ice cream and cookies. Meantime, coffee and doughnuts are being served by the Ladies Auxiliary L. U. 669 to the grown-ups in another part of the hall. This year, our local TV entertainer Skipper Chuck and his crew made all the children laugh with his stories and jokes and his crew brought sounds of the barnyard and the tricks of the clown to make the children happy. Everyone had a wonderful time.

Shown in the picture are past President Delk, some of the children who attended, President Alleva of Local 1509 and of the Miami District Council, Santa Claus (one of our members) and Bill White, our Local Vice President and Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.



Local Union 366 Honors Oldtimers

At its regular meeting, December 18, 1961, Local Union 366, Bronx, N. Y. paid tribute to its 32 members who can boast of a half century or more continuous membership. Local President Frank H. Kuhn presented the Broth-



Shown above, left to right. REAR ROW—Joseph Mutter, 54 years membership—James Golden, 54 years—Frank Bloomberg, 58 years—James Rutherford, 53 years—John Noonan, 51 years—Charles Benzenberg, 55 years. FRONT ROW—Sam Rosen, 52 years—President Frank Kuhn presenting pin to the dean of members, Fred Foth, 61 years—Ernest Mattson, 56 years—Otto Vollmer, 52 years—Edward Herbst, 51 years—Sam Aldersee, 55 years. Fifty-year pins were sent to these 20 members unable to attend: Samuel Samuelson, 56 years—William Steinson, 56 years—Sigismondo Noccito, 56 years—Alexander Nelson, 55 years—Gerhardt Johansen, 55 years—John Anderson, 55 years—William Anderson, 54 years—Joseph De Polo, 54 years—Archie Goold, 54 years—John MacDonald, 54 years—Matodius Gronroos, 52 years—Giuseppe Raus, 52 years—Same Schutzer, 52 years—Giuseppe Del Sol, 51 years—Sevrin Leire, 51 years—Donald Cameron, 51 years—Alfonzo Noto, 51 years—Angelo Spinelli, 51 years—Elias Levine, 51 years—Sam Klebanoff, 51 years, all proud members of Local 366.

erhood's gold fifty-year pins to the 12 eligible members who were able to attend the meeting. After the presentation the proud oldtimers participated in the customary Christmas party and reminisced about the "good old days" when they toiled through an eight-hour day for about the same wages our members now receive for working one hour.

Hits Half Century Mark on Two Occasions

Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Dumais of Fall River, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last October. They are the parents of five children and twelve grandchildren.

Many of the readers throughout the New England states will recall having worked for him. He was a foreman carpenter for three chain companies.

In June 1962 Mr. Dumais will have been a member of Local #1305 of Fall River, for fifty years. He retired due to illness in 1952.

His son, Roland, also a foreman carpenter for a chain company, and a member of the Boston Local #218 for twenty-three years, is following in his dad's footsteps, having starting to work under his supervision in 1938, and gradually going on to where his father left off upon retiring.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Behind the Unemployment Figures



One of the bitter facts of American life today is the continuance of heavy unemployment despite a so-called recovery from the Recession of 1959-60.

Admittedly, there has been some improvement in the jobless statistics. Late in 1961, the Government reports showed a drop in the unemployment rate from a persistent 6.08% to 6.01%. Nevertheless, in America we consider this unemployment rate too high.

Why the persistence of this intolerably high jobless rate?

This will be the nub of an important debate now that Congress is back at work in Washington. The debate is certain to have a profound influence on Government policy.

Economists (in government, in labor, in business, in the universities) already are hard at work studying the reasons for the phenomena of high unemployment during economic recovery, and as might be expected, do not see eye to eye. The debate is couched in highly academic language and is, therefore, difficult to follow. Yet, it is highly important to each one of us.

By and large, their arguments have boiled down on two main ones:

One is based on the theory that we are going through a major "structural transformation" in our economy growing out of the great advance of automation and technological change since the end of World War II. As a result, this theory holds, much of our work force is being shifted from goods-producing employment to white collar service jobs, with heavy unemployment among unskilled and semi-skilled blue collar workers the inevitable result.

The second is based on the theory that "aggregate demand" for goods and services by the American people is not keeping pace with the nation's potential output in terms of its growing population, its capital resources and its increased productivity. The result is that demand for goods and services is not large enough to provide the jobs that a growing population needs.

This widely held viewpoint gives the strongest kind of support to the long-held labor contention that what the United States needs is a strengthening of the buying power of its people through tax relief on the lower income level rather than benefits for the upper brackets in the hope that more money will be spent for new production facilities.

The argument can scarcely be made that "inadequate demand" is the result of not needing more housing, more and better schools, more public works, more slum clearance and cleanup of polluted waters, more consumer goods of every kind. The logic of the explanation for "inadequate demand" must lie in inadequate buying power to meet the needs that we see around us daily.

At the same time, to place all the emphasis on lack of adequate growth while playing down the effects of structural change would lead to the grave danger of turning our backs on thousands of workers who obviously aren't being helped by our increased rate of national production.

Automation and the machine have replaced hundreds of thousands of workers in manufacturing, mining and railroading. Labor economists feel strongly that even with a higher rate of national growth, all of the job problems in these areas will not be automatically solved; that many thousands of jobs in these fields are lost forever.

It is for that reason that while they are in hearty agreement that "inadequate demand" is a major cause of our stubbornly high unemployment, we cannot afford to downgrade automation and technological change. Hand in hand with an expansionist program of private and government spending must also go re-training, a better unemployment compensation system, help for hard-hit industrial and rural areas to get back on their feet again. In brief, they want a two-pronged attack on unemployment.



Plane Gossip



Sweet William

There's a carpenter in our local union who's so far in debt that, when his new baby arrived, he named him Bill because he came on the first of the month.

Attend Your Union Meeting

Who's A Commie Now?

A Russian delegation visited a furniture factory in North Carolina. Passing through, the head Russian asked a foreman how many hours a week the men worked.

"Forty hours in five days" replied the foreman.

The Russian was astounded. "In our country" he replied, "such people work 70 hours a week!"

"You'd never get this bunch of commies to do it!" said the foreman.

Unionism—Basic Americanism

Friendly Argument

The judge looked at the two battered prisoners before him and observed: "It seems to me this matter could have been settled out of court."

"Shure, and that's exactly phwat we wuz doin'" replied Pat, "when this officer here cum along and stopped th' fight!"

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Daffy-nitions

Bachelor—Footloose and fiancée-free young man.

Sympathy—What one woman offers another in exchange for the details.

Money—The poor man's credit card.

Always Gallant!

A small boy attending dancing classes had been told by his mother to say something nice to each of his partners. There was one little fat girl he tried to avoid but finally had to dance with. As he led her back to her seat, he couldn't think of anything nice to say which would ring true. Finally an inspiration hit him and, as he sat her down, he gallantly said:

"Mary, you sweat less than any fat girl I ever danced with!"

R U Registered 2 Vote?

Disorder Is Called For!

The chairman of the union meeting turned to the business agent and said: "You certainly are getting a tremendous reception . . . they're still clapping and whistling. What did you tell them?"

"I said" replied the B.A., "that I wouldn't go on with my speech until they quieted down!"

Unionism Is Protection

Constitutional Lawyer?

The doctor called on his patient, who was recovering from a serious illness. "You just barely made it, old man. I believe it was only your strong constitution that pulled you through."

"Good, Doc" replied the patient. "I'll send my check to my constitution!"

Heck of A Note!

A mezzo-soprano named Hannah Was caught in a flood in Montana. She floated away,
And her sister, they say,
Accompanied her on the piano!

Very Sick Joke!

A writer was having physical discomfort and went to a doctor friend for a check-up. The medico discovered his writer friend didn't have long to live. However, he wanted to break it to him gently. As his patient was getting dressed, the doctor was writing his report. "John, you work with words" he said, "How do you spell 'incurable'?"

Be Union—Buy Label

Money In Sight!

Joe, the bartender in the next block, has hit on an invention to make him a million; a paste-on plastic pocket for nudists.

Be Active In Your Union

Her Leading Men

The movie star was going abroad. As she went through customs, the inspector asked for details such as her name, address, and then said "unmarried?" She replied: "Occasionally."

In Union There Is Strength

You Can Bank On It!

A banker we know says women without principle draw plenty of interest.

Boost Your Union Label

Shot in The Dark!

A cabinetmaker we know is about to go nuts. Some guy sent him a letter threatening to kill him if he didn't stay away from his wife. The trouble is . . . the guy didn't sign his name!

LEARN to LIFT!



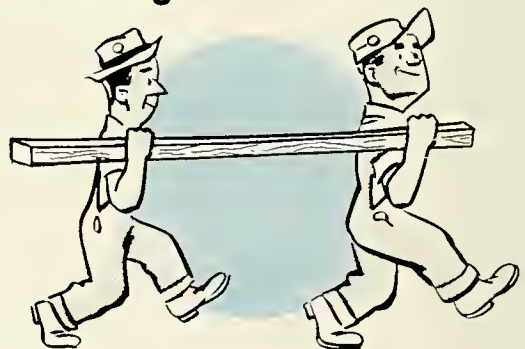
Stand Close

Keep Back Straight



Lift With Your Legs

Get Help When You Need It



With Care **YOU CAN AVOID
THE PAIN OF HERNIA OR SPINAL STRAIN!**

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

MARCH, 1962

THE
CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



Arena Stage
Washington, D. C.

CONSTRUCTION AND CULTURE
BUILDING BOOM FOR THE 60's

CREDO FOR AN AMERICAN

"Every truly civilized and enlightened American is conservative and liberal and progressive. A civilized American is conservative in that his deepest loyalty is to the Western heritage of ideas which originated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Because of that loyalty he is the indefatigable defender of our own constitutional doctrine, which is that all power, that all government, that all officials, that all parties and all majorities are under the law—and that none of them is sovereign and omnipotent.

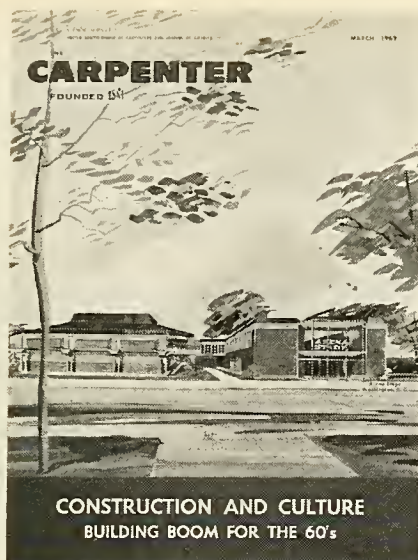
"The civilized American is a liberal because the writing and the administration of the laws should be done with enlightenment and compassion, with tolerance and charity, and with affection.

"And the civilized man is progressive because the times change and the social order evolves and new things are invented and changes occur.

This conservative who is a liberal is a progressive because he must work and live, he must govern and debate in the world as it is in his own time and as it is going to become."

◆
*These words spoken by
Mr. Walter Lippmann,
distinguished author
and columnist, be-
fore the Women's
National Press
Club.*





THE COVER

THEATRE is having a revival in America—artistically and in construction. This may come as news to many people because we read frequently of the closing of neighborhood and downtown movie houses. And yet, the “live” theatre seems to have taken a new hold. Perhaps TV has helped. It may be that an entire new audience has been created. The spoken word—delivered by real actors—has long fascinated the human being. This month’s issue of *The Carpenter* tells the exciting story of one of these new theatres recently built in our nation’s capital. The Arena Stage heralds a turning point in our cultural history.



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 3

MARCH, 1962

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MULLIGAN’S stew is considered a delectable dish. The journal you are presently holding in your hand is to be compared to such a stew. The 40 pages carry a variety of news.

The Arena Stage story is one that holds great opportunities for The Brotherhood. As leisure in America increases so will cultural development and this means the designing and construction of cultural and recreational centers.

As the face of America changes we must not destroy our heritage. Much that was built by our fathers and grandfathers was beautiful. Here was enacted our early history. The Americans that come after us will want to see these places—these buildings. The *National Trust* has as its responsibility to preserve. *The Trust’s* story is fascinating reading.

A variety of stories bring to our members the varied activities of the Brotherhood and our officers. Read carefully these reports and note how the organization lives up to its responsibilities.

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579-P should be sent to **THE CARPENTER**, Carpenters’ Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

The second session of the 87th Congress is moving with more rapidity than most observers thought likely. Already, three significant pieces of legislation have been passed—or nearly passed—that have more than an indirect interest to members of the Brotherhood.

These bills are:

WELFARE-PENSION PLAN. About 90 per cent of such plans—currently estimated to total \$50 billion—are administered by management.

Employer groups fought bitterly against putting any teeth into the 1958 Welfare and Pensions Plans Disclosure Act. The AFL-CIO and both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations supported amendments giving the Secretary of Labor power to investigate suspected practices and authorizing him to bring civil action against violators of the act.

Almost overnight, in the last few weeks, business opposition to the proposed amendments collapsed despite the fact that management was unhappy at the thought of making public how they had been profiting from use of the funds.

However, with the exception of die-hards like Sen. John Tower (R. Tex.) and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, business realized that with its own scandals it couldn't continue to fight a measure to assure honesty involving billions of working mens' dollars.

DUPONT TAX BONANZA. In 1961 the U.S. Supreme Court directed that DuPont Co. divest itself of 63 million shares of General Motors stock since this violated the anti-trust laws. With startling speed, the first session of the 87th Congress pushed through a special tax relief bill for shareholders. The Senate did not act because Sen. Albert Gore (D. Tenn.) promised to fight it relentlessly.

One of the first actions of the Senate this year was to pass the tax relief bill over the objections of 25 Senators led by Gore. It gave a slight tax break to small DuPont shareholders but getting the big bonanza were 65 members of the DuPont family. They own 80 per cent of a holding company called Christiana Corp. that, in turn, owns 29 per cent of GM stock. Special breaks were given to Christiana shareholders on tax reductions. It also permitted the DuPont family to hold 8 per cent of GM stock—enough to control the company. And this was precisely what the Supreme Court was trying to halt.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION. While the general Federal Aid to Education bill lies locked up in the House Rules Committee—after Senate passage last year—Congress is moving ahead on the education front in aid to public and private colleges.

The House has passed a \$1.5 billion, five-year higher education construction bill. Later the Senate approved a five-year \$2.6 billion measure which provides for construction but also scholarships. It will take a House-Senate conference to resolve the differences but the construction aspect seems assured.

Other major pieces of legislation which Carpenters will want to follow—and in which the labor movement has an intense interest—are these:

MANPOWER TRAINING BILL. Last session the Senate authorized \$655 million over four years for vocational retraining and on-the-job training of unemployed workers. The measure, introduced by Sen. Joseph Clark (D. Pa.), provided training allowances for trainees up to 52 weeks.

A two-year bill was sponsored in the House last year by Rep. Elmer Holland (D. Pa.). It was reported out by the House Labor and Education Committee but was blocked by the Rules Committee.

Now, the Rules Committee has had a change of heart, reporting the bill out for floor debate. Conservative Republicans and some Southern Democrats are going to oppose the measure but both the AFL-CIO and the Kennedy Administration are optimistic over its passage as a necessary step toward lowering the current high level of unemployment.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED. Both the Kennedy Administration and the AFL-CIO put health benefits for our elderly citizens through the Social Security structure (King-Anderson Bill) as tops in priority.

Last July the House Ways and Means Committee held two weeks of hearings after local constituents of Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D. Ark.) put heavy pressure on him. However, Mills still opposes the bill and the Committee has not taken further action.

The 86th Congress, in a move to forestall the drive for a sound medicare bill, approved the Kerr-Mills Act authorizing special funds that the states had to match. This was a charity form of legislation and required that elderly citizens take a means test to qualify. So few people have been willing to demean themselves that Kerr-Mills, generally, has been a flop.

Major opponent of the King-Anderson Bill continues to be the American Medical Association which last year spent more money lobbying than any other organization.

There could be several switched votes in the Committee or a discharge petition signed by 218 members could bring the measure to the floor for a vote. A few conservative Congressmen, hearing from home, have already changed their opposition to the bill.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE. President Kennedy, with AFL-CIO support, has sent a message to Congress urging liberalized trade policies. Rep. Mills, whose committee will conduct hearings, has introduced The Trade Expansion Act.

The bill would give the President two kinds of trade negotiating power the next five years:

1. General authority to reduce tariffs by 50 per cent in reciprocal negotiations, and
2. Power to eliminate or reduce all tariffs in negotiating with the European Common Market—which accounts for 80 per cent of world trade.

The plan could cost some Brotherhood jobs—importation of Japanese plywood, for example—but exports would create many more jobs. Kennedy would cushion the impact of those who would be hurt by trade policies.

URBAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT. With 70 per cent of the population of the U.S. now living in urban or suburban areas problems such as housing, transportation, sewage disposal, juvenile delinquency now move outside the city and even across state lines.

The House Rules Committee, by a 9 to 6 vote, killed an Administration bill to set up a cabinet-level department. Kennedy then announced on January 24 he would send the bill to Congress under the reorganization plan. Either house of Congress has 60 days from that date to kill the plan. In late February as the Carpenter was going to press, a Senate roll call killed the Urban Affairs Department. Otherwise, a new department would have been set up and Robert Weaver, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, would have been secretary. Weaver would have been the first Negro cabinet member.

The AFL-CIO has thrown its support behind the President on this issue.

Other issues of interest to labor which are still in initial stages are: Youth Employment Opportunities Act . . . plugging of tax loopholes . . . situs picketing . . . standby Presidential authority to lower income taxes (subject to Congressional veto) and acceleration of public works programs if a recession starts to set in . . . civil rights . . . amendments to Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin . . . migratory labor legislation . . . reorganization of NLRB . . . consumer protection . . . federal standards for unemployment compensation. . . .

THE NEW

Arena Stage

BY ROBERT M. JOHNSON
Director of Public Relations
Arena Stage, Washington, D. C.



In most American cities, live theater is opening a whole new area of building construction and is, at the same time, presenting a challenge to architect, builder and craftsman alike. New playhouses are springing up like mushrooms all over the country and scores are planned for the future. The enthusiasm for such buildings is just beginning.

If you were a carpenter in Washington, D.C., for example, you might have had a part in creating the beautiful new home for Arena Stage, an \$850,000 structure designed by Chicago architect Harry Weese and constructed by John Tester & Son of Washington.

Completed in October of 1961, it has the distinction of being the first theater to be built on a new site in the Nation's Capital since 1895. It is also the first, fully equipped theater built anywhere in the United States especially for the arena, or "in-the-round" form of staging a play.

It is a type of theater a bit different from that known to most Americans. In contrast to the theaters where the audience sits out front and views the play through the "fourth wall" onto the stage before them, Arena Stage patrons look down from all four sides onto the rectangular stage area in the center.

Arena theaters are to be found, of course, in scattered areas around the country but Washington's is the first to acknowledge the permanence of this staging form in steel, wood, concrete and brick.

The formal opening of its own theater building, after a campaign for construction funds that brought support from several philanthropic foundations as well as generous help from Washingtonians, is a unique landmark in the heart of Washington's new Southwest, the massive redevelopment scheme which will eventually create a modern and new inner city within the capital.

Harry Weese, like most American architects, had never before designed a theater building because few had been built in over 30 years. To meet the challenge which the project offered him, Producing Director—and guiding spirit behind Arena's success—Zelda Fichandler and her staff tape recorded a series



of "brainstorming" sessions in which all freely discussed specific needs for their new building. From these taped messages came the early sketches for Arena Stage. As a matter of fact, Weese found it so helpful he hopes to use this method in other buildings.

The Washington theater is actually in two wings, joined by a connecting "link". This division separates the auditorium from everything secondary to the dramatic event. One wing, shaped as an arena, expresses on the outside the shape of the playing area within and the long, rectangular administration wing houses the supporting facilities—offices, workshops, dressing rooms and audience lounge.

"The overall design of our new building," says Mrs. Fichandler, "as well as the design of the individual stage and administrative facilities, are in no way abstract or accidental; they derive directly from the pooled knowledge of people who have worked in—and pioneered in—the development of the arena form and the creation of a permanent, community-rooted theater institution."

Architecturally, then, the building plays up to the play inside as few theaters do, for it is functionally designed for the drama. It says to the most casual passerby that something marked, exciting and dramatic must go on here. People are drawn to it, to circle it, to admire it, and discover what is inside.

When you enter the building, you will come upon a foyer and lobby of slate and travertine floors, brick walls, natural oak paneling, architectural concrete and accents of white and orange that carry through the colors and texture of the exterior.

Through the carpeted and acoustically ceilinged link into the heart of the theater—the auditorium—the aisles point to the stage below. It's a rectangular space 30' x 36' including a 3' border to lesson light spill onto the first rows of seats. Four tiers have eight rows each to provide a total seating capacity of 752.

A series of 11 boxes, fronted with natural oak paneling, ring the auditorium above and behind the promenade aisle which circles the four tiers. One of these boxes is, naturally enough, dubbed the Presi-



dential Box and is used by the official family when attending a play at Arena or for official guests of the theater.

The arena plan, with no columns or overhanging balconies or anything else to interfere, provides perfect sight lines for each seat. And, because the seats surround the stage on all four sides, the audience is literally and closely a part of the action before them. It becomes a responsive part of the play. Actors enter the open stage from the four corners at the stage level.

Suspended 24 feet above the stage, the square light bridge contains, in full view, all the lighting instruments needed by a modern theater. From the control booth above the link entrance to the auditorium, the technician has control of the very latest lighting apparatus. 342 separate light circuits are controlled by 50 dimmers, while lighting cues are recorded on punch cards during rehearsals and reproduced automatically during performances.

A word about the intricate carpentry work and special woods required for the Arena building. As noted, most wood paneling is of natural oak. The auditorium ceiling is spanned in sections with clear edge grain fir. All woods used had to be specially treated to insure complete fire-proofing. The specifications, therefore, called for a complicated system of forcing salts, under extreme pressure, into the grain of the wood. When processed, the pores of the wood are so filled with salt that staining becomes impossible.

Harry Weese, in discussing the woodwork in the building, cited the fine work done by Washington carpenters on the intricate shapes of the concrete structure.

"They did a magnificent job on complicated concrete form work," said Weese, "which really could be called cabinet work."

It is also interesting to mention that the entire south tier in the auditorium is removable. It is constructed of steel frames and wood flooring, covered with transite pressed asbestos board and matches perfectly the texture and color of the three permanent and concrete tiers. Any or all of its ten sections may be moved away and stored behind the other three. This allows for greater flexibility in staging techniques for Arena Stage.

If the building itself is unique then the organization which it houses is as individual. The means by which this theater came into being are even more unconventional than its staging form.

Mrs. Fichandler, in charge since it began, did not depend on philanthropic donations or business interests when, eleven years ago, with the help of a borrowed

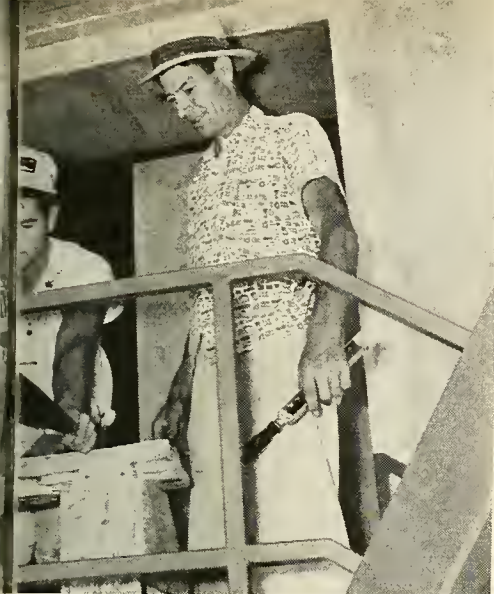


Emory C. Parks of Local 1126, Annapolis, Md., hammers home a strip of paneling on a box seat at Arena Stage in Washington, D. C.



Specially treated grain fir and natural oak were used on all woodwork inside arena. Douglas Parks of Local 1126 checks a section of oak paneling before stripping into box seat section.





Three of the six Parks brothers of Annapolis, Md., Local 1126, all carpenters, worked on the Arena Stage project. From the left are Douglas, Emery and James, recording secretary of the Local.

W. J. Rosen of Washington, D. C. Local 132 was one of a crew of carpenters who did what was described as a "magnificent job" on the intricate carpentry work required by the complex concrete forms.



\$15,000 and a college professor, initiated the first Arena Stage in a converted 247 seat movie house located in a seedy part of town where the audience sat on bleachers and the actors had to run around the block to make entrances.

The support was so great that the group moved, in 1955, to a converted recreation room of an old abandoned brewery on the edge of the Potomac. The "Old Vat," as it was called, served as a home until last year when the necessity to demolish the building to make way for a new bridge forced Mrs. Fichandler and her associates to undertake the construction of the present building.

To accomplish that end, Arena turned itself into a non-profit organization and went after funds for its own home. The rest is history.

The Nation's Capital is justly proud of its new theater as well it should be; not simply because this is the only building of its kind in America but because of the international reputation which the organization has gained through the years.

And just as Arena Stage has reached the culmination of a dream come true, so are other similar organizations across America. Over the past few years many new playhouses have been built and are in operation. The magnificent Frank Lloyd Wright-designed theater in Dallas, Texas, houses an acting company and a graduate school of drama. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, opened a 425 seat theater last October and there are two important theaters in Canada—Toronto's O'Keefe and Stratford, Ontario's Shakespeare Festival Theater which, since its opening in 1953, widely influenced other new theater construction.

Only a partial list of new theaters planned for the near future would include: New York's Lincoln Center Theater which will open in the fall of 1963; Minneapolis' Tyrone Guthrie Theater to open in May of 1963; La Jolla, California's new building two years away; the new 1,500 seat house in Chicago; St. Paul, Los Angeles, New Philadelphia, Ohio, Atlanta, Ga., Salisbury, N. C., etc., etc. The list could go on and on.

The reasons for this flurry of theater building are manifold. First, American's are finding more and more leisure time and with it are either discovering or renewing their interest in the drama. Community leaders are taking a closer look at improvement of and, many times, lack of cultural assets for their citizens. Then, of course, the present buildings in which professional theater people have to work are antiquated, insufficient and technically as well as artistically limited. They are looking for room to grow.

The history of Washington's Arena Stage points this up. Watch for it because a new theater is probably going up where you live!

Finlay C. Allan Appointed



Long-time Brotherhood

Member Is Named

Second General Vice President

In accordance with the terms of the General Constitution, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson has appointed Finlay C. Allan as Second General Vice President. Brother Allan fills the vacancy created by the untimely death of Second General Vice President O. William Blaier. The appointment was effective February 1.

Brother Allan brings to his new post thirty-three years of active participation in Brotherhood affairs. He joined Local 337 in Detroit, Michigan, on May 28, 1929. He was Financial Secretary of Local 337 from April 1938 through June of 1940, and he served as Business Representative of the Local from July 1940 through June 1941.

Brother Allan was Executive Secretary of the Detroit District Council of the Carpenters, from July 1941 to November 1947, and the Executive Secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council, from December 1947 through April 1956, and President of the Detroit District Council of Carpenters.

On May 1, 1956, Brother Allan was named to the

position of Assistant to the General President. He held this post until his latest appointment.

Brother Allan has been active in civic and public affairs related to Brotherhood activities. He was President of the Detroit Housing Commission, a member of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, and a member of its Civil Service Committee.

On a number of occasions, Brother Allan has represented the Brotherhood at conventions and meetings. He was a delegate to the International Labor Organization Conference, Construction Division, held in Rome in 1949 and he attended the Industrial Exhibition in West Berlin, in 1953, as a labor consultant.

The fifty-three-year-old Brotherhood officer is a resident of suburban Washington. He and his wife, Mary Eleanor have two sons—David J. Allan, 20, who is a junior at Johns Hopkins University, and Bruce M. Allan, 16, who is a junior at Northwood High School at Silver Spring, Maryland.

Report from the West

By Earl Hartley
Executive Secretary
Western Council

Outstanding progress has been made by Lumber and Sawmill Workers who are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Western States.

Since launching of a program in 1958, as adopted through convention action of Western Council, wages and fringe benefits in excess of 40 cents per hour have been achieved in the past four years for more than 50,000 members employed in logging, sawmilling, plywood, hardboard and other allied manufacturers of wood products.

Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, which is comprised of some 200 local unions and 13 district councils serving those more than 50,000 members adopted a long-term program in 1958 through its democratic process of membership approval . . . and the plan has been carried out with success by the council's industry-wide negotiation committee which keeps abreast of all production and economical developments and are authorized by the Local Unions to negotiate for all general wages and fringe benefits.

In addition to wage increases, they have established employer-paid health and welfare trusts, jointly administered by the Union and employers, providing hospital and medical coverage and life insurance and accident and sickness weekly indemnities. The programs are recognized as among the best in the nation.

Pension plans also have been provided in the majority of Western lumber industry operations, providing up to 15 years past service credits for employee retirement benefits.

These pension plans, like the health and welfare, are employer paid and jointly administered by Union and employer committee, and currently cover some 40,000 members in the Lumber and Sawmill Workers affiliated with the Western Council.

Six paid holidays are now provided through contracts, with premium pay for time worked on these holidays. Though membership of Local Unions

has enjoyed paid vacations for many years, improvements have been made and agreements now provide for one week for one year of employment, two weeks for three years and three weeks for ten years employment.

In order to afford financial assistance to the members where strikes may be necessary to protect contracts or achieve negotiation objectives, the Western Council has established a Defense Fund which provided more than \$200,000 in financial assistance to members on strike in 1961.

Contracts of Local Unions of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers are of the Union Shop type, with standard provisions for 40 hours per week with five consecutive eight hour days.

Seniority Guarded

Strict seniority provisions for job protection and advancement to higher jobs are provided in these contracts. All contracts call for safe working conditions and most operations have active safety committees.

In the line of safety, Western Council, District Councils and Local Unions participate actively in such programs, attending regional and state safety conferences with regularity. Through suggestions from members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, safety records have been set in many operations, lowering percentage of accidents in mills and logging camps.

Safety provisions are observed rigidly in woods operations, bringing about a sharp drop in accidents during the years, with Lumber and Sawmill Workers leading the way in many suggestions toward eliminating accidents.

Throughout the history of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, founded in 1935 as an industrial union by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, wages exclusive of fringe benefits and contract improvements have been increased from 40 cents per hour to a basic minimum in the Western Fir area of \$2.08 hourly.

With fringe benefits included, the basic scale in the Western fir industry has increased some \$2.00 hourly since founding of the Lumber and Sawmill

Workers in 1935—or an average of 7½ cents hourly per year over the 26 year period.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers in its earlier days founded the Washington-Oregon Council, later to become the Northwestern Council, then broadening out through authorization of the Brotherhood to the Western Council which included 11 Western States.

Major convention is held yearly by Western Council with the exception of the year the Brotherhood's general convention is conducted. At these Western Council conventions, delegates democratically participate in guidance of wage and fringe benefit progress and instruct officials on procedures.

Weekly Paper Helps

One important medium of keeping membership informed of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and Brotherhood business is the Council official publication, The Union Register, weekly newspaper which has correspondents in most of the 200 Local Unions and all District Councils. The paper goes directly into homes of membership and disseminates official news for members and families to read.

Western Council's office staff provides latest information on agreements, wage scales and other pertinent and valuable information directly to Councils and Local Unions, which also is carried to membership through its official publication.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers started small in 1935 and have grown steadily strong, an enviable record, one that has seen its members active as officers in the Brotherhood. The present Treasurer, Peter Terzick is a member of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2519, Seattle; the late General Treasurer Frank Chapman was a member of Local 1845, Snoqualmie, Washington, both coming up through the ranks to their high positions.

The story is one of solid, steady and continued growth in membership, in obtaining gains for the 50,000 or more workers who hold membership in Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

EDITORIALS



It's Your Money

The members of the Brotherhood and the Auxiliaries, who have contributed to labor's drive for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, can take particular pride in a recent announcement.

Eleven young medical technicians from seven nations have been awarded AFL-CIO fellowships. They will undertake advanced cancer research and study in medical schools and laboratories of six nations.

Professor W. U. Gardner of the Yale University School of Medicine said the fellowships were awarded "primarily to persons whose backgrounds and accomplishments give assurance of continued contribution to the knowledge of the causes and cure of cancer because they have demonstrated a capacity for significant independent investigation of some aspects of cancer."

The Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer fund also contributes to the building of cancer research facilities at hospitals and medical centers throughout the United States.



New Envoy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency, has asked *The Carpenter* to serve as an ambassador. He recently requested that the journal be sent each month to some 400 United States Government Libraries overseas.

These libraries are located in Africa, Europe, the Far East and the Near East. The citizens of some 75 countries make use of the books, pamphlets and materials supplied by the American people. For many of these people, it is their only opportunity to read a free book and to learn something about the United States and self-government.

In many of these countries, the tender, fragile plant of trade unionism is just beginning to appear. The Brotherhood's history can be an inspiration to these neophytes.

Keep in mind that when dictators come to power they immediately do two things: Burn books and destroy unions.

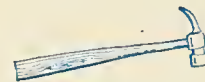
The Carpenter is proud to answer the call to serve our country.

Let's Not Forget Mr. Sam

Sam Rayburn, the late Speaker of the House, was a great and good man. He is missed in Washington, and he will be for a long time to come.

Two months after he arrived in Washington in 1913, he wrote his first speech for Congress. In that speech were the principles—and hopes—that would serve him the rest of his life:

"It is now my sole purpose here to help enact such wise and just laws that our common country will by virtue of these laws be a happier and a more prosperous country. I have always dreamed of a country which I believe this should and will be, and that is one in which the citizenship is an educated and patriotic people, not swayed by passion and prejudice, and a country that knows no East, no West, no North, no South, but inhabited by a people liberty-loving, patriotic, happy and prosperous, with its lawmakers having no other purpose than to write such just laws as shall in the years to come be of service to human kind yet unborn."



A Boobytrap?

Western Union has come up with an idea that sounds like a good one when you first hear about it. Any citizen can now send a Personal Opinion Message to the President, the Vice President, or any Senator or Congressman, for just 75¢. The sender gets 15 words, plus the address, to say what he's got to say.

We hope lots of citizens will take advantage of this service and tell their representatives and public officials how they view crucial legislation. But keep in mind the danger. A well-financed, well-organized lobby will not hesitate to flood key officials with thousands of telegrams as an important roll call comes near.

This means it is still up to every citizen and, particularly, the members of organized labor, to write personal letters to their Representatives and Senators. Congressmen and Senators instruct their staff members to keep them informed on how the personal mail is going on every issue.

Have you written your Congressman and your two Senators lately?

Silence Please

The most dangerous bit of nonsense that has been going on lately is the attempt of Senator J. Strom Thurmond to provide military officers with a propaganda platform.

For weeks the South Carolina Democrat has been charging around the country saying that somebody was "muzzling" the military. Well, several weeks of Congressional investigation failed to prove that anybody in the White House, the Pentagon, or the State Department, was doing anything but upholding the Constitution.

From the earliest days of this Republic, Americans have always kept military officers subordinate to civilian control. Military officers in this country do not make policy. They carry out policy created and designed by civilian officials. If at any time that policy is inconsistent with their own convictions, they have but one alternative—to resign.

History is filled with the tragic tale of military officers who mixed in politics. France, at this moment, is on the verge of a bloody Civil War because the Army officers have overstepped their bounds.

General Thomas D. White (ret.) warned a Congressional Committee against the growing role of the military in alerting Americans to the dangers of communism: "I am dubious about the military having that mission. There are dangerous implications in the encouragement of military men to indoctrinate Americans about communism. If you set the precedent, where do you go from there?"

Do Senator Thurmond and his military friends intend to extend the right of free speech to every G.I.? Would the generals really want every man in uniform to "sound off" about his gripes?

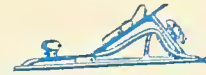


Happy Homes

Frequently *The Carpenter* receives requests from schools and libraries for free subscriptions. General President Maurice Hutcheson has instructed *The Carpenter* staff to answer these pleas. He believes *The Carpenter* is an effective way to reach many adults who are not members of the union trade movement. He also believes that this is an effective way of interesting young people in carpentry and trade unionism.

A case in point is a recent letter from Mr. Charles Steinberg of the Pennsylvania State University Library. He writes to express his appreciation for *The Carpenter* and he says, "This will form part of an important collection of primary materials for students and researchers working in the field of

trade unions. I think you will agree that these labor periodicals will help to tell labor's story to the young people who will be tomorrow's labor force."



We Are Grateful

The Editor
The Carpenter
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

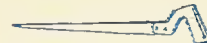
At the regular meeting of this District Council held January 18th Delegate Alex Robertson drew the attention of the delegate body to the most recent issue of "The Carpenter" and the interesting and enlightening articles and editorials upon which he briefly commented and recommended to the earnest reading by our entire membership as being most appropriate and timely.

I am pleased to inform you that in attention to the subject, I was directed to write you commending you on the present format of "The Carpenter" and to compliment your Department on its editorship and to express our hope that it will maintain its policy of bringing to our membership the thoughtful and serious reading that is so significant in the last issue.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

Charles A. Thompson
Secretary
Chicago District Council



Credo for Our Time

Many newspaper readers, politicians and public figures throughout the world consider Walter Lippmann the most gifted and astute journalist in our time. For 40 years he has contributed clarity and truth to the public dialogue. Earlier this year he addressed the Women's National Press Club in Washington. His topic was foreign affairs. Again he brought light to the public discussion.

The closing paragraphs of his speech were a peroration. *The Carpenter* believes the words became a credo for our time. They appear on the inside front cover of this issue of the journal. Copies of these words—suitable for framing—may be obtained free from *The Carpenter*, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D. C.



IN TRUST FOR THE NATION



By Helen Duprey Bullock,
Director of Information,
National Trust for
Historic Preservation.

★ By its charter from Congress as a tax-exempt, educational organization the *National Trust for Historic Preservation* is enjoined to "facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest." It may also accept donations of these to administer for public benefit.

In its 15 years of existence the *National Trust* has accepted six notable properties, *Woodlawn Plantation* (once part of George Washington's *Mount Vernon* estate in Virginia); *Decatur House* on Lafayette Square near the White House in Washington; *Shadows - on - the - Teche*, an ante-bellum mansion in New Iberia, La.; *Casa Amesti*, an historic adobe in Monterey, Calif.; and the Woodrow Wilson House on S Street, Washington. A sixth property, the John Marshall House in Washington, will be given to the National Trust at the death of its present owner, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon.

The American Trust, unlike its counterpart in Great Britain, owns and administers relatively few properties itself, but work with more than 360 affiliated member organizations who own from one to 57 historic properties. These range from the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation which administers the Virginia president's famous

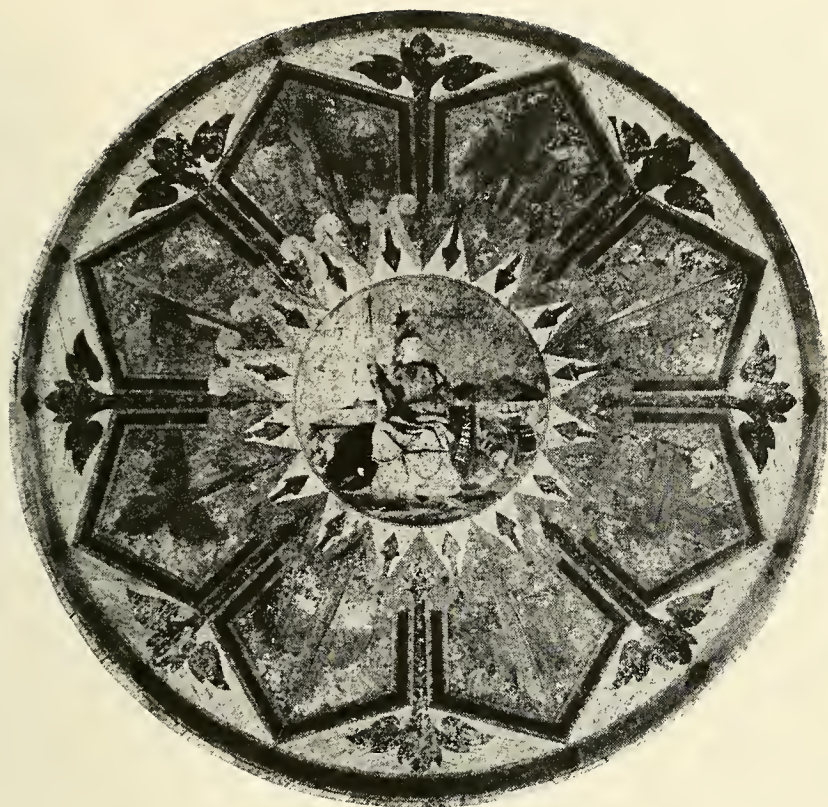
home, *Monticello*, to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, that administer 57 notable early buildings.

The major effort of the *National Trust* is concentrated on trying to conserve the nation's rapidly dwindling heritage of architectural and historical monuments of the past. No matter where we check, the story is the same. For example in a six-year study devoted to an architectural survey, the Municipal Art Society of New York City designated 300 buildings in the city's five boroughs as worthy of preservation as the finest examples of styles and periods from 1661 to 1930. Ironically, when the survey was completed in 1957, nearly a third of the buildings had been torn down, and more have been lost since.

When the Historic American Buildings Survey, a WPA-sponsored project, ground to a halt at the outbreak of the war in 1941, more than 7000 structures of outstanding architectural or historical merit had been recorded as worthy of preservation. Since the reactivation of this survey in 1957 a conservative estimate lists more than 40% destroyed or so materially altered as to not warrant restoration.

What are the causes of this apparent wanton disregard of our heritage?

What are its remedies?



Detail of drawing room floor, Decatur House. General Beale, who led a camel brigade across the Great American Desert, who brought back the first authentic news of gold discoveries in California, and owned fabulous Rancho Tejhon in California, was responsible for adding gaslights and other "modern improvements" to the mansion. Parquet floors throughout the house are of rare California woods, and the coat-of-arms of California in 22 woods embellishes the drawing room floor. Credit: National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Drawing Room, Decatur House, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. Designed for Commodore Stephen Decatur in 1818 by Benjamin H. Latrobe, who was architect of nearby St. John's Church, the portico of the White House and much of the interior of the U.S. Capitol. Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale acquired the house after the Civil War and his descendants lived in it until Mrs. Truxton Beale left it to the American people in the custody of the National Trust in 1956. Credit: U.S. Navy.



St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church (cornerstone laid 1865) was spared in the urban renewal plan for redevelopment of Southwest Washington. In a program that cleared 4700 structures from a 560-acre section, two other churches and four historic buildings including Wheat Row and Barney House were also retained. Urban renewal authorities are stressing the wisdom of retaining architectural and historical landmarks in redevelopment plans. Credit: Bern Keating from Black Star.



The *National Trust* is engaged in a continuous struggle to answer both these questions and is in need of the widest possible citizen support throughout the country to find the causes, and to seek means to alleviate them.

Direct agencies of destruction are poorly planned routes for federal-aid highways; exploding of Suburbia and the Megalopolis; urban blight; fire and the voracious demand for parking spaces. Nothing has been sacred to the advocates of more and more downtown parking. An example is the First Church of New-ark, N. J., founded in 1666. Visitors coming to that city to celebrate its tercentenary in 1966 may park in a blacktop parking lot which was once the graveyard where the founding fathers were buried—where the donor of the graveyard and funds for erecting the church was once interred; and Yale's first Rector (president); Princeton's president; missionaries and patriots in the Revolutionary army were buried. They have been buried elsewhere in a common grave and for a fee their descendants may park their cars.

Shortsighted public officials regard the legacies of long dead philanthropists in the form of parks and public monuments as expedient and cheap locations for public buildings and parking lots. In the past decade some responsible church and college trustees have kept such bad faith with these forgotten benefactors that what two centuries have preserved they have discarded for immediate and short-term profit. Although the loss in cultural value cannot be estimated, the economic loss to the country is measurable. The American tourist is now seeking in ever-increasing numbers those places where the past is present. In the course of his travels throughout the length and breadth of his country, he leaves behind him more than \$26 billion, an estimate of the National Association of Travel Organizations for 1961's tourist spending.

The United States Department of Commerce estimates that "if a community can attract several dozen tourists a day throughout the year,



Benefit Street, Providence, R.I. 1958 and 1960. This College Hill section is one of the old but deteriorated areas of this colonial city. Under an urban renewal program sponsored by the City, the Providence Preservation Society (National Trust member) obtained a grant of \$73,000 for a pilot plan study of renewal through restoration. The plan won an award from the American Institute of Architects and within a year, 30 pre-1840 houses had been bought by individuals and organizations and restored. Credit: Laurence E. Tilley.





Captain Barnes House, Portsmouth, N.H., in 1936 was deteriorating, but its interior woodwork designed by famous shipwright-carpenters was notable in a city famous for its fine interiors. A speculator bought the woodwork, and a filling station completed the demoralization. Notice the bad effect on a residential neighborhood and ask the question, "Which would make the better neighbor?" The Trust says the answer is in intelligent zoning and city planning. Credit: Library of Congress.



Casa Amesti, Monterey, Calif. This outstanding example of the Monterey adobe style of architecture, with overhanging galleries and secluded patio gardens, reflects the history and culture of that part of California when it was owned by Mexico, after the period of Spanish missions, and before the development of American influences from the east. The house with a famous collection of French and Spanish furnishings is maintained for the National Trust by a private organization, Old Capital Club, which opens it to the public Friday afternoon and by appointment. Credit: National Trust for Historic Preservation.



it would be economically comparable to acquiring a new manufacturing industry with an annual payroll of \$100,000." Ironically, in providing motels, parking spaces for tourists' cars, and other accommodations, the businessman of limited vision often may destroy his own opportunity for profit by razing the very landmarks that are the entire community's heritage.

THE REMEDIES

In recent years with federal funds aiding in urban renewal, highway building and public housing, the rate of destructions is accelerating at such an alarming pace that only an informed citizenry demanding legislative safeguards can diminish their impact. The money is provided by the federal government, up to 90% of it in some cases, but the planning decisions are left to state highway authorities and local planning boards and officials. It is at the local level and in the state legislatures that safeguards must be sought, and perhaps some redefining of federal legislation is in order.

Legislation has been passed by many states with direct encouragement and suggestions from the *National Trust for Historic Preservation* to enable communities to protect old and historic districts, or to protect single notable sites or buildings. More than 100 such areas have been aided, but this is not enough.

The *National Trust* reports to its membership through a quarterly journal and a monthly newsletter on legislation that should be given thoughtful study and support, if sound. It prepares inexpensive leaflets distributed without charge or at cost to enable the local citizens' group to conduct its own fight to save the old town courthouse, or other cherished landmarks.

CRITERIA

The *National Trust* does not advocate the saving of all buildings on the mere ground of antiquity. It has established "Criteria for Evaluating Historic Sites and Buildings" developed by a national committee of experts in history, archaeology, architecture, landscape

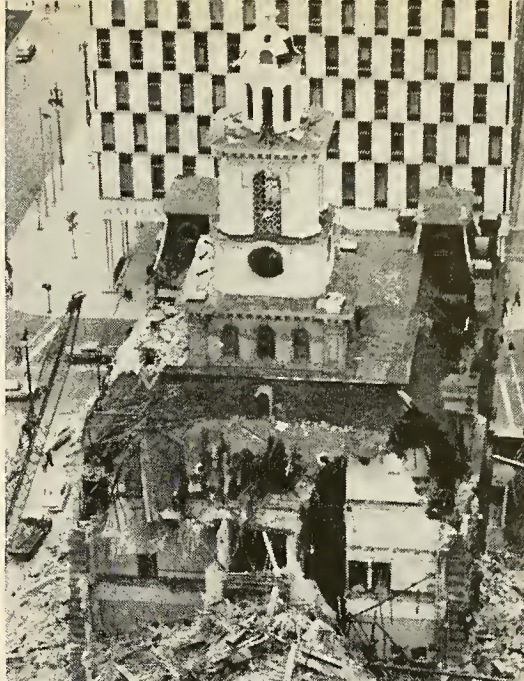
architecture and city planning, which call for careful consideration of buildings worthy of the effort of preservation.

The techniques of preservation have evolved slowly in recent years and the *National Trust* has played a steady role in raising their standards. There is perhaps no other craftsman upon whose skills, and the relearning of old techniques, so much depends as the carpenter and joiner. It is particularly fitting that we are welcoming the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as sustaining members of the *National Trust*. We will be happy to hear from individual members interested in supporting a national program of conserving the best of our ancient buildings. Perhaps we can offer advice and support on some problem affecting their home community.

For further information address requests to the *National Trust for Historic Preservation*, 815 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. If the request is for a grant of funds, alas, that is the wrong number! The *National Trust* is privately supported for the public good. Its funds come from dues paid by individuals (from \$5.00 annually); some 360 affiliated member organizations (from \$25.00 annually) and from a capital gift from a philanthropic foundation the income of which is used to support the headquarters program.

PROGRAM

The educational program of the *Trust* is conducted by holding seminars and short courses in various sections of the country on regional problems; and annual meeting with experts of international reputation taking part in panel discussions, and with guided tours planned of the outstanding preservation projects in the area (this year's meeting will be held in October in San Francisco). The *Trust* serves as a clearinghouse of information; produces informative and practical publications; maintains six historic properties for public benefit; and contributes its services to numerous advisory boards for governmental and quasi-governmental bodies.



Detroit City Hall, cherished landmark of the city, was destroyed last October following an unpopular decision by the city's Common Council to use its site for a parking lot. The building of neo-French Renaissance style was a masterpiece built in 1871 by James Anderson, architect. Debris was dropped into Lake St. Clair and this notable building may be identified as a stretch of pier that stretches between 1100 and 1700 feet into the lake. Credit: Detroit Free Press.



Skilled workmen save the pieces from Chicago's famous Garrick Theatre. This 1892 masterpiece of architect Louis H. Sullivan was demolished despite national and statewide efforts to save it. Determined preservationists raised a \$27,000 fund to salvage the magnificent terra cotta detail and other architectural features.

Romantic Shadows-on-the-Teche, New Iberia, La., built for David Weeks, wealthy planter, by James Bedell, master builder in the 1830's. It was bequeathed to the *National Trust* as a public trust by his great grandson, Weeks Hall, with family portraits, fine furniture, libraries and rare old silver accumulated by successive generations of the family. The house and its handsome four acres of gardens on the Bayou Teche and Main street were restored and opened to the public by the *Trust* last October. Credit: *National Trust for Historic Preservation*.





Canadian SECTION

Breadwinners Hit By Changes In Economy

IN modern Canadian society—as throughout the Western world—the man in the family is expected to bring home the bacon.

In the past ten years the changing patterns of the economy have made this job a difficult one. And the situation seems to be getting worse.

During the immediate post-war years the Canadian economic machine was expanding all across the board. The Canadian economy was servicing the demands, not only of a depression and war-starved home market, but of western Europe as well.

During this period and up until 1956 or 1957 unemployment was held to annual rates of 2½ to 4½ %. Since 1957 unemployment has averaged around 7%.

Who has been hit hardest by the changing face of the Canadian economy?

Studies by the Canadian Senate and private research groups have all reached the same answer: the family breadwinner.

The latest study, by the Bank of Nova Scotia research department, compares the job situation for women and men over the past ten years. A clearer picture of the trends emerge when this distinction is made, the survey says.

Here is what has happened to the job picture for men:

Over the whole period (1950 to 1961) the increase in job opportunities for men has not kept pace with the increase in men looking for jobs. In fact in the past four years, job opportunities for men have only risen by 1%.

The worst areas are those which traditionally employ the family breadwinner.

"The biggest decline in jobs for man has occurred in the primary industries of mining and forestry and in construction," the BNS survey reports. Typically, the kinds of mining which have employed a high proportion of men to capital have declined while the new expanding mining industries of oil and gas use relatively little labor.

The bulk of the employment drop in construction since 1959 has reflected the sharp reduction in house-building which set in that year.

Manufacturing accounts for one-third of the men employed in Canada. While employment in manufacturing has not dropped, neither has it increased substantially. With an expanding work force, this situation creates problems.

This is aggravated by the fact that the industries which have traditionally employed many Canadian men have been hit hardest. Auto and auto parts manufacturing, electrical apparatus, industrial machinery, aircraft, ships and railway rolling stock have all laid off men in the past few years.

By and large the decrease in the number of men employed in an industry has had little impact on total production. In 1961 for example there were increased cuts of pulpwood and lumber as compared with 1957, yet the work force was significantly smaller.

Take a look at agriculture, another traditional employer of men. Despite a notable increase in production, em-

ployment has dropped from nearly 950,000 in 1950 to 600,000 in 1961.

During the past four years alone, employment has dropped by 125,000 in the "blue collar" categories.

And if the "blue collar" worker can overcome the problem of training and aptitude to seek employment in the service industries, what will he find?

Here too the types of work which usually go to men have expanded only sluggishly, reports BNS. Female employment in the service industries has risen 5½ % a year. For men the increase has been 3½ % annually.

The slowest industries in this field are those which employ men, such as transportation (except air and trucking), wholesale trade, storage and automobile dealers. Sales jobs have declined in the face of the growth of self-service techniques.

In summary, the pattern of the past decade has been a little or no expansion in the industries which traditionally employ men. The new, rising industries tend to be a kind which produce few jobs for the breadwinner.

And let it not be said that women are taking jobs from men. This may happen occasionally, but on the whole the rapid increase in jobs for women have come in areas where men would hesitate to venture.

First of all automation has yet to hit the big offices or traditional service industries which employ women. This may come, but so far automation has hurt manufacturing far more.

The most notable gains for women have come in financial establishments (banks, insurance companies and real estate firms), retail trade, and in some sectors of transportation and com-

munications (for example in radio and television and in air transport).

Another area of impressive increase is the broad classification community services: schools, government officers, hospitals, social agencies as well as hotels and restaurants, recreation and entertainment, laundries, dry cleaning establishments and hairdressing salons.

As well, these types of industries have adapted to the idea of part-time work which has made it easier for married women to enter the labor force.

Where automation has been introduced in the service industries, again it has been the man who has suffered. The bookkeeper, not the typist, has been replaced by machinery in modern offices and two-thirds of all office-workers today are women. At the turn of the century, men formed two-thirds of office personnel.

This and other surveys may lead to different conclusions about where an attack on the problem has to start. The academic tends to rate highly retraining and stay-in-school programs. The unionists, as he already has, will look to the union contract for protection. The businessman, who views the breadwinner as a potential customer, is now beginning to become concerned. Government, aware that each of these statistics has a vote, is slowly taking notice of the problem.

Whatever conclusion is drawn, one fact is clear: an economic revolution is underway and the problem of the unemployed breadwinner is not a short-term question that will be overcome quickly or easily.

The present upturn in the economy may ease the tension that has existed for the past three or four years in Canada, but the unemployed are still with us.

A recent U.S. study of the effect of technological change on the economy concluded that government will have to take a far more active role in the economic life of the U.S. Perhaps this will apply to Canada.

"Undecided" Voters Head Latest Gallup Poll—The political situation in Canada is undecided. According to the latest Gallup Poll 30% of the electorate don't know how they would vote in a federal election.

Of the remainder, 29% are Liberal, 26% favor the Conservative government and 10% support the New Democratic party. The Social Credit and others get 5%.

Way of Life—"The U.S.) will get something like our National Health Service in time. You won't call it socialized medicine but the American Way of Life—something like that. But you'll get it.

"That's another question Americans are always asking: 'How do you like your socialized medicine?' I've no trouble with that one. 'How do you like your socialized plumbing?' I ask them. 'Or are you still using the old bucket?'"—Clement Attlee, former Leader of the British Labor Party, in the New Yorker.

Real TV Talent—"I get annoyed at the TV programs interrupting the commercials. I see some pretty good acting on the commercials. Anyone who can get worked up over a bar of soap must be a good actor."—Sir Cecil Hardwicke.

Breaks New Ground

A private member's bill introduced by New Democratic house leader Hazen Argue breaks new ground in Canadian legislative history.

It seeks to amend the Bankruptcy Act to permit wage earners in financial trouble to take up to three years, or longer in the court's discretion, to pay back creditors 100 cents on the dollar.

Explanatory notes to Mr. Argue's bill explain that the present procedure allows the unscrupulous wage earner to get away with less than he should pay, traps the desperate man, and deprives the unsecured creditor.

Price of the extension system proposed by Mr. Argue's new measure is acceptance of budgetary control by the wage-earner.

Date for the presentation of the annual CLC memorandum to the government has been set for March 14. The meeting with the cabinet is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. The date chosen by the government is later than that which is customary.

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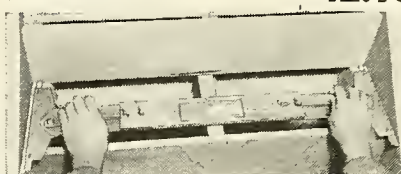


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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

How to Suit Your Man

Long before the last wintry blast writes a finish to the overcoat season, millions of American men get the feeling they're being watched. It's the little woman going to work on her pre-Spring appraisal. "You're going to need a new suit," is the final decision in most cases.

Does that mean that hubby slips off quietly to the local men's store and buys himself an Easter suit? It does not!

In at least half the homes in America, it means husband and wife *together* plan a shopping trip. A recent industry survey showed 61 out of every 100 men are influenced by the judgment of a wife or girl friend when buying a suit.

It seems to work out pretty well for all concerned . . . for the ladies have a shrewd and calculating eye for quality, fit and economy.

Guide to "Good Buy"

What makes men's clothing a "good buy"? The Wool Bureau suggests six checkpoints of quality. Whether you're a fellow shopping alone, or a gal embarking on a career of helping her man suit himself, consider all the following points before you buy.

1) Is the style right? The well-dressed man chooses appropriate clothing for every occasion—business, sports, leisure. A variety of style details can give as much pleasure as a variety of fabrics and colors. You may prefer a natural shoulder in rough or bulky fabrics, like pure wool Harris tweeds. A more styled cut is applicable in smooth or hard-finish worsted wools. The easy, slender-boy look of "Ivy League" styling is usually more becoming on men under 30 than over. But most men look well in "natural silhouette" styles, with the slightly indented waistline and low placement of jacket buttons.

2) How does the suit fit? The jacket shouldn't cut under the arm pits, bind across the back or cave in at the chest. Nearly half an inch of shirt collar should show . . . and half an inch of shirt sleeve cuff. Trousers should hang smoothly and touch the top of the shoes. The seat of a pants—adequately covered by a proper length jacket—must neither sag nor strain for a correct fit.

A suit must fit perfectly to wear and look its best. When you buy a suit take time to notice all details. Try on the whole suit—jacket, trousers and vest, if any. Put on and take off the jacket yourself, without the help of the salesman—there's a difference. With the coat buttoned, watch as you raise and bend your arms, stoop and move about. Sit down and see how the suit looks and feels. Walk with a natural stride. Improperly cut trousers will pull back against your leg and these will give poor wear.

3) Is it a good fabric? If you expect many seasons of handsome wear out of a suit, you should buy the best quality fabric in your price range. In winter or summer weights, wool or wool-worsted fabric offers a natural elasticity for preserving the shape of the suit, has added benefits of wrinkle-resistance and quicker wrinkle-recovery. Look for a new label sewn into the waistband of well-made all-



A man's best friend is his girl when it comes to getting real value for his money in a new suit.

wool trousers which says you're treating yourself to a *permanent crease*, latest scientific advance in pure wool.

4) Check the tailoring. Sturdy fabric tape should be sewn into armholes and lapels to keep seams from stretching or puckering. Are stripes and patterns matched at the seams? Handsewn buttonholes are a mark of quality tailoring. Put your hands into the pockets. Be sure they're comfortably deep. Examine the stitching . . . small even stitches usually indicate skillful workmanship. Lining, facing, buttons should all be the best available for the price.

Examine the jacket lining. Rayon twill linings are most commonly used for men's suit coats. Good-quality rayon linings stand rub and wear better than soft silk materials—and are less expensive. Like wools, rayons vary in quality. As a rule, fine, firm twill weaves wear better than plain

weaves, which are usually more loosely woven and coarser looking.

Ask about shrinkage and color-fastness in jacket linings. If not thoroughly shrunk, the lining may draw up with cleaning and spoil the shape of the suit. If the color is not fast to cleaning and perspiration, your suit and shirts may be stained.

In good suits, interlinings of collars are made of firm linen that does not lose body. To cut production costs, cotton goods sized and dyed to look like linen is used in the lower grades. Cotton interlinings soften and wear with cleaning, so the collar won't set up to the neck. When you buy a suit, roll the corner of the collar up and forward. If the interlining is linen, the corner will flip back into place; if sized cotton it will turn back slowly.

5) If it's wool, the suit is likely to keep its shape longer than the man so be realistic and allow room for alterations! If you buy for a growing boy, the length of sleeves, jacket and trousers should be alterable. For the adult, seams in the sleeves and body of the jacket should be generous, allowing for expansion. Inseams in the crotch and seat of the trousers in particular should have at least an inch of fabric allowance.

6) Does the color suit the man? Fashion experts say that most men can wear nearly any color suit and look well in it . . . that the color of the shirt and tie have more to do with complementing the complexion. The modern man can do himself a favor by trying on suit jackets in colors he's never worn before . . . he might be pleasantly surprised.

Colors for Shirts

Further tips in enhancing the appearance of the American male guide us to proper selection of shirt colors.

With the blue or gray business suit, a white, blue, or gray shirt is considered correct. Wearing a brown suit, try a fashionable tattersall shirt for a change; light blue and white are equally acceptable.

The most limited wardrobe can appear twice as large . . . with lots of changes in shirts and ties. Add striped or patterned shirts to your collection of whites and solid colors, but remember the rule that only one fancy design can be worn at a time! For example, combine a solid color tie with a striped shirt, patterned ties with solid color shirts. And this rule includes the pocket handkerchief.

Socks might be chosen to repeat the color of your tie or suit. It's usually

a simple matter to keep harmonious sock colors in hand.

Try to give suits, shoes, ties "time off for good behavior." Rotating wool clothes allows them time to relax into their store-bought shape, retain their newness longer and return to this shape more readily. This also applies to shoes which can double their life if dried thoroughly on shoe trees for several day every so often.

Versatile Wool

With giant steps being taken these days in wool and wool blends, no man has to swelter through warm weather in a winter-weight suit. Wise consumers save cleaning and pressing bills by choosing lightweight wool clothing with a small proportion of synthetic yarn, trousers with a crease which will last through any sort of bad weather, moisture or hard wear. Since wool "breathes" it has been found that it not only warms in winter but also cools in summer! Even moths aren't much of a menace anymore, with most wool suits permanently moth-proofed at the factory.

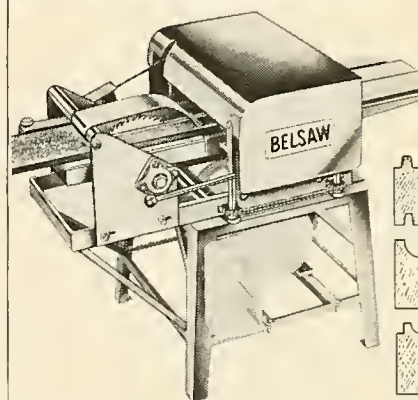
Would you say it's the men or the women who take care of clothing after it's bought? Anybody's guess might be right (*though we have our suspicions*), but whoever does the job, remember that proper care means longer wear. Hang suit jackets on well-shaped wooden hangers. Clean and brush clothes regularly, making minor repairs as needed.

The result will be an up-to-date wardrobe of right clothes for any occasion, plus the well-dressed look which gives a man confidence and makes the best impression on everyone he meets.

Men who are hard to fit can usually solve their problems, without the expense of custom work, at shops carrying lines of clothes made for both regular and irregular figures. From years of study of men's proportions, manufacturers of high-grade ready-made suits have developed suits for a wide range of sizes and figures.

No Major Alterations

Some retailers sell stock sizes ordered to the individual chest, waist and inseam trouser measurements. A suit bought by this plan provides for certain figure irregularities and is less expensive than a custom job. It is also more satisfactory to buy this way than to select a suit that needs many alterations. Remember—a suit that requires major alterations *cannot be made over to fit*.



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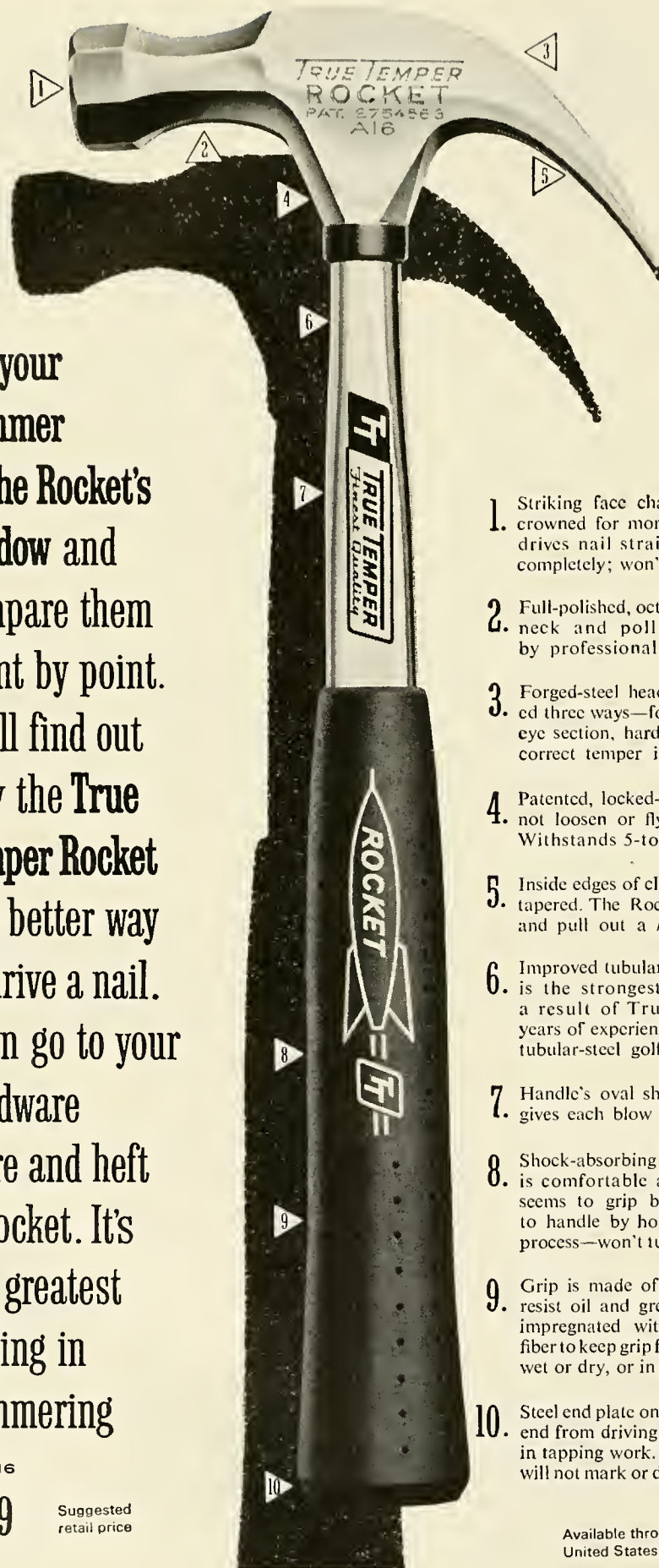
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1. Striking face chamfered and crowned for more durability; drives nail straighter, more completely; won't mar wood.
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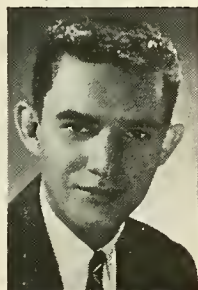
RANDOM READING

The Will Rogers Book

Compiled by Paula McSpadden Love—Bobbs-Merrill, 218 pp, Illustrated. \$3.95

By James E. Johnson

For a younger generation, such as mine, the name of Will Rogers evokes no personal memories, but it does have meaning. To those for whom the name has personal meaning, it is more than just a name, it is an era that recalls many memories—some nostalgic, some bitter, some remorseful.



Johnson

Paula McSpadden Love, niece of the late Will Rogers and curator of his Memorial at Claremore, Oklahoma, has compiled some of the maxims of this much revered humorist "in an effort to preserve them."

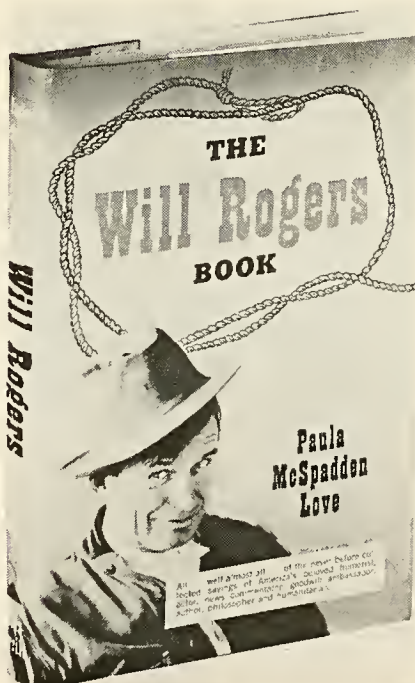
There is a certain quality in the things Will Rogers had to say, a human quality. His humor was subtle and warm, his manner relaxed. He lacked the vulgarity that runs rampant in our humor today. His quips were not sick, they were a remedy for sickness. The laughs he provoked were not malicious, but facetious.

Will is best remembered for his comments on politics, but the wide variety of topics upon which he commented indicated a man who was not concerned with humor for humor's sake. His humor was constructive criticism. He had a remarkable capacity to penetrate the truth. Much of what he said and wrote is timeless and applies to many situations now.

Of politicians he said, "You can't beat an administration by attacking it.

You have to show some plan of improving it." About Democrats and Republicans he said, "It takes nerve to be a Democrat, but it takes money to be a Republican." On the presidency he commented, "Presidents become great, but they have to be made Presidents first."

Will Rogers was probably one of the best informed men of his time, but he delighted in pretending he knew



little. His education was precarious and he was in and out of more schools than one usually attends in a lifetime. He said about education, "The more you know, the more you think somebody owes you a living."

In 1935 Will Rogers was killed at the height of his career. The world was stunned. He once said of death, "You must judge a man's greatness by how much he will be missed."

You be the judge.

The Pamphlet Rack

One of the most influential means of communication is the pamphlet. Pamphlets are primarily concerned with providing information in digestible form without becoming too involved with details. Most of the pamphlets published today do a commendable job in helping to inform the public.

The Center for Information on America are publishers of a most informative series called Grass Roots Guides on Democracy and Practical Politics, of which the most recent is, **Lobbying: What Does It Consist Of? Where Does It Fit Into Our Process Of Government?** by Charles P. Taft.

"Lobbying," it states, "is the representation of a group's interests before governmental bodies, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, at the local, state, or national level."

In the nation's capital, paid lobbyists number well over a thousand representing more than 400 national organizations.

Lobbying is probably one of the most misunderstood professions in the country. Some people are shocked that this sort of "peddling" exists. But the truth of the matter is that it's a very important part of government today.

In 1946 the Regulation of Lobbying Act was passed. This act attempts to define the lobbyist, but ambiguities are many about what the act really says. In effect, it says that a lobbyist is one seeking to influence, either directly or indirectly, a member of Congress on a pending piece of legislation. It requires a paid lobbyist to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

There are, unfortunately, some abuses, but on the whole, lobbying has helped to provide a sounding board for many who might otherwise not be heard.

This pamphlet can be purchased for 35¢ from The Center for Information on America, Washington, Connecticut. It's worth the price and the reading.

What's New?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an endorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Free Catalogue

A new catalog section describing its line of general purpose tackers is announced by Heller Roberts Instruments Corporation.

The announcement states that the tackers described are widely used in industry, small shops, stores, schools, theaters and for display work. Uses include upholstering, insulating, screening, tacking labels, signs, stair treads, reinforcing, linoleum, seat covers, fencing and many other general purpose tacking and stapling jobs.

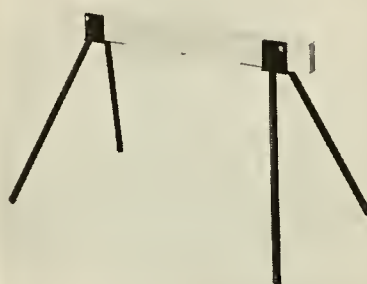
Three models of tackers are catalogued. Model TO-17 for all-round uses, both light- and heavy-duty . . . uses 1/4" flat-crown staples with leg lengths ranging from 1/4" to 1/2". Model TO-18 for light-duty work . . . uses 1/2" flat crown staples, 1/4" leg length. Model TO-19 uses wide 3/16" crown staples with 5/16" leg length. The catalog lists dimensions and weights of each model tacker.

Please refer all inquiries to: Mr. L. S. Berger, Marketing Consultant, Heller Roberts Instruments Corporation, 6115 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio



New Horse

A 3-piece sawhorse which can be compactly folded or positioned for service in 30 seconds has been announced by Lincoln Machine Co. It stands 2 feet in height and has a leg spread which prevents falling, tipping or blowing over. The total weight is 12 pounds.



The two pairs of steel hinged legs are fabricated from 1-inch tubing and finished in green baked enamel, while the 36-inch wood horizontal cross bar is air dried yellow enamel. There are two paired thumb screws and bolts, and an attached canvas strap for holding the three pieces together when collapsed.



Shipment is in a cardboard carton. Literature and prices on the Guardian Sawhorse may be obtained by addressing Lincoln Machine Co., Division of A & M Inc., 2806 Chase Street, Toledo 11, Ohio.

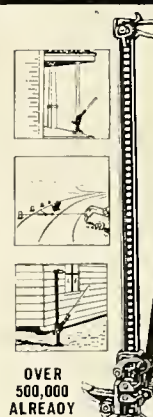


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Amazing HANDYMAN jacks up walls, partitions, sagging floors, or buildings; makes excellent clamp; unexcelled as auto bumper jack; pulls posts, studs; spreads beams, joists, rafters; lifts heavy timbers, etc. **LIFTS, PULLS, PUSHES** with 3 TONS CAPACITY. Hundreds of uses around shop, home, garage. Simple and easy to use. One man can do work of ten. Sturdily constructed of railroad steel and malleable iron, 4 ft. long—28 lbs. Will last years.

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 Rush only \$19.95 now for your HANDYMAN TOOL, F.O.B. Bloomfield, Ind. Actually a \$30 value. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **MAIL ORDER COUPON TODAY!**
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☐ Check here if you want Details of User-Agent Plan—FREE and without obligation.

Good Reading

More than one hundred electric and air power tools are featured in Skil Corporation's 68-page catalog for 1962, replete with over 200 illustrations and detailed information. These tools are for industrial production, wood and metal working, home and commercial construction, maintenance work, vocational training and various trades such as plumbing, electrical and carpentry.

The catalog includes Skil's complete line of saws, hammers, sanders, planes, routers, drills, screwdrivers, impact wrenches and grinders. New models shown are a metal-cutting Recipro-Saw, a Roto-Hammer, a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch drill, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drill and a right angle drill. In addition, it contains air impact wrenches for bolt and nut tightening and for screwdriving. Two improved models of chain saws are also shown.

For a free copy write 5033 Elston Ave. Chicago 30, Ill.



Profits Up

Estimates of corporate profits in 1962 range from \$52 to \$57 billion, compared to \$45 billion in 1960 and 1961 and a previous all-time high of \$47 billion, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reported. The 1962 profits would be 15 to 25% over recent levels, it said.

It concluded that a "reasonable guess" is that wage increases negotiated in 1962 will be equal to, or somewhat larger than, those in recent years. Raises for 1962 negotiated in previous years range from 2.5 to 4%, plus cost of living adjustments, and may serve as "somewhat of a restraining force" on new increases, the researchers said.

They noted that, although "average" amounts have been cited, there

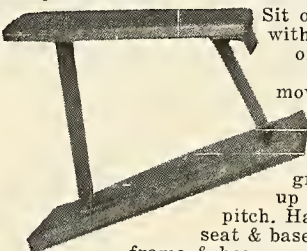
will be no uniform, standard, or even common wage settlement pattern because each negotiation is influenced by factors peculiar to it alone—membership attitudes, union strength, the economic status of the employer, area or industry; the level of existing wages, the extent of wage inequities, and other factors.

GRUENTHER WINS MURRAY-GREEN AWARD

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. (PAI)—General Alfred M. Gruenther, head of the American Red Cross, has been named 1963 winner of the Murray-Green Award by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

While organized labor has long worked closely with the Red Cross, its cooperation has been particularly close under General Gruenther's administration.

Shingler's "E-Z" Roof Chair—Saves Energy!



Sit on chair with knees on roof, and is moved upward by top grip. Use up to 7-12 pitch. Has wood seat & base, Metal frame & heavy rubber on bottom. 14 in. seat. Front 9 in. high. Red Color—Price, Each \$8.50 each, Postpaid.

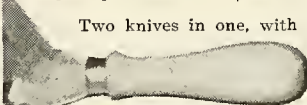
"HANG IT" 2 Sided Putty Knife 9 1/2"



For spreading Plastic & caulking cement. With long handle it is easier to reach down in container & keep hands clean. Hangs on outside. Spring steel blade, round metal handle. Price Each 50¢ postpaid.

"LAUB" Roofing Knife 6 1/4 in.

Designed by a member of Carpenters Local No. 7.



Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade. Handiest knife for trimming, Hips, Valleys, Gables and Starters. \$1.25 Postpaid for 1 knife. Extra hook blades \$1.50 a Doz.

"LAUB" siding Knife 7 in.

Handiest knife for cutting Insulation, Insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil. Built-up roofing. Double renewable blade. Strong light aluminum handle. Extra blades 3 for \$1.00.

If your local Hardware or Roofing Supply Dealer cannot supply you send \$1.25 for 1 knife to:

DAN C. LAUB,
6526 45th Av. N., Minneapolis 27, Minn.

Lee HIGHEST QUALITY CARPENTERS OVERALLS

Double knees, and swing nail pockets are only two of the many special features built into tough, long-wearing Lee carpenter's overalls. Available in Tailored Sizes to fit every build. Get the best... ask for Lee CARPENTER'S Overalls.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and they increase $\frac{1}{4}$ inch each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9 1/4" wide. Pitch is 7 1/2" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

Price \$2.50 Postpaid. If C.O.D. fee extra. Canada send \$2.75 Foreign Postal M. O. Canada can not take C.O.D. orders. California add 4% tax. 10¢ each.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405

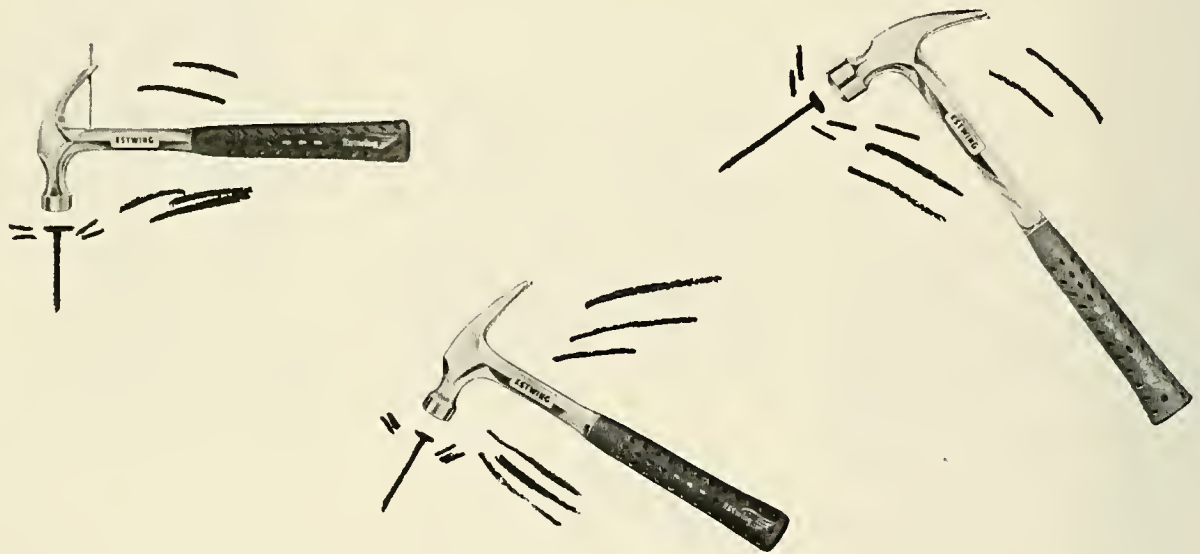
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Meany Honors Safety Graduates

The fourth and final session of the Brotherhood class of the AFL-CIO Safety Institute was held January 22-26, 1962 in Washington, D. C. This session was devoted almost entirely

to learning how to teach. It was climaxed by an individual teaching performance by every student. Each one was required to make a half-hour presentation to the class of some as-

signed phase of safety. After some initial nervousness before a very critical audience, the students seemed to enjoy this test of their ability to organize their knowledge and communicate it to other people.

At a luncheon on Friday afternoon, each student was presented with certificates by the AFL-CIO and the Bureau of Labor Standards. These certificates attested to the fact that our students had successfully completed the 120-hour Instructors' Safety Training Course of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The AFL-CIO certificates were awarded by President George Meany, and those of the Bureau of Labor Standards were presented by Arthur W. Motley, Director of the Bureau.

For the benefit of those who may have missed previous reports on earlier sessions, a brief review of the highlights of the complete four-week Institute may be in order.

The First Session of the Safety Institute covered the history and basic principles of safety, with emphasis on learning how to investigate, record, and analyze the real causes of accidents. Some of the specific subjects taught were accident causes, accident reports and records, determining injury rates, and inspection procedures.

The Second Session concentrated on the mechanical and physical environment of the worker. The main subjects discussed were layout and house-keeping, material handling, machine guarding, safe lifting, and low voltage electrical hazards.

Our students found the Third Session of chemical and environmental hazards the most difficult course. Along with an emphasis on the fundamentals of chemistry—and a bit of physics thrown in—were such subjects as occupational health hazards, personal protective equipment, and fire prevention and protection.

Then came this final course aimed at helping students to organize the knowledge they have gained, and at giving them some actual practice in teaching safety.

Through this course our Brotherhood has developed a nucleus of highly trained safety men equipped to pass on their knowledge to others. In the years ahead they will make up the backbone of our Brotherhood's efforts to cut down the appalling loss of life and limb from preventable accidents.

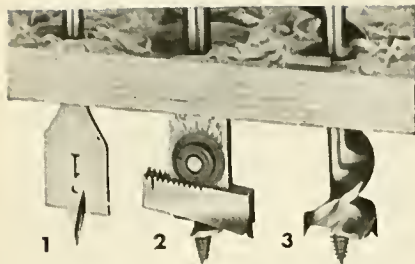


General Secretary R. E. Livingston, left, chats with AFL-CIO President George Meany as General Treasurer Peter Terzick puts in a word.



Standing rear left to right: Nicholas Loope, Washington, D. C. District Council; George Brown, Deputy Director, Bureau of Labor Standards; Samuel Ruggiano, Representative, Clay, N. Y.; Robert Harris, Representative, Kalispell, Mont.; Chester Smith, Representative, Austin, Texas; John Anello, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; Arthur Motley, Director, Bureau of Labor Standards; George Meany, President, AFL-CIO; Peter Terzick, General Treasurer; J. F. Murff, Representative, Atlanta, Ga.; John Connors, AFL-CIO; Stanley D. Skirvin, Newport, Kentucky.

Front row left to right: Paul Connelly, General Office; F. A. Acton, Representative, Kingston, Ontario; Peter Hager, Representative, Spokane, Wash.; George Stein, Houston, Texas; J. E. Sheppard, Representative, Miami, Fla.; E. Clifton York, Representative, Nashville, Tenn.; James Bailey, Representative, Bladensburg, Md.



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The August 1961 *Carpenter* marked the 80th birthday of the Brotherhood and *The Carpenter* itself. Much of the history of the two was re-told. Those 80 years encompass a crucial period in American labor history. A limited number of free copies are still available for anyone who wants to keep this permanent record. Write *The Carpenter*, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON (PAI)—Railroad employment as of January 15th was down to 700,615—the lowest payroll during the 20th Century.

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THE CARPENTER

How America's richest have been making out

Reprinted from *THE MACHINIST*, February 22, 1962

THE manufacture of America's most famous product—the millionaire—has been booming.

Between 1953 and 1961, the Eisenhower era, the nation's stockpile of millionaires swelled from 27,000 to 100,000. Economist Robert J. Lampman of the University of Wisconsin is the authority.

Professor Lampman makes it clear that the gilding process was not confined to brash newcomers who pushed their way into the Union League Club at just the \$1,000,000 level.

Over the same period, he reports, the number of \$5,000,000-and-up multi-millionaires increased from 2,000 to 10,000, a gain of 400 per cent.

The U.S. cost of living climbed about 11 per cent over these years and factory workers' wages, 31 per cent. These factors combined to make the typical American worth \$4,200 last year, Lampman estimates.

Lampman's studies have just been published by Princeton University Press as a book entitled *The Share of the Top Wealth-Holders in National Wealth*. In his analysis Lampman rates as rich anyone who is worth \$60,000 or over. Last year there were 3,000,000 rich Americans.

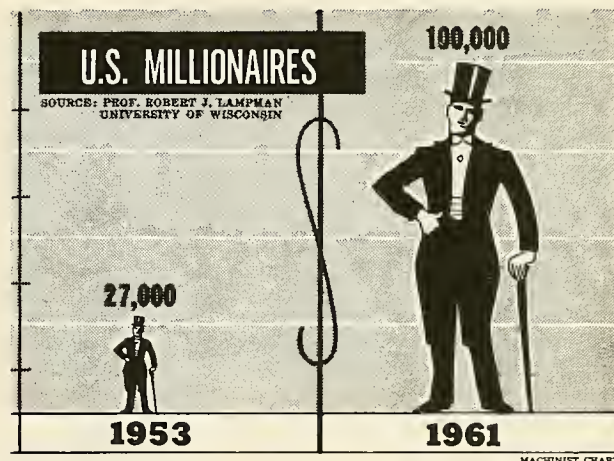
Prospecting deeper he found that the richest 1 per cent of the U.S. adult population owns 28 per cent of the nation's personal wealth.

This same gilt-edged group owns three-quarters of all corporation stocks, almost all state and local bonds, and a third of the U.S. Government bonds.

This concentration of the wealth is about the same as it was in 1933 when FDR moved into the White House.

In World War II and the immediate postwar years the affluence of the rich eased off a bit, but it climbed steadily during the Fabulous Fifties.

The halcyon days of the wealthy, of course, were in 1929 just before the stock market crash. The richest 1 per cent of the population then possessed more than a



third of the nation's personal wealth. Here are some additional highlights from Lampman's exhaustive studies:

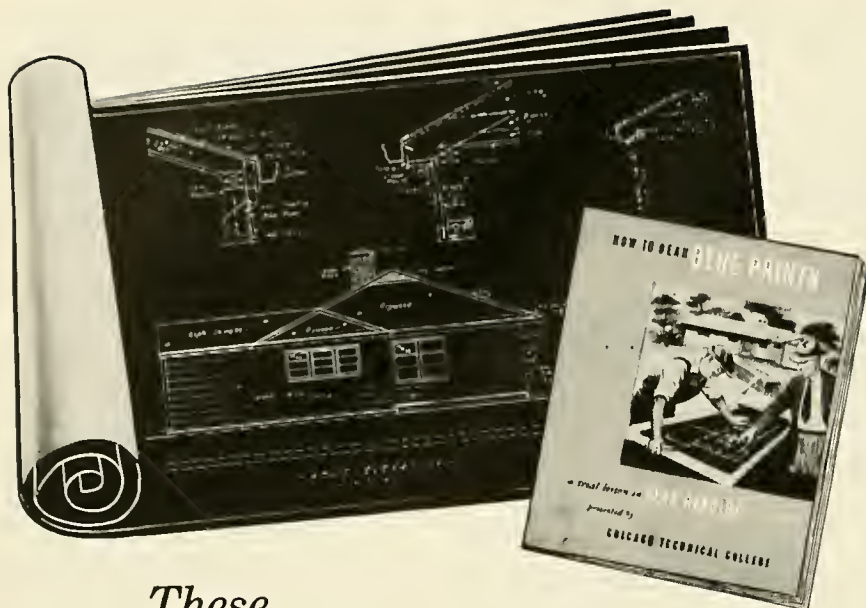
- The average multi-millionaire with an estate worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 has nearly four-fifths of his wealth in stocks and bonds, less than 1 per cent in life insurance.

- Two thirds of the rich are men, the older the richer.

- Women are richest from 30 to 50. Lampman says it's an "intriguing puzzle" what happens to rich women's money as they grow old.

- Most of the rich flourish in high income states like New York and California. However, a few states with average per capita income such as Kansas, Nebraska and some in New England have an oversize proportion of rich people.

To give comfort to us all, Lampman notes that over the last 40 years total personal wealth in the U.S. has increased nearly seven-fold, from three hundred billion dollars in 1922 to two thousand billion (two trillion) dollars today.



That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS



By FRED GOETZ

Big Buck

Harold Sherman of Hayward, California, a member of Local 1622, says that deer hunting is a progressive illness. Each year it becomes more acute around the opening of the hunt season and the only soothing balm is a "go" for the big buck. Harold



sends a photographic evidence of the initial symptoms, the first and largest buck of his hunt career—a "moose of a deer," with a rack like grandma's rocking chair that locker-dressed at 180 pounds. This took place in 1953, in the mountain country out of Sierra-ville, California.

* * *

Bass Like Pork

One of the most effective bass lures, call it bait if you like, is pork rind, shaped in various ways to resemble various finny targets. I've found it a good practice never to put pork rind back in the jar after use. Better discard it after a day's use. Only when pork rind is fresh and pliable is it one of the best lures in the books.

Rock the Fish

My son John got into a few letters on my desk recently and called one in particular to my attention.

"Look dad," he said, "the little girl is rocking a fish to sleep."

It was the following photo from A. D. Gillespie of 303 Miller Street, Atlanta, Texas, member of the Carpenters' Union at Texarkana, Texas, Local 379.

The little gal with the "rockaby bass" is Judy, Mr. Gillespie's granddaughter. It was caught by Judy's mother on the second cast, first time she ever used an artificial lure. It was a Tiny Lucky 13.

Last time out this past summer the Gillespie anglers had a piscatorial ball out of Sullivan's Pond, Crockett, Texas. They accounted for 200 perch in a little more than two hours of fishing.



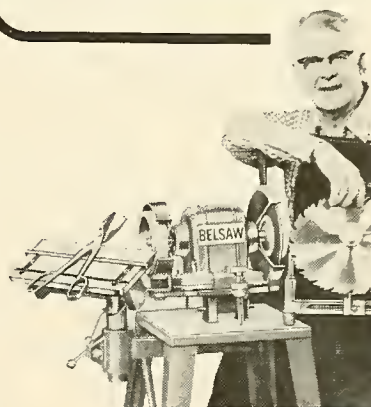
Hot Tip

Beware of leaving tackle boxes locked up in closed automobiles during hot summer months. Many plastic lures and shad darts made of Cerrobend will melt readily at temperatures which can build up in closed autos when the hot sun shines through windows and windshield.

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Weaker Sex?



Alexander J. Courtney of West Palm Beach, Florida, a member of Local 819, sends in a photo of his friend, Mrs. Gloria F. Meagher.

Alex says Mrs. Meagher was the first woman anglerette in his neck 'o the woods to take a sailfish at Lake Worth pier.

The seven foot, eight inch specimen weighed 65½ pounds and was taken on July 13th, 1961.

Congratulations, Mrs. Meagher.

* * *

Pal is Lucky

J. C. Moore of 1267 Ridley Avenue, Santa Rosa, a member of Local 751, California, is a firm advocate of the "take a boy fishing" movement.

If you have no youngster of your own, get permission to take someone else's youngster.

J. C. did just that when he took his friend, a high school lad, on the left, fishing on the famous Rogue river of Oregon.

The Californians did right well as the photo points out: a 9, 11, 21 and 38 pound Chinook.



Fast Facts

Didja' know that . . . the Arctic hare has the largest feet of any member of the rabbit family. The hind feet may measure as much as seven inches from the tip of the toenail to the back of the heel. On the Alaska Peninsula, where the largest Arctic hares are found, a large specimen may scale up to 12 or possibly 15 pounds and measure 28 inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

* * *

Fish Fight

Worshippers at the shrine of "salmonidae" otherwise known as trout are not going to like this, but here is a recent standing of game fish—based on inch-for-inch, pound-for-pound, fighting ability.

It was the result of a article by fellow outdoor scribe Elgin Ciampi who has fished over some far-flung acres:

- 1—largemouth bass
- 2—smallmouth bass
- 3—muskellunge
- 4—northern pike
- 5—trout
- 6—bluegill
- 7—crappie

* * *

For Ducks Only

Duck hunters have their own rich language. No doubt you've heard a few choice expressions in your scatergunning around. Here are a few translations we've picked up out of far-flung blinds:

- Sprig: A pintail
- Bull sprig: A drake pintail
- Bobheads: Blue geese
- Specklebellies: White-fronted geese
- Real geese: Canada geese
- Trash ducks: Just about any duck 'sides a mallard
- Greenhead or greenie: The mallard himself

Gray duck: Any female a hunter can't identify

Moonshooters: Out of range gunners in the next blind

Sportsmen: The guys in your blind, including you

Roman Candles: Three inch Magnum shells

Blackjacks: Bluebills

Slough pump: American Bittern

Stovepipes: Black "industrial" hip boots

Cornsheller: A pump-action shotgun

Blocks: Decoys

Suzy: A female duck

Two-holer: A double-barrelled shotgun

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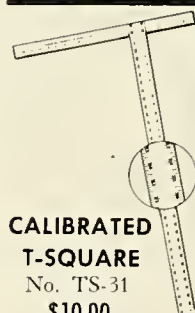
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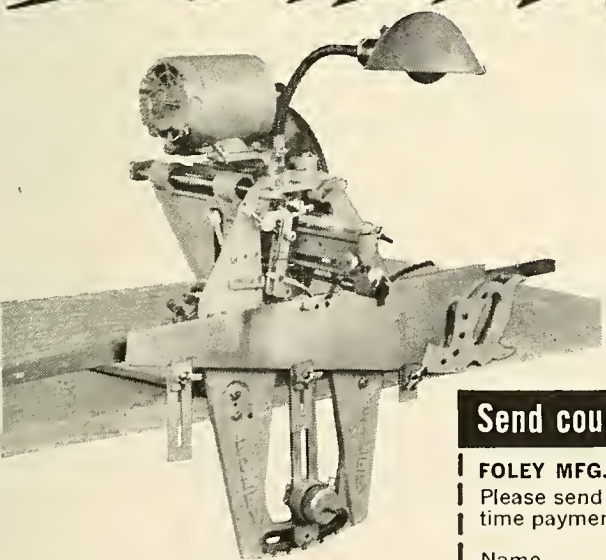
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1962 COPE Area Conference Schedule

March 11-12: McAllister Hotel, Miami, Fla.—Florida and Georgia. **March 21-22:** Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas. **March 28-29:** Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, N.Y.—Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. **March 31-April 1:** Sheraton Hotel, Providence, R.I.—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. **April 3-4:** Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich.—Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. **April 7-8:** Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. **April 10-11:** Sheraton-Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky.—Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

April 14-15: Carolina Hotel, Raleigh, N.C.—North Carolina and South Carolina. **May 4-5:** Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delaware, D.C., Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. **May 28-29:** Continental Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. **June 1-2:** Sheraton-Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. **June 5-6:** Plains Hotel, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. **June 9-10:** Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.—Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. **June 13-14:** Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.—Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada.

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Local 746 Has A Party



On January 17, 1962, local union 746, Norwalk, Connecticut, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, paid tribute to the old time members of the

local union. Pins were issued to members who have belonged to the Brotherhood for at least 25 years, 40 years, or 50 years.

Seated: Gilberto Biasetti, 38 yrs; Irving Haymes, 51 yrs; Henry Woods, 47 yrs; Halbert Amundsen, 57 yrs; Fred Gilbert, 48 yrs; John Gandrup, 52 yrs; Harry Neumann, 55 yrs; Joseph Jost, 52 yrs. Standing: 1st row. John Castledine, 37 yrs; Louis Gorfy, Sr., 27 yrs; Fred Grandrup, 37 yrs; Charles Lycett, 27 yrs; John DiPietro, 38 yrs; John Thompsey, 26 yrs; Fred Gribish, 35 yrs; James Sandor, 27 yrs. Standing 2nd row: Floyd Taylor, 29 yrs; Leo Fagan, 32 yrs; Harold Hermann, 32 yrs; Archie Johnson, 46 yrs; Paul Lovis, 34 yrs; Gordon Lent, 25 yrs; Anthony Peccerella, 25 yrs; Francis Johnson, 40 yrs; Henry Rosner, 34 yrs. Not present when picture was

taken: Charles Clarke, 41 yrs; John Coast, 52 yrs; Herman Danke, 44 yrs; Sam Davis, 27 yrs; Joseph Fekety, 35 yrs; Alfonzo Filippelli, 41 yrs; William Graveline, 25 yrs; Thomas Roe, 36 yrs; Albert Scofield, 38 yrs; Geza Tenyi, 55 yrs; Thomas Yoczik, 26 yrs; John Havicek, 41 yrs; Charles Hollman, 35 yrs; Joseph Huck, 35 yrs; August Johnson, 38 yrs; William Kelley, 38 yrs; Colman Kurimay, 25 yrs; Carl Linner, 25 yrs; Cornelius London, 48 yrs; Earl Miller, 42 yrs; Henry Olson, 42 yrs; Fred Aquino, 27 yrs; Reginald Baker, 39 yrs; Leon Barnes, 48 yrs; Scott Bigelow, 33 yrs; James L. Callahan, 26 yrs. Local 746 is proud of each.

Let Us Hear From Your Local

This department is devoted to the doings of the Locals and the Auxiliaries. Every Local and Auxiliary should have a reporter whose job it is to see to it that *The Carpenter* is kept informed of all news-worthy activities. Pictures are a big help in telling the story. Be sure the reporter includes the full name and office of each individual who appears in the picture.

The Carpenter wants to hear from every Local in the Brotherhood. How long is it since your Local sent a news story to the Journal. Remember the address—*The Carpenter*, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

Local 25 Honors 115 Veteran Members



A significant day in Southern California Carpenters Labor history was July 1, 1930, when two Los Angeles Unions, Locals 158 and 426, beset by the Great Depression, decided to merge into one Brotherhood organization represented today by Local Union 25, proud member of the District Council of Carpenters' family.

The charter, issued to this infant Union more than 31 years ago, stands testament to the achievements and advancement of Local 25, a sturdy giant today, moving with firm steps through the pages of Labor history and leaving its reputable mark for the annals of time—to pause, read and remember.

The struggles of Local 25 in the '30's were many and hard, but its intrepid members never paused or weakened, but marched hand in hand with Ladies Auxiliary No. 62.

Labor Day parades saw them march side by side; the men in white overalls, the ladies in blue and gold, strong and purposeful.

The charter was originally issued to a membership of 86 which has grown to approximately 1600 members, 40 charter members of which are with us—just as staunch and just as true—thank God for their unified strength and determination.

Hogan Honored

On January 13, 1962, many friends of General Representative Harry P. Hogan of Springfield, gathered together in his honor for dinner, entertainment and a delightful evening of informal remarks from distinguished speakers.

Congressman Edward P. Boland; Mayor of Springfield, Mass., Charles V. Ryan, Jr.; Vincent Caroleo, Secretary of Governor John Volpe; Leo Benoit, chairman of the Massachusetts State Housing Board; John I. Robinson, Past President of the National Association of Housing Officials, and followed by Abe H. Saul, Director of the East Coast Organizing Office of the Brotherhood were presented for their remarks by the very popular and capable Judge Daniel M. Keyes who served as the Master of Ceremonies. Along with the speakers many officers and representatives of local unions and district councils through the state of Mass., as well as contractors, architects, engineers, bankers, housing commissioners and city officials shared in this celebration for Harry.

This occasion, long desired by many of Harry's friends, marked the recognition of a great labor leader. As a carpenter, active thru his Local Union 177 and the

Without these pioneers of Labor, the greatness of Local 25 might not have been accomplished.

In recognition of their dauntless ambitions with other members who have given strength to the Union's progress, Local 25, on Tuesday, December 12 last, was privileged to honor 115 of its members with 25 years or more of continuous membership in the Local.

A splendid turnout of members and many guests paid tribute to these patriots of ours. They included:

Gordon McCulloch, Executive Secretary of the State Council of Carpenters; James Lee, representative of the State Building and Construction Trades Council; James Skelton and Terry Slawson, representing the District Council of Carpenters, in the absence of our great leader, William Sidell; Joe Christian, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; Charles Lang, representing the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor; plus C. T. (Chris) Lehmann, the great fighter and backbone of Local 25 during its struggles for survival, and many others.

The pin presentations to the veterans present were made by Brothers Christian, Lee and Lang.

Ladies Auxiliary members assisted in serving refreshments.

Carpenters District Council of Springfield, he became a recognized citizen within his community and maintains his genuine concern for the problems of the working man.



Brother Hogan is congratulated by Brother Abe Saul.

Word of Milwaukee Veterans' Party



Carpenters' Union Local No. 2073 on December 2, 1961 honored its members who were members 25 years or more with a party. The Twenty-Five-Year membership pins were presented by Business Manager Ralph Bowes of the Milwaukee Area Carpenters' District Council and by Alex Smukowski, President of Local No. 2073. Business Representatives and Delegates to the Milwaukee Area District Council were also present. Refreshments and entertainment followed the presentation of pins. The following members were honored: Burton Anderson (27), Harvey E. Anderson (30), William Angst (26), Fred Beer (25), Percy Behlke (27), Ben Bergman (38), Edward Burke (27), Harley Byers (26), Louis Christensen (31), Walter Cubinski (34), Albert Edwardson (45), Walter Elmer (26), Thorwald Fuglesang (42), John Grohall (25), Trygve Hagen (27), Elmer Johnson (37), Joseph Jorgensen (45), Casimir Kaczmarek (26), Henry Knutson (25), Roy Knutson (25), John Kuick (25), Bernard Luetgen (26), Ole Lund (27), Carson Martinson (42), Herman Myrold (27), Jack Nolden (30), Erick Olson (33), Oscar Olson (28), Roman Otto (25), Stanley Prazynski (25), Joseph Privatt (37), Harold Robertson (35), Math Rochnick (29), Wm. E. Schade (25), Frank Sherry (27), Joseph Schitzman (36), Arthur Schneider (25), Joseph Sentkowski (26), Alex Smukowski (33), Joe Soike (26), Aloys Stollenwerk (27), Edward Stollenwerk (25), Eli Stollenwerk (25), Joseph Stollenwerk (25), Max Talsky (34), Joseph Tarnoski (25), Frank Watts (27), Walter Wickman (25).

Past Presidents Honored



Local 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal., recently honored its former Presidents. At the special called meeting held November 8, 1961, these brother members were presented with past president pins for their service. They are from left to right: Edward L. Bennett, J. H. Covington, J. D. A. Mitchell, James G. King (back) Earl Sparks, Harry L. Bowen, Sr., and Linus DeCant.

Taking It Easy



Brother Theodore Daus, former member of Local 101, Baltimore, Md., looks like he is enjoying life. He is shown with a 10½ pound bass which he hooked. Brother Daus is a resident of The Carpenters Home, Lakeland, Florida.

Labor Press Converts Nun to Unionism

ISSAQUAH, Wash. (PAI)—An intensive study of the labor press has made a nun at Seattle University here "a strong advocate of organized labor."

Sister Marian Elizabeth, an instructor in sociology at Seattle University, wrote Carpenter's General Treasurer Peter Terzick that she had made a study of union publications from 1935 to 1959 to determine their concern for social problems while working for her Master's degree at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

"I must tell you that writing this thesis resulted in my becoming a strong advocate for organized labor," Sister Marian Elizabeth wrote Terzick. "A Ph.D. is my long-run goal, since I am preparing to teach sociology, economics and related subjects in our Liberal Arts program at Seattle University."

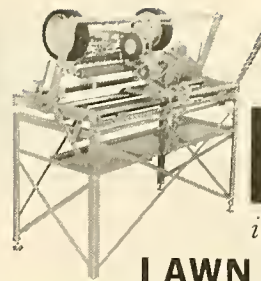
"My students will be sisters who will spend the remainder of their lives teaching, in social work or nursing and you may be sure that labor in America will receive due emphasis. After doing my research in the De-

partment of Labor library in Washington I realized that a small-scale exposure to the labor press would be an excellent means of informing the sisters about the vital social potential of labor."

Sister Marian Elizabeth said Seattle University will house a Social Science Materials Library. She hopes the labor press will be an important section of the library and requests union editors to place her on their mailing lists.

Terzick, former editor of The Carpenter and one-time president of the International Labor Press Association, sent Sister Marian Elizabeth a copy of "Labor's Story," and said of her thesis:

"If there is one constructive thing that can be said about the labor union, it is that its concern is not strictly partisan when it fights for better medical care for the aged or for a reduction of the number of unemployed. It does not confine its efforts to those who may be union members; rather it seeks these benefits for all. In this respect I think it is unique since the veterans' organizations, professional groups, etc., seek only special treatment for themselves."



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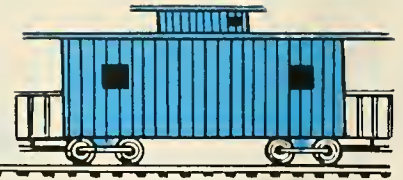
Printing Plant Has New Boss

Mr. L. C. Grimme has been named head of the Brotherhood's printing plant. He succeeds Mr. Reginald Smith who retired in January. The appointment was made by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson.



Mr. Grimme has been associated with the Brotherhood's printing plant since 1946. A native Hoosier, he moved to Washington last fall when the new International Headquarters was opened.

He and his wife, Adeline, are residents of Forestville, Md.



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Is An Urban Affairs Department Needed?



As this issue of *The Carpenter* was going to press the Senate in a roll-call vote killed the proposal to create a new Federal Department with Cabinet status. This was to be the Department of Urban Affairs. Members of the Brotherhood and all members of organized labor have a direct interest in this debate.

America is changing. From the days of George Washington, down almost to our time, this country was predominantly a rural society, but since World War II, the picture has changed considerably. Only seven states today remain predominantly rural. They are North Dakota, Alaska, Mississippi, West Virginia, South Dakota, Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky and Idaho. The experts tell us that by the year 2,000 eighty-five per cent of our total population will live in urban areas.

Large scale economic, political and social decisions have to be made regarding these increasingly crowded urban areas. Slums must be cleared away. Low-cost attractive housing must be built for people in the lower income brackets. Faster and more inexpensive means of public transportation must be created to move people back and forth between home and job.

It is obvious that a concerted effort must be made by municipal government and private enterprise to plan for all these changes. The Federal Government will have, as it does in so many other areas of our lives today, a contribution to make.

Mayors of many cities—Republicans and Democrats—testified in favor of this bill.

Two factors should be borne in mind about this Urban Affairs Department:

1. These many years, the farmers, who were the dominant factor in our society, were recognized within the framework of our government with a bureau that held Cabinet rank—the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Now it is the turn of the folks who live in cities and suburbs to be represented at top level in Washington.
2. The state legislatures across the country show a consistent pattern of refusal to reapportion. As a consequence, millions of our citizens remain improperly represented in state legislatures.

The Urban Affairs Department would give these citizens a proper voice in their own affairs, and in the matters of the Federal Government that directly affect their lives.

In the months and years ahead, there will be a great deal of community planning which will involve construction. This means jobs for the members of the Brotherhood. Does it not seem right and proper that our views—which are the views of urban people—should be heard in the councils of government?

The fight is not over. Temporarily the Urban Affairs Department has been killed. But the proposal will come again because it is a part of a *new* America that is emerging in the 1960s.



Plane Gossip



With Clean Hands?

A girl attended a dance at a school for the deaf and dumb. Her guide was showing her around the school when she noticed two students in a corner, their hands under their coats, moving their fingers wildly and laughing. "What are they doing?" she asked her guide. He watched for a moment, then said: "Let's go on . . . they're telling dirty stories!"

Attend Your Union Meeting

Daffy-nitions

Optimist: One who looks forward to marriage.

Pessimist: Married optimist.

Unionism—Basic Americanism

One-Track Mind!

Two guys were out carousing when they ran out of money. Completely soused, one suggested they could, perhaps, borrow some money from his wife. Returning to his house, the two drunks discovered a third man on the sofa with his wife.

Unconcernedly, the husband asked his wife for the loan.

"Yes, take it from my purse on the mantle" she snapped, "and turn off those lights!" He took the money and as they walked down the block he said:

"This oughta be enough for another pint for us!" "But what about that guy back there with your wife?" asked his buddy.

"To heck with him!" replied the husband, "Let him buy his own pint!"

Boost Your Union Label

Boat of 'Em?

Pravda had a story last week about the Communist father who joined the yacht club because he wanted to raise his red sons in the sail-set.

Note for Bosses

Nothing improves a joke so much as telling it to your employees.

R U Registered 2 Vote?

A Dirty Union Story

An unusual case showed up before the NLRB last month. A city manager fired a street sweeper and the AFSC&ME filed suit. The union said the man's foreman was curbing his work but the city manager said it was because he couldn't keep his mind in the gutter.

Unionism Is Protection

Git th' Pint?

A sawyer we know learned his liquid measurements in a liquor store; that two pints makes one cavort!

In Union There Is Strength

End of the Trail!

A dying old Indian chief had two sons, Flying Eagle and Falling Rock. He was unable to decide which should be the chief when he died so he told each to go out and bring back all the treasure he could gather in one moon. At the end of the period Flying Eagle returned with his treasures but Falling Rock never showed up. That's why, to this day, as you drive along the highways, you'll see signs: "Watch Out For Falling Rock."

Quite a Resolve!

Adam, the first man, had died and was being interviewed by St. Peter. "What would you do if you had your life to live over again?" he was asked.

Adam thought awhile before replying: "I think I'd like to turn over a new leaf!"

Mental Block

The ladies' man in our local says a girl's conscience doesn't keep her from doing anything; just keeps her from enjoying it.

Be Union—Buy Label

Best of Friends

There was a married couple who were accompanied everywhere they went by the man's best friend, a most handsome guy, whereas the husband was a little shrimp of a fellow. One day the wife died unexpectedly and, at the funeral, the little husband was quite composed but the big handsome bachelor friend carried on hysterically. Finally the husband began to console him, saying:

"Take it easy, Rock, take it easy. Someday, perhaps, I'll get married again."

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Two Cinder-fellas

Two drunks got lost and found themselves walking the ties down a railroad track. After quite a while, the first drunk said: "Man, these here stairs are killing me!"

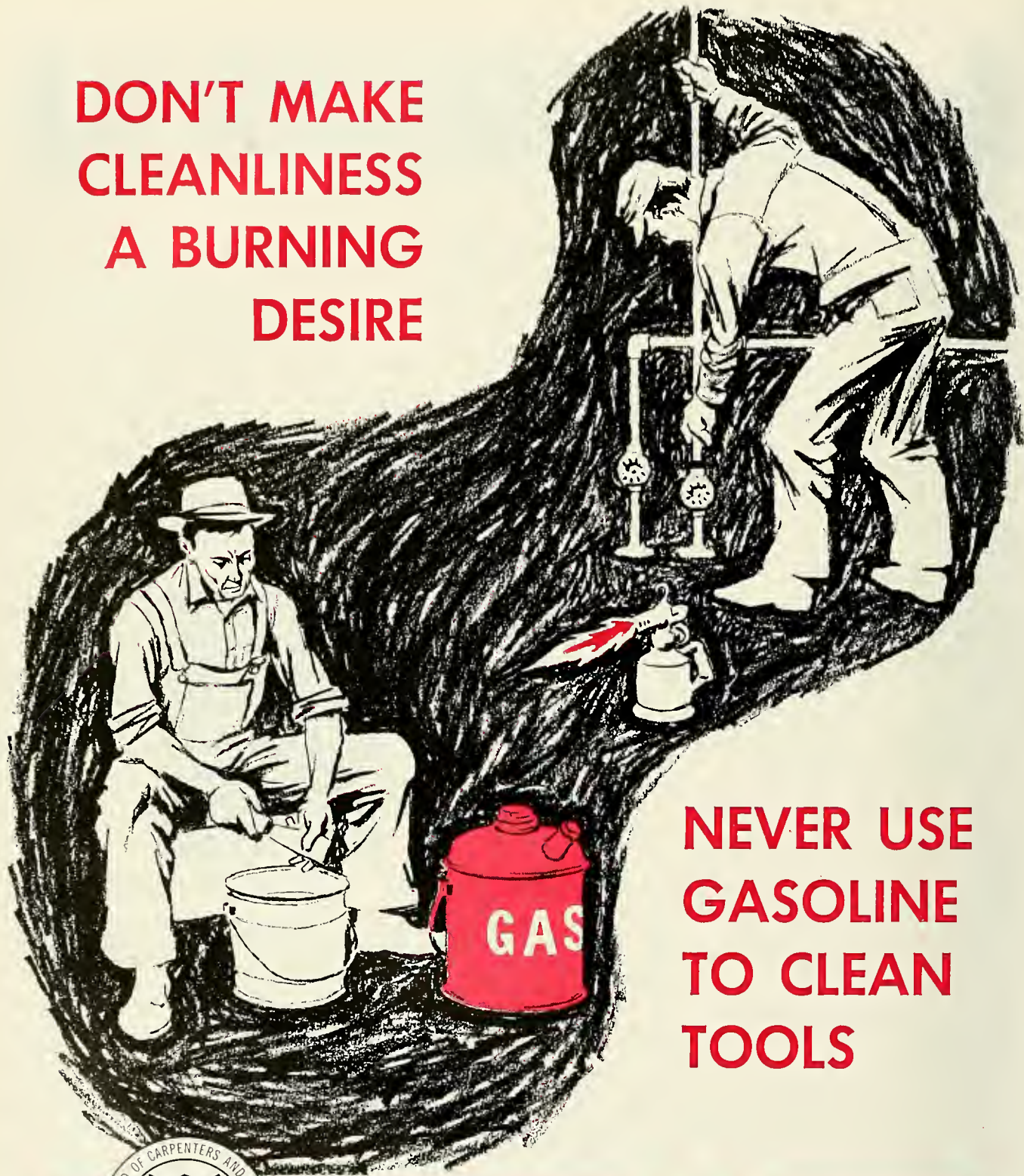
To which the second drunk replied: "It's ain't the shtairs so much as it is these danged low banisters!"

Be Active In Your Union

Sneaky Revenge!

A man and his six-year-old son were Christmas-shopping in a crowded department store. As they emerged from a crowded elevator, a stout woman turned around and slapped the man right in the face. The little boy said: "That was a mean woman, Daddy. She hit you and she stepped on my foot in the elevator. But I got even with her . . . I pinched her!"

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CLEANLINESS
A BURNING
DESIRE**



**NEVER USE
GASOLINE
TO CLEAN
TOOLS**



**USE ONLY APPROVED
CLEANING SOLVENTS
TO PREVENT SERIOUS
INJURY AND DEATH**

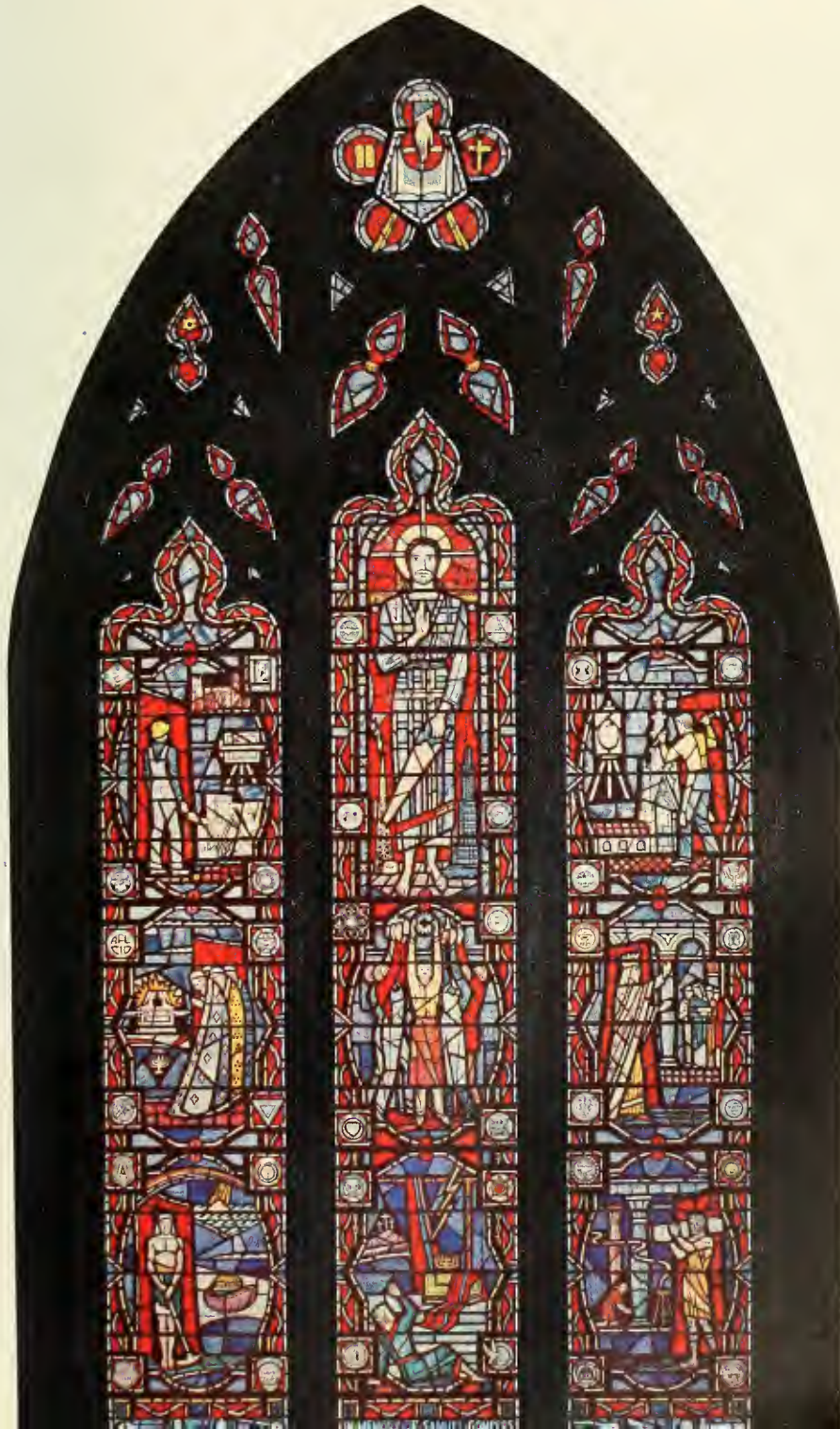
THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

“I am the resurrection and the life...”

John 11:25



Window at the
National Cathedral
Washington, D. C.
Honors Gompers



Japanese Bomb American Fleet at Pearl Harbor—Dec. 7, 1941 (U.S. Navy Photo)

If you were born in 1941

YOU CAN VOTE THIS YEAR

Coming of age places new responsibilities on your shoulders.

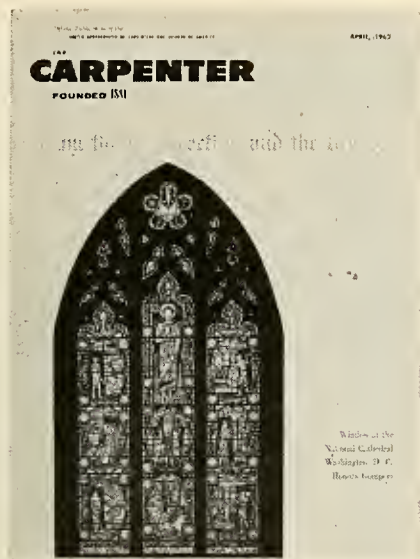
Having studied civics in school, you know the importance of good government.

Federal, state, county and municipal government officials will be making decisions that will affect you (and your pocketbook) every day of the year.

Your opportunity to make a choice among candidates for public office comes but once a year—when you mark your ballot or pull down a voting machine lever at the polls.

Exercise your vote —

REGISTER NOW!



THE COVER

THIS year the great feast of Easter comes on April 22. This religious holiday signifies man's faith in the renewal of life. The Carpenter proudly displays the beautiful Samuel Gompers Memorial Window in the National Cathedral, Washington, D. C. The symbolism of the colorful window is explained on Page 8.

Samuel Gompers (founder of the American Federation of Labor) was a great man. He fought the good fight for working people. He defended their inherent dignity which comes from the hand of their Creator.



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 4

APRIL, 1962

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CHRISTIANS throughout the world look forward each year to the great feast of Easter. It is part of their religious doctrine that on this day Christ rose from the dead. For all mankind it is a day of renewal—after the long, dark winter the land is once again filled with the stirrings of life. The *Carpenter* wishes all our readers a Happy Easter!

This month's journal has two articles that are related to Easter. The feature story is about the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C. The direct link of religion and labor is symbolized in the splendid Samuel Gompers Memorial Window in the Cathedral. The second article that links to Easter is Bishop Craine's discussion of the Church Downtown—this article is a part of our urban renewal series.

Legislatively speaking, the proposed amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act are perhaps the most important single piece of labor business presently before the Congress. Read carefully the article on Page 3—and then do something about it. Write to your Congressman and two Senators.

The exciting Seattle World's Fair opens this month. We have the first of several articles we will publish on this great show.

It is Spring. Across the land green is again the dominant color. Despite the many burdens of our time men and women again feel confident. Beauty, like truth, does endure.

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579-P should be sent to **THE CARPENTER**, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

DAVIS-BACON AMENDMENTS. Presently pending before Congress are amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act. Perhaps no single Act before the present Congress has greater significance to the Building Trades and the members of the Brotherhood than these amendments. The original Davis-Bacon Act was passed in 1931. Now House Bill 5622 proposes to include fringe benefits such as health and welfare, insurance, pensions, etc. in determining the prevailing wage of an area under Davis-Bacon.

The Brotherhood's General President, Mr. Maurice Hutcheson, considers these amendments of such vital importance that he has had an article prepared for this issue of THE CARPENTER which explains and clarifies for the Brotherhood's members the significance of these amendments. This article is on the opposite page of this issue of THE CARPENTER.

HORSE SENSE. Medical care for the aged through social security got a big boost ranging all the way from a group of distinguished doctors visiting the White House to an overflow crowd of the aged in Manhattan Center auditorium, New York.

The doctors—43 in number—told President Kennedy at the White House that they believed that "the Social Security System is the most practical and sound method of financing health benefits for the great majority of the aged."

They said that as a "group of physicians, representing general practitioners, scientists, health administrators, educators and specialists in many fields, and including members of both political parties" they welcomed the opportunity to express to the American people their belief that under social security financing, the aged could get the best medical care while preserving the independence of the medical profession.

Included among the 43 were such noted physicians as Dr. Dickenson Richards, winner of the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology in 1956; Professor Michael E. DeBakey, winner of the 1959 Distinguished Service Award of the American Medical Association; Dr. E. Michael Bluestone, winner of the 1961 Distinguished Service Award of the American Hospital Association; Dr. Robert H. Alway, Dean of the School of Medicine at Stanford University; and Dr. Benjamin Spock, known to thousands of parents for his books on care of infants.

PUBLIC WORKS. While continuing to stress improvement in the general economy, the Kennedy Administration has finally accepted organized labor's position that an immediate public works program is needed.

In a letter to Congress, the President called for legislation that would make \$600,000,000 available over the next two years to extend loans and grants to areas which have shown heavy and continuing unemployment. This \$600,000,000 would be in addition to the \$2,000,000,000 standby fund which the President has asked for to be used in the event of a future recession.

Both Senator Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, and Rep. John A. Blatnik, Minnesota Democrat, who are principal sponsors of the \$2,000,000,000 standby bill, also have been urging the Administration to take immediate action to alleviate conditions in areas where unemployment is "intolerably high."

The new program calls for expenditures of \$25,000,000 by July 1, \$350,000,000 during 1963 and \$225,000,000 during the early months of 1964.

The loans and grants would go to more than 900 large and small areas that are now designated as suffering from "substantial unemployment" which means more than 6 per cent jobless.

For the most part, projects to be aided would be such as could be finished within a year. They would include state and local projects such as water supply, sewerage systems, water pollution control, construction and improvement of public buildings, roads, airfields and seaport improvements.

Federal projects under consideration would include conservation of public land, water, timber and natural resources.

DAVIS-BACON AMENDMENT

TO those who earn their living in the construction industry, the most important legislation of this session of Congress is working its way through our Congressional Legislation procedure. The legislation which is of such vital importance to the construction worker is the proposed amendment to the Davis-Bacon Act. This amendment, in essence, provides that the Secretary of Labor shall include the amount of fringe benefit payments in the predetermined wage rate.

The Davis-Bacon Act was passed during the depths of the depression; that is, it was first passed in 1931, and substantially amended in 1935. The purpose of the Davis-Bacon Act was to require Contractors on Government Construction to pay their employees wage rates which were prevailing in the locality of the project—to prohibit the unscrupulous contractor from using government construction contracts to break down established wage rates.

The legislative history of the Davis-Bacon Act is full of instances where, prior to the Act, unscrupulous contractors on Federal projects recruited large non-union construction crews in low wage areas, transported them to a distant area, and worked them at wage rates and conditions far below local standards. The passage of the Davis-Bacon Act put an end to such abuses.

Since 1935, there have been no amendments or changes to this Act. In 1935, there was no such thing as "fringe benefits"; however, the purpose and intent of the Act was crystal clear—that is, government contracts were to be performed at prevailing wage rates.

Since the inception of fringe benefits plans in the construction industry, we have taken the position that the part of our wage rate which we allocate to fringe benefits is a part of our total wage rate. That is, if a collective bargaining agreement provided for a wage rate of \$3.75 plus 15¢ for Health and Welfare, plus 15¢ for Pension, our total wage rate would be \$4.05.

As stated previously, there were no fringe benefits in the construction industry during the depths of the depression when the Davis-Bacon Act came into being and was last amended, but have come into being in the construction industry in the last 10 years, and to a great extent, in the last 5 years. Fringe benefits first came in the form of hourly payments to Health and Welfare plans, usually in an amount of 5¢ to 10¢ per hour. Through the years, we continually chose to place a greater portion of our wage rate into these funds so that we could improve their benefits and their coverage, as well as to establish additional funds such as Pension Funds and Vacation Funds. Today, the portion of our wage rate which we allocate to these funds is much more than the original 5¢ to 10¢ per hour. Many amount to 30¢ per hour, and some as much as 50¢ per hour. Ten years ago, there were relatively few such plans. Today, there are nearly 5000 Health and Welfare and Pension Funds in existence in the construction industry. The fact that we have elected to allocate such a significant portion of our wage rate to these funds, coupled with the fact of the great number of these funds, clearly points out that in a great portion of the construction industry, a great portion of our earned wage rate is being placed in fringe benefits. Unless the Secretary of Labor includes this portion of our wage rate in the prevailing hourly wage rate, the intent and purpose of the Davis-Bacon Act will not be maintained, and the true prevailing wage rate will be jeopardized.

To maintain the purpose of the Davis-Bacon Act, and to prohibit unscrupulous employers from using government contracts as a means of depressing and breaking down established wage rates, this amendment must be enacted. To do otherwise would permit the return to the chaotic conditions which existed on government construction projects prior to the Davis-Bacon Act.

We trust that the Congress of the United States does not desire to return to these conditions, but that they will rise to support the amendment needed to maintain the purpose of the Davis-Bacon Act.

On its face, it would seem that no one would oppose an amendment to bring up to date a law of long standing but there is opposition—strong opposition—and it stems from those forces who desire to break down and depress established wage rates. To offset these forces, we need support—lots of it.

So far: The House Subcommittee and Full Committee has reported the bill out of Committee. It is now in the hands of the House Rules Committee, and we hope that it will be reported out favorably to the floor of the House. The Senate bill is still in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. We hope that it will soon be reported out favorably, and that it will be put to the floor of the Senate.

Your General Office, through its Research Department, conducts the most comprehensive Davis-Bacon program in the labor movement. We have been very successful in opposing those forces who desire to break down established wage rates. So that we can continue to effectively oppose these forces and maintain the concept of the prevailing wage, the enactment of this legislation is a must. We ask the support not only of our Local Unions and District Councils, but all of our members.

To support this legislation, write your Congressman and two Senators and tell them your feelings regarding this amendment, and ask them to support it. We have no desire to return to the conditions of 1935, and we are sure the great majority of the United States Congress has no such desire, but if they are in doubt, let's convince them.

Write your Congressman and ask him to support House Bill No. H.R. 10,946. Write your two Senators and ask them to support Senate Bill No. S-1360.

FASTER



1962



CRAFTSMEN LABOR FOR THE GLORY OF GOD

ONE of the chief glories of Washington, D. C. is a huge unfinished construction project. It is the great, grey Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul—the National Cathedral—rising stone on stone upon Mount Saint Alban in the northwest part of the city.

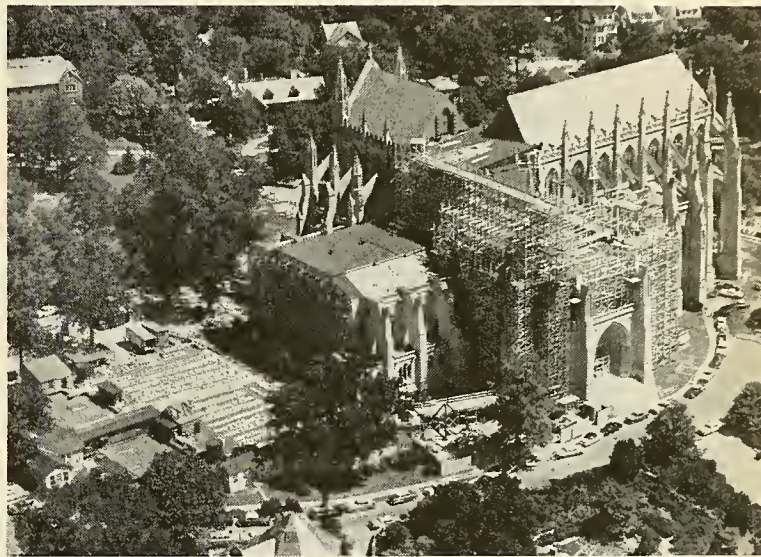
The Cathedral's foundation stone was dedicated in 1907. President Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker. Fifty-five years later, the structure is but three-fifths finished and the end is nowhere in sight.

Inside the unfinished Cathedral's fifty-seven acre enclosure moves a secluded life all its own. Three schools, St. Albans, the National Cathedral School and Beauvoir—train boys and girls in scholarship and religion.

To whom does the National Cathedral belong? By Act of Congress the Cathedral belongs in strict law to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation, of which the Episcopal Bishop of Washington is President. But all races and creeds are welcome in this great, great National Church. The Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., Dean of the Cathedral, has said:

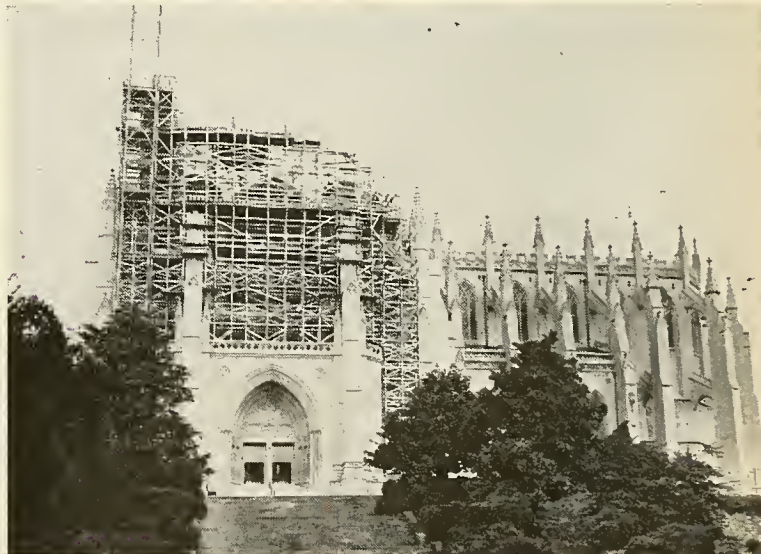
"The Washington Cathedral is the emblem of America's faith. It is the visible symbol of belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man—true root of democracy. More than ever this witness is needed. The world is disturbed. The problems for determination are great. Our Cathedral in Washington can be more eloquent than any paid voice or political propaganda. As a great mission church in the capital of the United States, it exists to serve. Here man is brought to God in worship and self-dedication and God is brought into the lives of men. WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL IS BEING BUILT FOR THE NATION BY THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION. THEREFORE, IT INVITES THE SUPPORT OF ALL WHO BELIEVE IN THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS OF OUR DEMOCRACY."

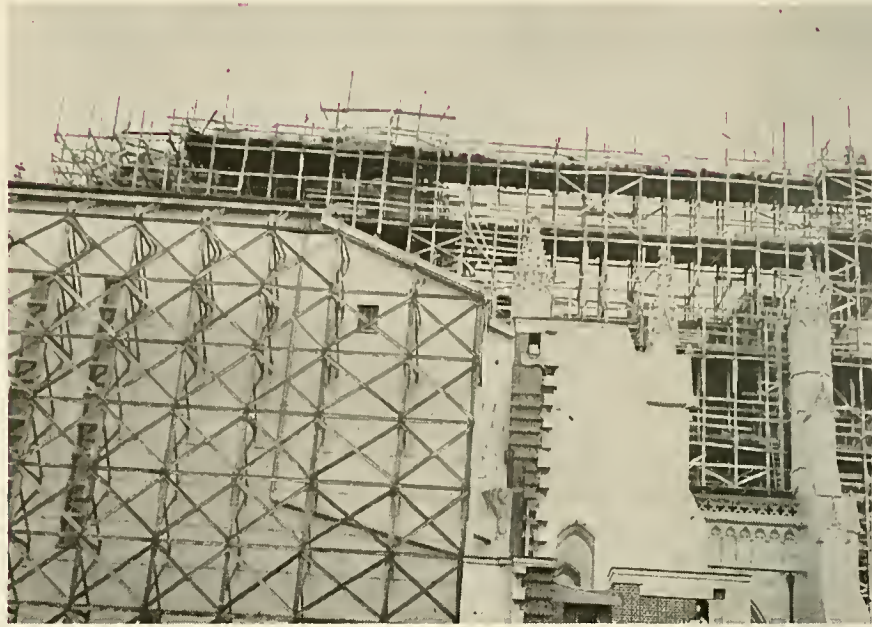
The Washington Cathedral serves the nation on a broad base of interdenominational faith. It derives its support through the generosity of people of many denominations all over the United States. They recognize the symbolism of this great Cathedral as a living expression of our National Motto "In God We Trust."



Air view of Washington's massive National Cathedral. Work on the great Gothic structure has been underway since 1907.

Members of the Brotherhood have been on the job since this great project was begun.





The scaffolding rises high in the air as the great walls of the Gothic Cathedral take shape in the northwest section of the nation's Capital City.

One of the Cathedral craftsmen works amid the wooden beams and cross sections. The long-time project employs several hundred workers who work round the year.



When completed Washington Cathedral will be one-tenth of a mile long. In area it ranks sixth among Cathedrals of the world.

A 53-bell carillon and a peal of ten bells for English change ringing will be included in the Gloria in Excelsis Tower.

Dr. George F. Bodley of London and Mr. Henry Vaughan of Boston were the first architects. Not long after the preliminary designs were drawn, Dr. Bodley died, and Mr. Vaughan continued his work until his death in 1917. Since 1920, the revised designs and working drawings of the Cathedral have been prepared by Frohman, Robb, and Little of Boston and Washington, of which firm the sole successor and present architect of the magnificent Cathedral is Mr. Philip Hubert Frohman. The Right Reverend Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, says:

"Washington Cathedral occupies a unique place because it is in the capital of our country. It bears the names of St. Peter and St. Paul, binding it to the life of the ancient apostolic Church. It bears, too, the name of Washington, binding it to the life of our country and to our history. What we desire is that the witness of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Gospel for which they lived and died, should so penetrate the life of Washington that its history shall be caught up into the on-going history of God's saving action among us.

"An institution is national in the measure that it serves a nation and is able to draw to itself the loyalty and support of people of the whole land. This Cathedral has already gone far in becoming national in this sense, and we seek to widen con-

stantly the breadth of its witness. People from many parts of the United States come here to worship. Between services 135,000 visitors pass through the building each year. It is being built by the gifts, large and small, of friends in many States and of different Church allegiances. Weekly, in the Sunday morning service, the Cathedral makes special prayers for the States, their governors, and their legislatures, and one of the State flags is carried in the procession.

"This Cathedral Church is national in still other ways. It has a charter from the Congress of the United States. It has national committees in various States, and aims to have them in all. Its council includes members from religious bodies of many States, and persons from outside the Diocese are members of its Chapter.

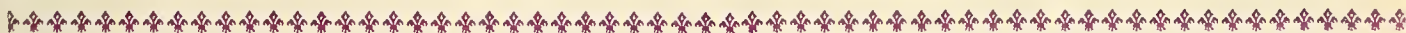
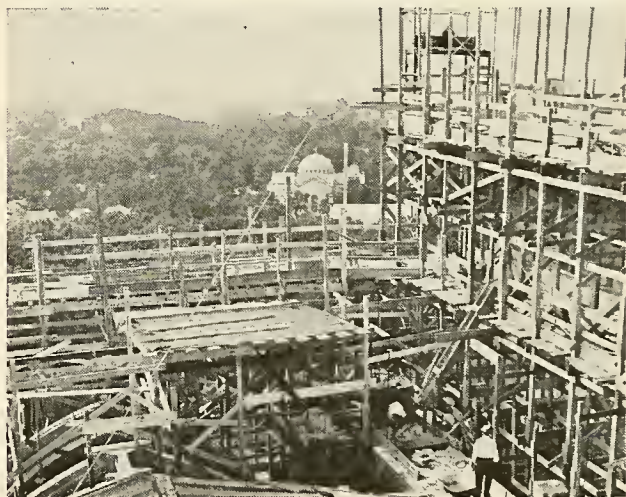
"Many services are held of an interdenominational character, leading spokesmen of many traditions preach from the Cathedral pulpit, and we hope that increasingly, Christians of many names will here bring before God our common concerns, and share in a common witness.

"Being Christian, the Cathedral strives to strengthen in the people of this land every impulse which makes for international harmony and unity. What the Gospel seeks to Christianize is not any one nation, but the earth-wide family which God has created. The cross is higher than any flag, and no nation can ever realize its fullest and finest potentialities until its citizens dedicate both their individual lives and their national strength to the God who stands above all nations."

Building stones, each one cut out to fit and numbered await their turn to be lifted into place. The delicate buttresses show the skill and detail going into this 20th Century House of God.



Something of the size and height of the Cathedral is conveyed by this photo which gives an idea of the amount of carpentry work being done on the building site in Washington.





SAMUEL GOMPERS

1850 - 1924



FOUNDER OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Artisans and Craftsmen Window of the National Cathedral is a memorial to the late, great Samuel Gompers. This colorful window (See Cover) embodies appropriate symbols that link the rights of labor to the teachings of God. The symbols are explained below.

THE Gomper window takes as its theme "The Housing of the Covenant." By means of symbols and emblems, tribute is paid to artists, artisans, and craftsmen "who have given their utmost to build a worthy tabernacle for God's holiness." Here, where the work is directly concerned with the glorification and worship of the Creator, the dignity of labor and their sacrificial implications, insofar as they are directed toward the betterment of all men, form the message evolving from the development of the theme. **This message is shown forth by the symbolic figure of Christ the Carpenter in the center lancet, the focal point of the window, together with incidents from the Old Testament and present-day activities of labor.**

The sequence of subjects which develops the theme begins in the lower left lancet, starting with the building of the ark by Noah. In the background of this medallion is suggested Mt. Ararat, surrounded by the flood waters. Next above is the Ark of the Covenant, being carried in procession through crowds of people, clothed in richly ornamented garments suggesting the making of textiles. The top medallion depicts the building of Washington Cathedral. A stonemason holds a trowel as he continues construction, stone by stone. A drawing board with T square, triangle, and pencil, pays tribute to the Cathedral's architect.

As is known, the Ark of the Covenant came first, and next came the great tabernacle of the temple of Jerusalem. Continuing the sequence, the bottom medallion of the right lancet illustrates the building of King Solomon's temple. Featured are a workman carrying a building stone and a mason at work; a brazier for melting certain metals may be seen. Next above is the dedication of the temple by King Solomon. The top medallion of this lancet suggests a sculptor shaping

the Gothic stone ornamentation of a pinnacle, and an easel with a painter's palette suggests the mural paintings which embellish the Cathedral.

Continuing to the central lancet, is the "New Covenant"—"Christ the New Temple." The bottom medallion shows the figure cast down on the steps, the veil rent in two parts falling across the table in front, and the jagged lightning. In the background are the three crosses on Golgotha. Introduced in the border in this area is a suggestion of chains, symbolic of the slavery imposed upon labor throughout the ages.

The middle medallion of this lancet is in fact a part of the central motif of the entire composition. It suggests a group of artisans and all craftsmen bringing their works as an offering to the Temple of God.

The central and dominant figure of Christ is represented as a carpenter. In His left hand He holds a saw, and His right hand is raised in blessing. A cruciform nimbus surrounds His head. In the background is a suggestion of the Holy City, and the New Jerusalem. At his feet are symbols of present-day building and industry—a radio or television tower and a modern building, an automobile.

In the tracery openings the only features are the Jewish Star of David on one side, balanced by the five pointed star of Bethlehem on the other. In the cinque-foil at the apex of the window the nimbed hand of God rests on the Bible. At the left are the tablets of the Ten Commandments, and, on the right, the Latin cross.

At the base of the left and right lancets may be deciphered various hand tools used by workmen of all trades and professions—a saw, a square, a T square, compasses, pliers, and a hammer.

President's Safety Conference Hears Finlay C. Allan

The cause of safety was pushed forward on several fronts in a series of workshops of the President's Conference on Occupational Safety. More than 3,500 persons attended the biennial sessions of the conference established twelve years ago by President Harry S. Truman.

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was the chief speaker. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg also spoke.

The theme of the conference was "Safeguarding Human Worth." Sessions were held on:

- The Role of the Schools
- Research in Safety
- Safety in American Agriculture
- Safety in Materials Handling
- Transportation
- Construction Safety
- Safeguarding the Public Employee
- Selling Safety Through Associations in the Trades and Service Industries
- Off-the-job Safety
- Safeguarding Human Worth Through Medico-Administrative Skills.

Prominent among the speakers was the Brotherhood Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan. The text of his remarks follows:

I WOULD like to begin by thanking the planners of this 1962 President's Safety Conference for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion of construction safety. In one way or another my whole working life has been spent in the construction industry. As a journeyman carpenter, I've seen far too many friends and fellow workers seriously injured in on-the-job accidents. Later on as an officer of my Local Union and Building Trades Council, I have too often been in a position to see some of the effects of accidents on workers and their families. In my work for my International Union in recent years, safety activities have been an important part of my responsibilities, so I do feel that I

have a genuine and serious interest in construction safety.

We are here today because it is felt that the accident and injury problems of certain non-manufacturing industries justify particular examination and emphasis at this time. Construction is one of those industries; and, as I see it, our job is to make an objective review of

preparation for a discussion of its safety problems. You are fully aware that construction is in every sense one of the country's major industries. Currently new construction is being put in place at a rate of almost \$60 billion per year. And the estimated \$21 billion to be spent on maintenance and repair work is expected to bring total construction



The moderator and panelists of the Construction Safety section session pose for The Carpenter cameraman immediately after the meeting which marked one of the highlights of the 1962 President's National Conference on Occupational Safety. Left to right—Panelist Finlay Allan, Second General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Moderator Gerard Griffin, Manager of Hazard Control, Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; President G. R. Collins, National Constructors Association and Director of Construction, Lummus Corporation, New York City, and Robert Long, Director, Associated General Contractors of America and president, Long Construction Company, Kansas City, Mo., both panelists in the discussion.

our progress in accident prevention.

First, I would like to take a quick overall look at the construction industry, its problems, and its accident record and then tell you something of the program that organized labor is undertaking to develop safety knowledge and attitudes in its own ranks, to enlist the cooperation of management in preventing accidents, and to promote legislation which will set up effective standards and enforcement procedures under which management and labor can work together to make every job a safe job.

I'm sure that this audience is well acquainted with the construction industry and in need of no elaborate

in 1962 to more than \$80 billion.

You also know that, unlike most of our major industries, the business of construction is carried on by a *very large number of relatively small contractors*. This fact has *serious implications for safety*. Large firms with ample resources are in a much better position to take the long view and make the small investments in safety that they know will pay for themselves many times over. Although many small firms are very safety conscious and have excellent safety records, *the small contractor is more likely to neglect his responsibility*, and under rate the long range value of safety—and his employees suffer accordingly.

Moreover the *very nature of site construction* presents unique problems in accident prevention. **Each individual job creates safety problems to some extent different from those on every other job.** Such basic physical conditions as weather, soil, and topography vary from project to project. Such features as size, type of construction, work methods, and available space for handling and storing materials all play a part in determining the hazards to be found on a particular job.

Teamwork Needed

But perhaps an even more basic difficulty is that the typical construction job just doesn't last long enough. Even a big job is usually completed in two or three years at most. Moreover, on the typical job workers and supervisors come and go frequently as the work progresses from one stage to another. A good safety program, like any other program, demands teamwork; teamwork is best built up over a long period of time. Thus, a manufacturing plant with uniform conditions and a stable force of workers and supervisors is in a much better position to develop and sustain a consistent program of accident prevention.

These seem to me some of the real difficulties we have to face in the construction industry; I think we should recognize them, but only for the sake of trying to do something about them. Certainly these problems are not a valid excuse for tolerating an accident and injury rate far above that of most industries.

This brings us to the question of just how well the construction industry is doing in preventing accidents. According to the latest figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contract construction in 1958 had an injury frequency rate of 30.9. This represents some slight progress from the 1952 rate of 35.3, but it is still almost three times the current 1960 frequency rate for all manufacturing industries of 11.3.

Or to look at the picture from a slightly different angle, with the current employment of about four

per cent of the total labor force, the construction industry in 1960 accounted for about 11 per cent of all disabling work injuries and about 17 per cent of all deaths from industrial accidents. I'm afraid that we'll have to admit that this is not a record to be proud of. I don't think that any of us could honestly conclude that our industry as a whole is doing a very good job of preventing accidents.

Although these industry-wide statistics help us to define the extent of our problems, they do lack human significance for most of us. We tend to forget that these overall figures are only abstractions which represent thousands of individual tragedies. For emotional impact, one accident in front of your eyes is worth more than a barrel of statistics, but I think it may be worth taking a look at the figures for one small select group of current projects.

Missile Site Accidents

In searching for accident statistics for a small segment of the construction industry which could be used to illustrate the toll which accidents are taking, I came across a report on accidents on missile site projects for the last six-months of 1961. This is up-to-date information on a homogeneous group of construction projects which is of particular interest and importance to the general public. I hope it will help us to visualize just a little more concretely what on-the-job accidents mean in the construction industry.

On fifteen missile sites scattered over the country, there was a grand total of 154 accidents leading to time lost from work of more than 70,000 man-days. This is bad enough, but ten men died in those accidents. In some of the more spectacular phases of the defense effort, I'm sure that no expenditure of time and money on accident prevention is considered too great. I wonder if we can say the same of the projects where those ten men were killed.

Now that I have given this very sketchy stock-taking of the industry and its safety problems, I want to

tell you something of what we in the labor movement think needs to be done and something of what we are trying to do.

For the past two years, the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health has sponsored annual conferences. From these conferences has come a three-point program which pretty well sums up labor's view as to what needs to be done and how to go about doing it.

The first point in this program is directed to achieving safety through labor-management relations. Surely the safety and health of our members and their employees is a legitimate joint concern of labor and management. Even a casual glance at the problems makes one thing quite clear: we can't do it alone, nor can our employers do it alone. That is why we are encouraging our local unions to inject safety into their collective bargaining. In particular we feel strongly that the cause of accident prevention in a local area can be immensely stimulated by the formation of local joint labor-management safety committees. I hope that our employers are going to be hearing more and more from our local unions about safety and that they will respond to that interest in the spirit of working with us to make every job just as safe as humanly possible.

Education Important

The second point in this program is aimed at achieving safety through education and training. We realize that training and education is the foundation of a good safety program. We need trained men at the international level, trained local leaders, and, as the ultimate goal, rank-and-file members who are trained to act and work safely and to insist that others do the same.

I believe that the most important aspects of safety promotion revolves around educating the workers themselves. There are many people in many areas working on safety. There are people developing statistics to pin-point hazards. There are inventors and engineers wrack-

ing their brains to come up with better guards and safety devices. But all their efforts go for nothing if the workers themselves fail to recognize the importance of adhering to the safety methods developed.

The best guard in the world is useless if the worker doesn't keep it on his machine. The pin-pointing of a specific hazard by statistical proof means little if the worker doesn't follow the accepted procedures worked out by safety engineers to combat a particular hazard. All the safety devices and safety programs developed in the front offices fail, if the workers themselves are not made aware of the need for following accepted safety procedures.

Teaching Safety

As the general shortage of teachers seems to extend to the field of safety, we are faced with the problem of developing teachers of our own. As one approach to this problem, the AFL-CIO has sponsored its first Safety Training Institute over the past year and is now arranging for a second Institute to begin in the near future. These excellent courses are taught by qualified safety engineers from the Bureau of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor. Sixteen students from my own union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, recently received certificates from the AFL-CIO and the Bureau of Labor Standards for completion of this 120-hour instructors' safety training course. We feel that these men constitute an invaluable nucleus for developing our own safety program.

The third point in this program is directed to achieving safety through legislation. We need adequate safety legislation at all levels of government to provide the necessary standards for the protection of all workers. We are a long way from having such legislation. Few states have adequate safety codes; even fewer provide enforcement that even approaches adequacy. Certainly every worker is entitled to the basic protection of an adequate code recently administered by a safety department with a sufficient staff of competent, well-trained safety inspectors.



Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was the principal speaker at the opening general session of the 1962 President's National Conference on Occupational Safety. He made a plea for teamwork.

This three-point program sums up the safety program of the labor movement.

We in the building trades unions, as a part of organized labor, are doing our best to carry out this program in our own industry. In its recent convention, the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO took action to form a standing committee on safety comparable to that of the AFL-CIO. This committee will be charged with the function of working with the general labor movement in its safety programs and with formulating goals and policies on safety problems peculiar to the construction industry.

In our apprenticeship programs, most building trades unions have an opportunity to teach safe attitudes and safe work practices to the young men entering the various trades. As we feel that it is much better to teach good safety habits in the first place than to change bad habits, we try to take advantage of that opportunity.

My own union, for example, provides a safety instructional unit which is taught as a part of our apprentice training program. This unit

covers such subjects as safe working habits, personal protective equipment, job site protective measures, scaffolds and ladders, and hand and power tools. By teaching these fundamentals of safety, we hope to make our young craftsmen safe as well as skillful workers.

Of course, many building trades unions have been working at many levels and in many ways to promote the safety of their members. Some of our local unions have had aggressive full-fledged safety programs in effect for years. All of them engage in a great deal of day-to-day work aimed at improving conditions on innumerable individual jobs. In short, many locals are doing a good job. All could do better; and we hope that they will.

Internationals Active

At the International level, we are doing our best to encourage and promote a growing safety consciousness among our members. In our publications, we are placing increased emphasis on safety. As trade unionists and as good citizens, we are trying to do our part in the work of the National Safety Council and other public groups interested in safety.

Last year, for example, the International Union of Operating Engineers devoted an entire issue of their monthly magazine to safety. This union's General Secretary-Treasurer, Hunter Wharton, has not only been a leader in this international's safety program, but also has devoted many hours to the work of the National Safety Council. He is now serving as vice-chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

I hope I have given you some idea of what we in the building trades unions are doing to protect our members from on-the-job accidents. I think that at this particular time, in this particular place, I can render no better service to the cause of construction safety than to close by saying to the contractors in this audience that we really are interested in the safety of our members — and more than anxious to work with you in promoting that safety.



The Church Downtown

By

The Rt. Rev. John P. Craine, D.D.
Episcopal Bishop of Indianapolis

The Carpenter continues its series on urban re-development and the renewal of our cities. This month we have asked a noted American churchman to discuss the role of organized religion—the Church—in this vast project. Read the editorial “Some Wise Words from a Man of God” on Page 16.

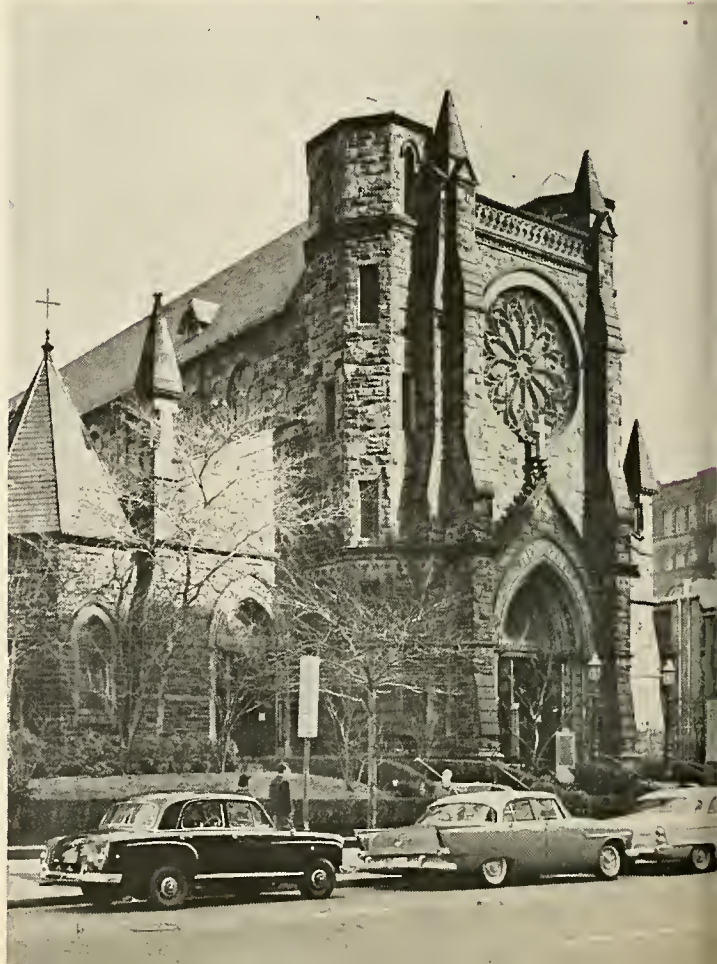
HUMAN nature is a fearful and wonderful creation. It is capable of being inspired to great nobility, of being obsessed with utter selfishness, and always tempted to seek easy and lazy clichés.

The history of both man individually and of man's institutions includes moments dedicated in each of these directions. How to stay alert and alive—how to keep in mind the purposes of ourselves as individuals and our human institutions—these are the questions we must ask in any generation. It is always a temptation to regard the Church as a “good” institution for our society. It is easy to see the Church this way, as there are centuries of history in which we can observe her good works, and we know that a religious man should be a better man. Right here lies the danger in our human nature: seeing the Church as a good institution, we are tempted to forget her real purpose.

Is religion made for man or man for religion? The Church exists to serve man, to bring man into relationship with God, to give man a sense of God's concern with his affairs, to bring man into a family relationship as a child of God with other men. The Church must exert these influences wherever man lives and works.

This is the reason for our concern with the Church's vital life in the downtown areas of our American cities, in the inner city. The term “parish” came into being when we were an agricultural society, largely settled in towns and villages, and it represented a central point for man's religious concerns. Man both lived and worked within the sound of the church's bell. For

St. Patrick's Catholic Church in downtown Washington, D. C. is an excellent example of an old church that has “held the fort”. The Church is relatively empty on Sunday but on weekdays it is crowded with worshipers who work nearby.



many, their whole lives were lived out in this intimate relationship. The Church's whole language was pastoral, sometimes bucolic. Life was a series of small communities, and the Church fitted well into this simple structure.

Today the Church in America is challenged as she has never been. She is challenged by the immense social changes which represent two new facts. One is that we are now an urban people, and the other is that we are once again a nomadic people.

Other writers in this series are stressing the statistics and results of our becoming an urban nation. We might more profitably dwell on the other factor of our emergence as a nomadic people, to see the implications of the Church's task in the inner city.

Prestige Is Key Factor

The downtown church in America was usually located on the city's major prestige street. It is a massive stone building, often ornately furnished with the 19th century symbols of grandeur—plenty of marble and brass, filigreed iron-work, and ponderous, good quality wooden pews. There is usually a parish house for the activities of the congregation. It was the Carriage Trade Church of the community. It had many counterparts in the near neighborhoods of the inner city, lesser scale models.

We are now witnessing in America the flight of these congregations to the suburbs. It is easy for church administrators to rationalize the support of this flight by the simple fact that this is where "their" people are moving, and they can afford an elaborate new plant with the money gained from the sale of the downtown building plus their own wealth. In too many cases, this downtown building has then been demolished, or has been adapted to other uses for other people. Certainly in some cases there has been overlapping of religious work, and often a stupid kind of competition, and such downtown churches deserve to die. But we are not talking about these places.

We are talking about the church buildings still located in places where men live and work. If we are to abandon these churches, then we are saying to men that the Church is interested only in her own survival, for financial success, her prestige, but not in men. We in the Church are challenged to find new ways of reaching man in these neighborhoods, by dealing with his problems, giving him a sense of God's concern with all of man's affairs and with human history. It is already possible to observe in European and Eastern cities of the United States that the Church has not communicated these facts very well. It is possible to document man's reactions to the Church's indifference to him. We can prove that the number of churchgoers in a ten-story apartment building decreases floor by floor—it is harder to convert a man to religion above the third floor. We speak now of the people who live downtown, recognizing that even they are heavily transient, nomadic people.

These are those who work downtown. If we go along with the fact that the Church is to care for people where they live and work, you will have to admit that



The temple of Adas Israel Congregation in Washington D. C. is located in the city's densely populated northwest section. It is an example of the modern architecture now being chosen by many Jewish congregations for their new temples.

these people spend the majority of their waking hours within the sound of this church's bell. So what does the Church do for them; how does it reach them? Not very well usually.

This is a plea for imaginative use of our downtown and inner city church buildings. If there are people living and working within their shadow, then we must discover their nature and needs and learn how to serve them. There will certainly be renovation and restoration needed but this may save urban man in this later 20th century in America from becoming totally pagan and secular. He is acting out all too frequently his antagonism and hostility to good human institutions and values. The incidents of crime and carelessness in the inner city are all too well known. This forms an indictment of religion's concern for man. Certainly we shall be required to use new imagination and new skills. But man can still be inspired to nobility, and institutions which have become taken for granted can be energized to fulfill their historic role and purpose. We need our most vital and dynamic leadership in the Church in the inner city, both clergy

and laity. We need to establish more clearly our dialogue with the working man, often the little man who is caught in the increasing mechanization of American life, who feels he is losing his freedom, men who have gone into our cities from other cultures and races. It is not too late ever to redeem the work of the downtown church if we will.

Ostrich Trick Is No Help

But we cannot redeem the work of the downtown church by playing ostrich or by running away. Some of these churches are supported by endowments or by old families of means who continue to make the trek each Sunday for sentimental reasons. They are tempted to ignore the neighborhood where the church lives by continuing the traditional method of approach and ignoring the stranger in their midst. Others are tempted to take the pot of gold for their property and take flight to the suburbs. Then the bulldozer does set in.

Assuming that this church is located in a place where people live and work, the place where the power structure of our urban society gathers each day for politics and business, what can we do? Here are some suggestions: (1) *Inventory your assets and liabilities at once.* Business has to do this annually, but the Church often neglects it completely. There are many tangible assets such as the location, the history, the solid building representing permanence and often beauty, and the possibility of developing a comprehensive congregation made up of people from many differing cultures. The suburban church does not have this privilege nor responsibility. Nowhere else in our social structure can men of differing backgrounds be brought together in a common loyalty.

This inventory should proceed on three lines:

PEOPLE. The Church presumably knows her people, though we find this assumption often fallacious. Take a census of your own congregation, quite fully, to discover what assets you have in the way of manpower.

Then learn about the people in the area where the church is located. Discover their national backgrounds, their ages, their interests and needs. You cannot serve these people nor deal with them intelligently until you know these things. How many children are there, and what ages? How many elderly people are there? These are the people, created in the image of God, to whom the church in that location has been given the responsibility to witness.

PLANT. Examine carefully the structure in which you worship and work. Determine its adaptability for meeting the social and welfare needs of the people of this community. There is much talk today about public welfare, on the part of wealthy people, with the implication that such welfare should be the responsibility of the Church. But few of these people are helping the Church to assess their role. As you discover the people of the neighborhood and their needs, certainly a renovation may be demanded to put the Church in order for serving them. The very structure externally should be a symbol of hope and stability for the neighborhood.



The congregation of Washington's First Presbyterian Church chose to remain downtown and forgo the suburbs. The old church was torn down and the present structure built on the same site. The neighbors are business and department stores.

PROGRAM. Where do we begin in serving the needs of people? The surest way is to determine the needs of these people who are at both ends of the age span. Most people today are turning to churches which are attempting to serve their children and youth. The downtown churches will also find that it has an unusually high percentage of elderly people whose needs are not otherwise being met.

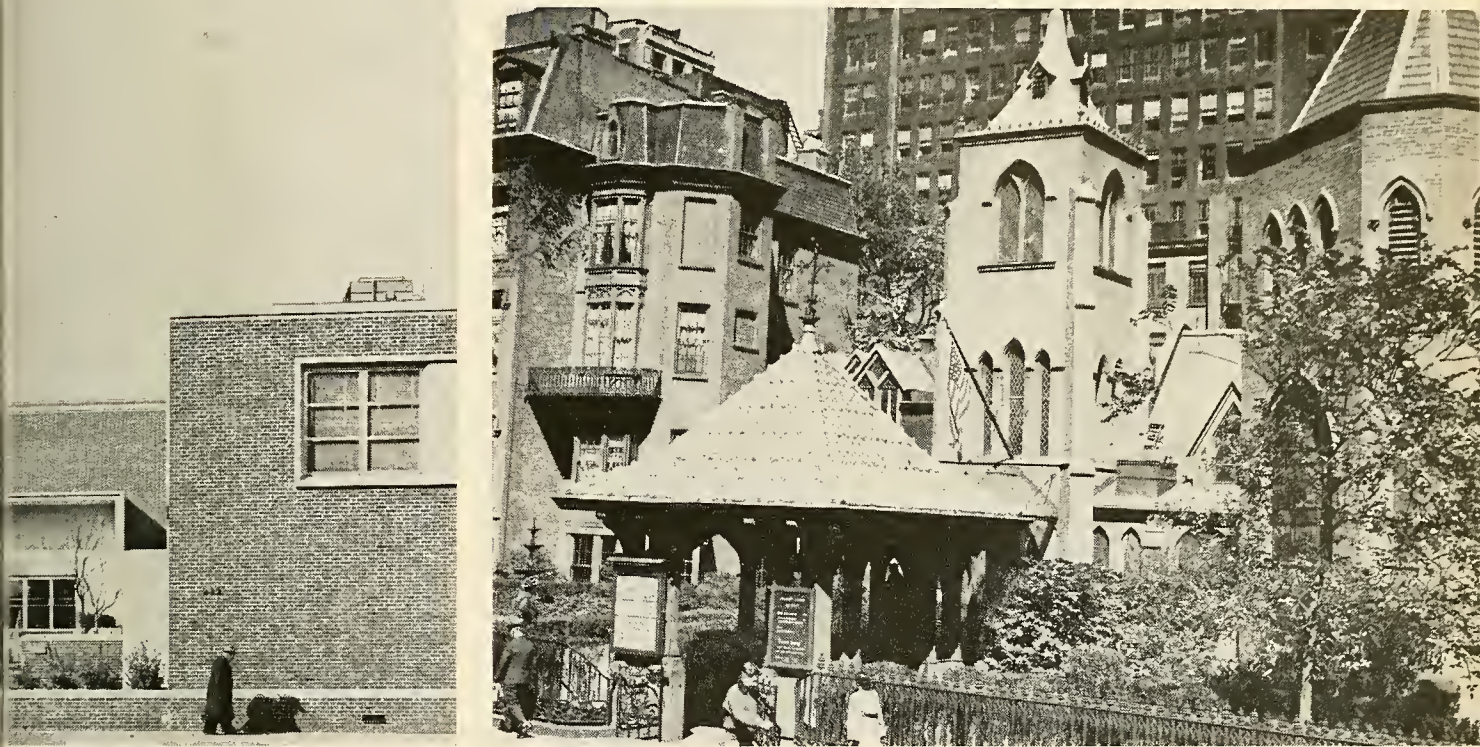
These people at both ends of the age span represent those in our society who are least able to work out a program for their own fulfillment. There is no easy solution here, a kind of mustard plaster which can be slapped on the chest of the sick church.

(2) *Divide the task.* It certainly is obvious that we must draw on our ablest minds and leaders to assist us. This is the Church on the new frontier of American life, and it will demand courage and nobility of those who would seek now to make it relevant. It must never forget its task to bring men to God, allowing the program to be an end in itself.

Let's Divide Our Tasks

American business has been creative and bold in its approach to its markets. It knows it must produce a product which can be marketed, and then it must spend endless effort in selling the product. Sales and produc-

Serenely apart in its lovely garden amid its tall neighbors is New York's Little Church Around the Corner. It is over 100 years old. Many famous persons have been married in the church's Chapel of the Holy Family.



Many things are booming in the U. S. today including church attendance. Here a father and mother set a good example and take their small children to worship on Sunday.

tion departments are often in actual conflict. Sales wants to sell what production sometimes doesn't want to produce, and often at figures under which production cannot reasonably produce, in order to meet the needs of the customers. This conflict between sales and production in one business is healthy, and it should be present also in the Church. We should divide the tasks of sales and production in our congregations, and allow this tension to be encouraged. We should find the ablest persons in all the areas and then set them to work to bear witness each in his own area alone.

The downtown church must never be self-centered—must always be ready to pour out its life, to help people acknowledge God's ruling hand in every life. The downtown church offers people the opportunity to do something constructive not only about their own problems, but about the whole wide world. The downtown church must help its people to take responsible part in the community life, to learn God's will and be a part of God's plan, to share the joys, sorrows and concerns of their fellow-man.

Religion is not a "code of morals and a staff to support the weak" as a cynic might describe it. It is relating man to God, putting him on his feet with a new dignity. Religion is made for man.



EDITORIALS



Some Wise Words From A Man of God

During 1962, *THE CARPENTER* will carry a number of stories regarding urban renewal and re-development. We hope to examine the many facets of the problems involved in the restoration of our American cities.

We believe that organized religion—the Church—has a vital role to play in American urban life in the second half of the 20th Century. Therefore, we have asked one of the most distinguished American churchman of our time to express his ideas in *THE CARPENTER* this month on the role of the Downtown Church. He is the Right Reverend John P. Craine, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Indianapolis. Bishop Craine, a native of Ohio, had a notable record of Christian service in Ohio, California and Washington State before accepting his present assignment.

Turn to page 12 and read Bishop Craine's wise words. It seems particularly appropriate to us that in the pages of *THE CARPENTER*, this churchman should preach, in the vernacular of the 20th century, the timeless message of the Carpenter of Nazareth.



Three Cheers

March 26, 1962 will be a day long remembered in our history. On that day, the United States Supreme Court ruled that voters may go into district Federal Courts to challenge the constitutionality of the make-up of state Legislatures.

This is a long-awaited decision. For years the rural, ruling clique in many Legislatures has refused to give just representation to city dwellers. Now the widespread problem of under-representation of urban area voters in Legislatures comes under review of the Federal Courts.

A flood of law suits is predicted. The legal battle may well occupy the remainder of this decade. The tide has turned, however. One more phase of rural America passes into history. From this will follow great social and political changes as the power and number of city voters increases.

A Bit of History

In the February *CARPENTER*, there appeared the "Indenture of an Apprentice" taken from the 19th century laws of Pennsylvania. This item stirred the historical sense of two members of the Brotherhood. Brother William E. Greenhill of Thorold, Ontario, Canada, mailed us the original copy of his indenture papers. They were issued in September, 1889 by the Lancashire and Cheshire, England, Building Trades' Employers' Federation. Brother Greenhill was indentured from the age of 14 until 21. He joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in 1902. He came to Canada in 1912 with a transfer card. He kept his membership in the Amalgamated Union until it disbanded and he joined the United Brotherhood in 1924. He now receives a union pension.

Brother Richmond T. Burr, Local 1167, Smithtown, New York, sent in a copy of an indenture made in 1722 in Suffolk County, L. I., New York.

These two historical items serve to underline the great gains that members of the Brotherhood have made. As Brother Greenhill points out, when he became an apprentice, the wage rate was 19 cents per hour. He worked 55½ hours per week—10 hours a day and 5½ hours on Saturday. He also attended night school two nights per week for geometry and building construction. Progress reports on his schooling were sent monthly to his master.

Let this lesson in history serve to remind all of us how far we have progressed and how much we have to protect.

Where's The Union Label?

The Union Label Industries Show will be held this year in Portland, Oregon from May 25 to May 30.

The Brotherhood will, as usual, participate. This show provides an excellent opportunity for those in the labor movement to take some time out and think about "that little label". The union label is directly linked to the gains of labor. A historian could make a good case for the parallel growth of both. As the use of the union label spread and more and more people became aware of it, the strength of unions grew apace.

Let's all look for that "little label" when we spend our money.

That Tired Word

The opponents of progress are still kicking around the word socialism. Every time somebody in this country proposes a change, the status quo boys raise the old cry. But let us look at the welfare proposals made by President Kennedy. Are they really socialism? We doubt it. Should they be enacted by the Congress, it simply means the American citizen will have the most protection and insurance that his Government has ever offered against risk and danger. Consider the highlights of Mr. Kennedy's program:

- Lower taxes on income in time of recession.
- Incentives to business to increase production.
- Public works to make more jobs in recessions.
- Extended benefits and retraining for the unemployed.
- Aid for education and educational facilities.
- Health insurance for the aged under social security.
- Extended public welfare and rehabilitation.
- Mass immunization against contagious diseases.
- A farm program that would cut production to demand levels by land retirement and strict quota controls but still give producing farmers higher income.
- Rural vocational training for non-farm employment.
- More slum clearance and urban redevelopment.
- Mass transit and a new transportation policy.
- Federal incentives for public fall-out shelters.
- Expanded Food for Peace, Peace Corps and foreign aid programs, particularly loans to underdeveloped countries.
- Freer trade, with adjustment payments to United States manufacturers and workers hurt by foreign competition.
- Higher pay for Government employees.
- Increased child welfare services including aid to the handicapped and children of migrants and the unemployed.
- A Youth Corps and more youth job opportunities.
- Legal prevention of discrimination against women.
- Reduction of racial discrimination through fair employment practices and enforcement of civil rights laws.



Handsome Compliment

Mr. Richard L. Coe, the distinguished critic of *The Washington Post* liked the March *CARPENTER* story on the Arena Stage. He said in his widely read column:

"*THE CARPENTER*, monthly magazine of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has a cover story on Arena Stage with the over-all heading 'Construction and Culture: Building Boom for the '60s.' Not only is Robert M. Johnson's article a fine one and well illustrated, it strikes me this is the sort of publicity all theaters need, a wholly off-beat story in a magazine boasting 600,000 subscribers, which is larger than, say, *The New Yorker's* weekly total or all the theatrical magazines and *Saturday Review* combined."

Stay On The Job

The fight for the King-Anderson Bill goes on in Congress. This bill provides for medical care for the Aged under the Social Security System. It is being bitterly fought by the American Medical Association. Yet, every fair-minded American concedes that we must have some affordable medical plan by which persons over 65 can have adequate medical protection. If the AMA thinks the program is so wrong, why don't they offer a constructive alternative?

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the King-Anderson Bill. It seems to be the fairest, most workable and least costly proposal. Let your Congressmen and two Senators know that organized labor favors this humanitarian program.



Closed Books

In the September 1960 *Carpenter*, there was an editorial commenting on Francis Gary Powers. At that time, Powers' U-2 plane had been downed on Soviet territory. Recently Powers was released from a Soviet prison and returned to the United States.

Mr. John McCone, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, says, "Pilot Powers has fulfilled his contract with the United States Government." We accept Mr. McCone's statement at face value.



Spring Flowers

The *Specialty Worker* is a first-rate labor magazine. Therefore, we are particularly pleased that they have paid us the compliment of asking for permission to reprint the article "In Trust for the Nation" from our March, 1962 issue.

The *Specialty Worker* is the publication of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Cliff Meloy

Clifton A. Meloy, former member of the business staff of the International Headquarters, is dead. He died in Indianapolis on March 23, 1962, at the age of 69.

Mr. Meloy served the United Brotherhood for 42 years. He retired in 1960. A lifelong resident of Indianapolis, he served in France in World War I with the United States Army.



Canadian SECTION

New Concept of Justice— Penalty Before Conviction

Every member of the Brotherhood in the U.S. and Canada has a vital interest in the following account of our current problems in Canada.

DOMESTIC SERVICE Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent as a fast telegram.		WESTERN UNION		INTERNATIONAL SERVICE Check the class of service desired, otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate.	
TELEGRAM		TELEGRAM W. P. MARSHALL, President		FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER				LETTER TELEGRAM	
NIGHT LETTER				SHORE SHIP	
NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	RD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 26, 1962

Mr. Claude Jodoin, President
Canadian Labour Congress
100 Argyle Ave.
Ottawa, Ontario

The committee appointed by our General Executive Board has reported to me the ridiculous method which you and the committee appointed by yourself are handling the charges preferred against our organization by the IWA because of the Newfoundland situation. It has reached the point where our organization cannot continue our efforts to adjudicate this difference in an amicable manner and we expect fair and impartial treatment the same as all organizations are entitled to. Therefore, I am advising that we are stopping payment on per capita tax check that was mailed to you on Saturday, March 24, and will withhold any further tax until such time as we receive the assurance of the Congress that our organization will receive the same consideration as all others.

M. A. HUTCHESON, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

**United Brotherhood
spells out its position
once more for the
Canadian Labour
Congress. Here
are the facts.**

HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED

Three times the Canadian Labour Congress has held hearings on the charges of the IWA that our resumption of organizing activities in Newfoundland constitutes raiding.

Each time our Brotherhood has appeared at the hearings armed with evidence effectively refuting the charges.

But this did not satisfy the Congress. A fourth hearing was called for Corner Brook, Newfoundland. The telegram announcing the hearing was received at the General Office at 4:10 p.m., Friday, March 23. The meeting was scheduled for 2:00 p.m., Sunday, March 25. Apparently the efficiency of Western Union crossed up somebody at the Congress. Had the wire been 20 minutes later the General Office would

have been totally unaware of the meeting until the following Monday morning—some 18 hours after it was held.

As it was, the General Office knew about the meeting but was unable to have representation there because it was physically impossible to travel from Washington, D. C. to Corner Brook, Newfoundland on such short notice, even in the jet age.

The hearing itself is a tipoff to the determination of the Congress to crack down on our Brotherhood. The issue is a clearcut one. Charges of raiding have been filed. Three hearings failed to turn up any proof to substantiate the charges. So a fourth hearing was called in Corner Brook.

Why Corner Brook? Our Newfoundland locals are

at Grand Falls and Princeton. But what strength the IWA has in Newfoundland centers around Corner Brook and nearby Deer Lake. A hearing at Corner Brook could provide the IWA with a drum-beating, whoop-it-up type of propaganda blitz. In the early west they called this type of justice, where emotionalism rather than facts predominated, lynch law.

In the meantime, the Congress is asking that we suspend all our activities in Newfoundland until such time as it makes a decision. This, in effect, is handing down a penalty before any determination of wrongdoing is proved, for if our campaign in Newfoundland is upset now, right when it is on the verge of complete success—including a signed agreement—it can be crippled beyond repair.

The following two letters tell the story:

A Letter from the Canadian Labour Congress to Committee Chairman Peter Terzick

Mr. Peter E. Terzick,
General Treasurer,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America,

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
WASHINGTON 1, D.C., U.S.A.

March 15, 1962

Dear Sir and Brother:—

The undersigned, acting on behalf of a sub-committee consisting of the four General Vice-Presidents of the Congress appointed by the Executive Council to deal with the dispute between the International Woodworkers of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, convened a meeting in Ottawa on March 15th.

The objective of the Congress and the stated objective of both unions involved in the dispute is to enable the loggers of Newfoundland to take their place in the legitimate Labour movement of Canada and have an organization that can, through collective bargaining, improve their wages and working conditions.

In order to accomplish this objective and end the turmoil that is doing a disservice to the loggers in Newfoundland and bringing discredit to the whole Canadian Labour movement, the committee makes the following proposals:—

- (1) That the situation should be composed, at least temporarily, by having the Congress issue a charter for the loggers in Newfoundland.
- (2) In light of this, the contesting parties would maintain the status quo and not pursue any further organizing activity among the loggers of Newfoundland for a period of one year. Any negotiations to arrive at a collective agreement for the loggers of Newfoundland would be suspended by the parties to the dispute. At the end of one year, the Congress would facilitate and assist both the IWA and the Carpenters unions in making a presentation to the loggers of the merits of their respective organization as the suitable collective bargaining agency for Newfoundland loggers.

(3) The Congress during this one year would meet with the officers of the IWA and the Carpenters and establish fair and reasonable ground rules whereby the loggers would be able to determine for themselves which organization they desire to represent them.

(4) During the one-year period the Congress would undertake extensive organizing activities and the IWA and the Carpenters would urge their supporters among the loggers in Newfoundland to become members of the chartered local of the Congress.

(5) In view of the suspension of negotiations by the parties, the Congress would conduct such negotiations as may be possible, in order to improve the wages and working conditions of the loggers.

The Committee would respectfully request careful consideration of these proposals by your union and an early reply. It is extremely urgent that this matter be disposed of prior to the national Convention of the Canadian Labour Congress, which will convene in Vancouver on Monday, April 9th.

Yours fraternally,
s/Frank H. Hall
Frank H. Hall,
Chairman.

Committee Chairman Terzick's Reply

Mr. Frank Hall, General Vice President
Canadian Labour Congress
635 Dorchester Boulevard, West
Suite 1402

Montreal, P. Q., Canada

March 21, 1962

Dear Sir and Brother:

As I told your Committee in Ottawa on March 15, the proposition you advanced in the Newfoundland situation was unacceptable to our organization. On the instructions of the Committee, this letter is sent you as a confirmation of that position.

In the proposition you advanced, you state: "The objective of the Congress and the stated objective of both the Unions involved in the dispute is to enable the loggers of Newfoundland to take their place in the legitimate labor movement of Canada and have an organization that can, through collective bargaining, improve their wages and working conditions."

For your information that is exactly what we are offering the Newfoundland loggers. Through the expenditure of a good deal of time, money and effort, we have signed up a substantial majority of the Newfoundland loggers. We held a convention at which the loggers themselves drew up a set of demands for presentation to the employers.

Now, we are engaged in negotiating on these demands through a Committee made up largely of loggers themselves. Consequently, we are on the verge of getting for the Newfoundland loggers exactly the things you outline in the paragraph quoted above. The only obstacle standing in the way of achieving this goal is the ridiculous charge of raiding filed by the IWA. The ridiculousness of these charges was pinpointed by the offer of the IWA to withdraw them if we accept

your proposition. Or is the implication that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which helped form both the Congress and the AFL nearly three quarters of a century ago, is not legitimate?

Now, as to the proposition itself: We are amazed that an experienced and knowledgeable committee of union officials should present so unrealistic a proposal. Your proposal advocates maintenance of the status quo in a complex and volatile situation. As a long-time union official, with a deep understanding of the labor movement, you know that the status quo does not stay status quo for any length of time in such a situation. Organizing drives succeed by building up momentum and capitalizing thereon. Organizing success depends upon presenting a worthwhile program and then selling it on its merits. It is impossible to turn on and turn off enthusiasm at a moment's notice. Neither is it possible to switch programs overnight and expect men to buy a substitute. It is our firm conviction that if anything is allowed to upset the program we have so laboriously and expensively brought to the Newfoundland loggers, Newfoundland, to all intents and purposes, can be written off for another generation, or until such time as a new crop of woods' workers grows up there.

In point two, you state that, at the end of one year, the Congress would facilitate and assist both the IWA and the Carpenters in making presentations to the loggers as a prelude to a free election. In view of the fact that the Newfoundland Federation, an arm of the Congress, has gratuitously and repeatedly smeared and slandered our Brotherhood, in a situation where it had no business, do you think that our Brotherhood would get a fair shake in such a situation? Furthermore, I call to your attention the fact that we have repeatedly protested the vicious literature published by the Newfoundland Federation, but up to now we have had no notification of the Congress reprimanding the Federation. We think it is unwarranted and disgraceful that the Congress should permit a subordinate body to violate the code of organizing ethics without any criticism. Yet, you ask us to undermine the whole program we have carefully built up in Newfoundland to place our trust in this kind of an atmosphere.

Point four of your proposition proposes that the Congress take over negotiations for wages and working conditions in the Newfoundland woods. This, too, is highly impractical and visionary. What would the Congress negotiate on, and what assurance does it have that the employers would enter into negotiations? I again call to your attention that the United Brotherhood slowly and patiently gained a majority by a man-to-man organizing campaign. Then we called a convention of loggers to draw up a set of demands. Our negotiations revolve around these demands drawn up by the members themselves. On the strength of our sign-up of a substantial majority of the employed loggers in Newfoundland, the employers have agreed to negotiate, but they are not obliged to go beyond this point.

Furthermore, we want to remind you that this particular point in your proposal was not mentioned in the oral presentation you made to me at Ottawa. It only appeared in the written version.

In view of all this, it seems crystal clear to me that the Congress seems more intent on finding some technical way of cracking down on the Carpenters than in resolving a clean-cut issue. Or is the Congress taking upon itself the right to award jurisdiction? Everything else is extraneous and relatively irrelevant. Repeatedly we have spelled out our position in this matter. However, I will spell it out once more:

1. We were in Newfoundland organizing loggers long before the IWA appeared there. A check of the records will reveal that in 1955 the Trades and Labour Congress granted convention credentials to a group of Newfoundland loggers who had petitioned for membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Subsequently, the IWA moved in and this relationship was upset. If any raiding occurred in Newfoundland, it occurred when the IWA moved in after our pioneering efforts began to pay off.

2. The IWA was never certified for more than a part of the loggers in Newfoundland, yet the IWA is asking that the entire province be set aside as its private organizing preserve.

3. When the IWA secured certification for part of the Newfoundland loggers, we suspended our organizing activities. During the IWA strike, no attempts were made to interfere with the IWA program. We know that some of our Local Unions contributed funds in support of the IWA strike, and no union was censored for so doing.

4. During the period the IWA was barred from organizing in Newfoundland, no effort was made by our Brotherhood to re-enter the picture.

5. Only after the IWA was again licensed to organize in Newfoundland did our Brotherhood consider resuming organizing activities in the province.

6. Any collective bargaining relationship that existed between the IWA and the employers disappeared when the original IWA locals were disbanded. This the IWA admits in its original Bill of Particulars setting up the raiding charges.

7. Before any move was made about resuming organizing activities in Newfoundland, a conference was held with the President of the Canadian Labour Congress. He assured our Committee there was no question of right to resume organizing in Newfoundland. More important, no issue of a prior established bargaining relationship with the IWA was raised at this time.

8. Later, a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Labour Congress proposed a joint ballot under CLC supervision. Again, no issue of an established IWA relationship was raised. Since our own ballot was about completed at the time, we were in no position to accept the proposition. The point is that had our Brotherhood accepted this proposition, the issue of prior IWA relationship never could have been raised. It was raised only after we were compelled to turn down the CLC vote.

9. If the Congress entertains the raiding charges three years after the strike was lost, it is in effect awarding jurisdiction, something it has no authority to do.

10. If the raiding charges are sustained, the Congress

is plainly saying to the loggers of Newfoundland, "You must take the IWA or remain at the mercy of the employers."

11. The charge is made that our Brotherhood has been defiant of the Congress. Nothing could be further from the truth. If we wished to defy the Congress, we could have taken over the NBWW at any time, and thereby inherit a Union Shop Agreement covering all the loggers in Newfoundland.

12. The myth has been promoted that virtually all Newfoundland loggers favor the IWA, and only government action prevents them from joining. That myth could be kept alive while no IWA local existed there; however, as soon as the IWA local was licensed to do business, that myth disappeared. The new local has been in existence a full year. It is as free to organize as any other union. All the avenues for gaining exclusive representation are open to it. Certainly we have thrown no road-block in their path, so the facts do not jibe with the myth that the IWA is universally wanted by all Newfoundland loggers. Furthermore, the myth was completely exploded when 54% of the loggers voted in favor of our Brotherhood, in as honest and as fair an election as we could devise.

13. We have patiently and laboriously conducted a very successful organizing campaign among the Newfoundland loggers on a man-to-man basis. We have called a convention of the men themselves to draw up a set of demands for presentation to the companies. Now we are in the process of negotiating on these demands. When the best possible agreement has been reached, it will be submitted to another convention for ratification, or rejection by the members. All this is in strict conformance with accepted union practices.

14. If this expensive and successful effort, which is now on the verge of complete success, is disturbed, or thrown out, it is our conviction that no bona fide labor organization will have a chance in the Newfoundland woods for another generation, and men who desperately need organization will be doomed to no representation, or ineffective representation of a company-dominated independent union.

15. We are not signing up IWA members who are working under signed agreement. How, then, can raiding charges be substantiated?

These are the grounds on which you must resolve the question of whether or not we are raiding. It seems to us that up till now, the onus has been placed on the United Brotherhood to prove its innocence rather than on the IWA to prove its ridiculous charges. We are sure you will admit we have been cooperative and forbearing. We have answered all calls and presented our testimony cleanly and clearly. We have not evaded or resorted to mud slinging. We have not relied on propaganda or publicity in the papers, or over the air waves. Now we are once more presenting our position on the raiding charges, and we think that the Congress has an obligation to consider them, point by point. What some newspaper quoted Mr. Smallwood as saying, or what some columnist attributed to a foreman or somebody else, has no bearing on the paramount issue in this case—namely, the raiding charges.

The proposition you advance evades the issue completely and, in addition, it is both unrealistic and visionary. We cannot accept it and we are sure that, deep down in their hearts, the Committee members understood this before it was presented.

As we told you in a previous letter, we are Federation-minded. We spend at least a million dollars a year for various direct affiliations in order that we may help build a solid and untied labor movement capable of assisting those who are less able to take care of themselves. All we ask in return is fair and equal treatment.

We do not think this is an excessive demand.

In the present instance, in view of the fact that the issue of a prior IWA-established relationship was not raised at the time we conferred with President Jodoin prior to re-entering the Newfoundland picture, there are some grounds for suspecting that the raiding charges are a coercive move to penalize our Brotherhood. This notion is enhanced by the fact that the prior relationship issue was not raised at the time a CLC-sponsored election was proposed. Had we been in a position to accept such a proposal, the raiding charge would not have been possible. Most of all, the idea is suggested by the IWA's willingness to drop the charges if we accepted this proposal. Under the circumstances, we cannot be criticized for assuming that the raiding charges may have a blackjacking connotation to them.

As we told you before, we do not consider Newfoundland any organizing "plum". We are there because we have some 30,000 bush workers organized throughout Canada. The wages and working conditions of these members are in jeopardy so long as Newfoundland remains unorganized—particularly since some companies operate on both the mainland and the Island. As a matter of fact it was this direct interest that induced us to begin organizing in Newfoundland in the early 1950's, long before the IWA appeared on the scene.

In closing, let me reiterate. We want one thing and one thing only from the Congress, and that is fair and objective treatment without any bending of the rules to fit the particular situations.

Three hearings have now been held. Obviously the raiding charges have not been proved.

You state in your proposal you want to avoid "bringing discredit to the whole Canadian labor movement." The only way the labor movement can be discredited is by denying the Newfoundland loggers an opportunity to build an organization they want and need within the United Brotherhood, and saying to them instead "you must accept the IWA or do without an organization having a home in the legitimate house of labor."

Faternally yours,
NEWFOUNDLAND ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE
s/Peter E. Terzick
Peter E. Terzick
Chairman

COMMITTEE: George Bengough
Andrew V. Cooper
J. Lew Rhodes



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, Special to THE CARPENTER—Here in air-conditioned Seattle, on the shores of Puget Sound, gateway to the Orient, a World's Fair, first in the Nation since 1939-40, is set to open a 180-day run on April 21.

To the nearly 7,000 members of the 13 locals of the Seattle District Council of Carpenters and those of neighboring Pierce (Tacoma) and Snohomish (Everett) county councils, the Fair has proved that carpenters are still very much a construction force in the atomic age.

Brother Donald E. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Seattle Council, points out that during the mid-March construction peak on the Fair site more than 500 carpenters were hard at it, as a major skilled labor force, in rushing projects to completion.

Johnson is quick to point out that the theme of the Fair is the World of Tomorrow—heavy emphasis on science, space, electronics, transportation—the teeming world of metal, glass, ceramics and plastics. He notes that the casual holiday-bent visitor to the Fair will first catch the glint and gleam, the glamor and shine of this world but that soon he will discover that the Fair is also still pretty much a world of wood and lumber and forest products—oldest of man's building materials set in the World of Tomorrow by the oldest of man's craftsmen—the carpenters.



Modern forest product manufacturing techniques have made production of variety of shapes, forms and sizes available to architects, builders and contractors. Laminated plywood arches and panels are being hauled into the Fair grounds. Some 500 carpenters were on the job at the peak period.



The Information Center of the General Insurance Company of America contains approximately 12,000 board feet of Douglas fir and Western red cedar lumber.



CARPENTERS HAVE VITAL ROLE IN ATOMIC AGE CONSTRUCTION CENTURY 21

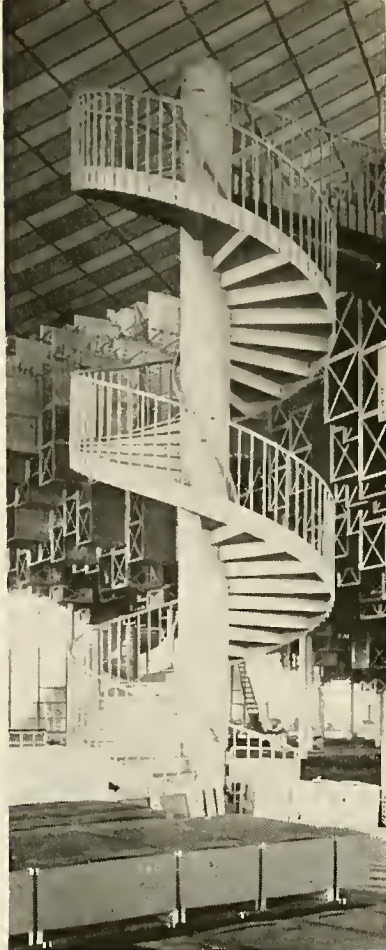
The Seattle Secretary-Treasurer also likes to call attention to the fact that carpenters and their officials have been active for nearly seven years in the problems of financing and developing this venture in civic showmanship. Brother Harry L. Carr, Business Representative of the District Council of Carpenters for Seattle and vicinity and one of the community's most respected civic figures, has long served as a vice-president of Century 21 Corporation, backers and sponsors of the Fair. It is interesting to note that Carr has just been reappointed by Seattle's Mayor Clinton to a term on the Library Board and that currently he is president of the King County Labor Council.

What has this use of lumber and wood products at the Fair meant to metropolitan Seattle area carpenters? Johnson sets a conservative estimate of 3½ million board feet—enough to have constructed 3,000 average-sized Pacific Northwest homes—on the quantity of lumber that has gone into the project's various permanent and temporary structures. It would require a string of 100 railroad cars to make such a delivery, and the end is not in sight yet as last-minute requirements send architects, designers and contractors rushing to their favorite mill, wholesaler and retailer sources for readily available forest product construction materials.

On The Job For 18 Months

Translated into man-hours, the carpenter stake in the Fair has been significant when it is recalled that many of them have been employed on site for nearly 18 months at an average 160-hour, 20-day month. In take-home pay that's been considerable to the Council's membership, notes Johnson.

The use of lumber and wood products has been significant in still another way, the secretary says. During the early planning stages wood was considered basically as a support, not a primary, material. There was a reason for this, since in those development periods the Fair was planned around the renovation of two existing city-owned buildings to be supplemented by the addition of a \$4 million Wash-

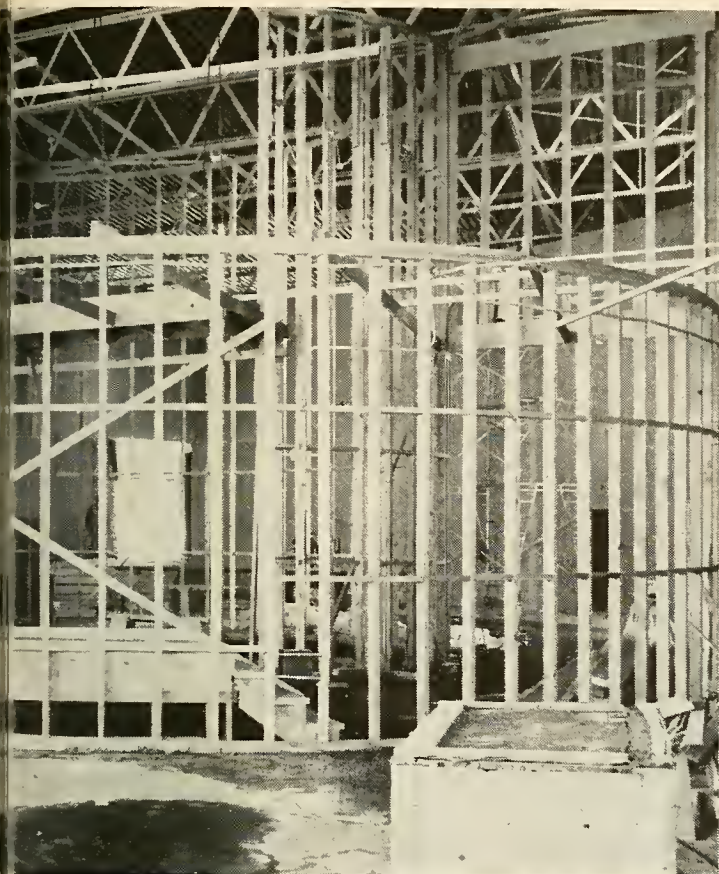


In foreground are strapped bundles of tempered hardboard for use in side-rail guards on curved wooden ramps of building taking shape.



Strong supporting role of lumber is indicated, below, in West Station of Sky Ride shown in partial construction on the Seattle Fair site.





Light dimension framing material plays major role in creation of display areas at Canadian Participation, covering 11,900 square feet within permanent construction of Commerce and Industry Building. The Fair is scheduled to open this month.



Highly imaginative use of wood and lumber products, in a variety of forms, shapes and designs will make lasting impression on nation-wide consumer demand for incorporation into future residential and commercial buildings.

ington State financed Coliseum building and a Federally financed structure, all envisioned as establishing the nucleus of a post-Fair Civic Center, just minutes away from mid-town. This support role of wood then confined it to the standard use as forming, scaffolding, piling, paneling, shelving, booths and interior walls. Then the idea of the Fair gained importance in the public mind and its backers, the Century 21 Corporation, were able to sell it to the International Bureau of Expositions in Paris, and it became **THE WORLD'S FAIR**, and wood and lumber came immediately into its own. It was at this point that architects and designers, planners, specifiers, project captains, contractors, builders and individual sponsors turned naturally to forest products, and for a variety of long-accepted reasons: ready availability,

economy, adaptability to design and form specifications, familiarity to skilled craftsmen and for a purely regional reason—wood, lumber and forest products constitute Washington State's prime basic industry and an industry that represents a largely unsubsidized dollar.

Johnson also points to another advantage to the carpenter in this use of wood at the Seattle World's Fair—its long-range impact on consumer demand for the incorporation of designs and uses seen at the Fair by great numbers of the estimated 10 to 12 million visitors from throughout the nation that will be taking a close look at the imaginative and exciting ways in which wood and lumber have been used in many of the 55 buildings on the grounds. He feels that residential and commercial building in the immediate future will reflect con-

siderable of the new shapes and adaptations of this age-old building material in construction throughout the Americas.

Apprentices Played Key Role on Job

There has been yet another by-product of the Fair in which carpenters have played an educational role. Under the direction of R. D. Buckingham, Co-Ordinator of the King County Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Seattle's mid-town area will display 35 sparkling newsstand kiosks, built by daytime apprentice carpenters at the Edison Technical school under the sponsorship of the Central Association of Seattle, an organization of downtown businessmen and property owners dedicated to the maintenance of a vigorous central city. Also cooperating in this venture of



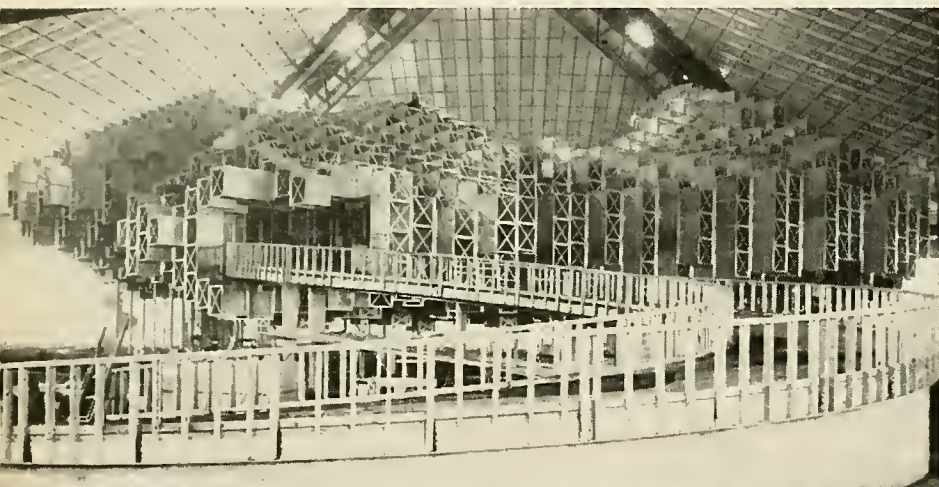
enterprise and training of craftsmen was the Newsboys Union under the presidency of Frank Turco, one of the region's most colorful characters, who is known to Puget Sounders everywhere.

The Seattle World's Fair represents a many-splendored array of events and attractions. As the first Fair in America since the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs of pre-World War II days, it will have the flavor of excitement and the unknown combined. It will feature a \$10 million Government science attraction depicting how man will live, work and play in the next century. There will be a Gayway

and a 600-foot Space Needle restaurant and observation tower that has the natives gasping for their first opportunities to ride the bullet-like elevators and view their favorite city by the Sound from on high. Also featured will be the Nation's first full-scale, high-speed monorail that will have transportation-plagued cities throughout the land studying it as a possible answer to their traffic-glutted streets. And on all of these many and complicated projects the carpenter played his role as he built forms and platforms, set bolts for iron work and did the hundreds of other necessary tasks that only the carpenter knows how.

So when the Fair opens (April 21) in the City by the Sound, Seattle's carpenter force will still be much in evidence as they put the finishing touches on those last-minute requests for everything from an unplanned-for—but obviously needed—exit through harried cries for more booths and shelves and closets, and the list will be endless.

And as the carpenters set this gleaming, shining, electronic, super-sonic, atomic near-to-the-stars World of Tomorrow to rights, what will they look to for moral and material support? Wood and lumber and forest products, man's oldest building material right at home in the world of the 21st Century.



Decking and 2 x 4 units underlie this ramp carrying the visitors through the World of Tomorrow. This building after the Fair will be a sports arena.

One of the most handsome Fair buildings is this all-wood communications exhibit sponsored by the Bell System. Approximately 130,000 board feet went into this \$200,000 structure. Extensive use of wood marks the Seattle exposition.



Part of the Canadian Government exhibit at the Seattle World's Fair; it uses 12,000 square feet of display space.



The Alaskan Exhibit is a 68-foot-high dome containing 30M feet of framing material consisting principally of glue laminated ribs placed 8 feet on center.





MOTION PICTURE FILMS



The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has produced a number of films, primarily for the education of our members; however, they have been found to be of interest to a wide variety of audiences, particularly civic clubs, church functions, schools, Parent-Teacher organizations, etc.

We urge our Local Unions, District and State Councils to encourage the use of these films, and to make known the fact that they are available for use by groups outside of our own organization.

When Local Unions show these pictures at special meetings or on "Family Night" they have been most successful in promoting interest and attendance.

The following films are available:

THE CARPENTER. A dramatic 54-minute film showing the many types of work performed by our members from woods to the finished structure. Should be seen by every member.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL PANELS. A 24-minute film graphically showing the users of this type of material in both new and remodeling work.

FLOOR COVERINGS. This short film covers the work of floor laying from A to Z, whether hardwood, tile, or carpeting is involved.

THE CARPENTERS HOME. A 25-minute film showing the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, in operation, providing the kind of care that makes it a model institution of its kind.

U. S. GYPSUM DRY WALL AND ITS APPLICATION is the latest film completed by the Brotherhood, and is now ready for distribution.

This is a forty-five minute color and sound film which illustrates the tools used and their application to this type of installation.

The work performed in the film is both home and commercial construction, and details the manner in which it is done.

ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATIONS. A film that shows acoustical application in its many forms, and the skills that our members display in making such applications.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION This film outlines the many types of work done by Brotherhood members in the construction of modern highways.

BOWLING ALLEYS. Bowling alleys have been springing up like mushrooms all over the nation. This 20-minute film shows all the detailed work involved in erecting a bowling alley—from laying the alleys to assembling automatic pin spotters.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. A 23-minute film featuring the many phases of work Brotherhood members perform, under and above water in the construction of piers and bridges.

SLIP FORM CONSTRUCTION. A very interesting film on the construction of forms for grain and cement elevators, and shows dramatically the work from the beginning to end of one of these large jobs.

LIFT-SLAB CONSTRUCTION. This is a very graphic story of this new method of construction which is being applied to many types of buildings including motels, schools, commercial buildings, hospitals, etc. Has many interesting details of new construction ideas.

CABINET INSTALLATION. A most interesting film now being completed, on the work involved to set and install cabinets both on the walls and on floors. The work in this film is performed in chemical laboratories and hospitals.

It is a very simple matter to make arrangements to have the films shipped to you. Just write a letter to **M. A. Hutcheson, General President, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.**, giving the name of the film, and the date desired for showing, plus an alternate date, if possible. You will be advised whether the film is available at the time, and, if so, the necessary booking will be made and the film shipped to you in time for the scheduled showing.

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TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—

DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating

who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly Circular for the months April, May and June, 1962, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United

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RANDOM READING

The Other America: Poverty in the United States

by Michael Harrington—Macmillan, 191 pp., \$4.00

By James E. Johnson

The "Affluent Society" we now call ourselves. Those generous creatures—Americans—helping everybody—and still being able to maintain an unparalleled standard of living. But what about those forty to fifty million who belong to the other America? How do they fit into the affluent society? They don't. They



Johnson

are the misfits in this age of abundance. The other America survives on the scraps of the affluent America. They are the underdog, the unwanted, the uncared for.

We have shut our eyes to the suffering right in our own backyard. We are oblivious to the simple truth that there still exists in this progressive nation those whom progress has left behind.

Harrington speaks of the invisible poor. The middle class or suburbia, our "classless society," does not see the poor people of the other America; perhaps it's because we purposely intend not to see. But they are there—in the slums, on skid row or even in seclusion far away in little mountain towns.

Many of the poor who comprise the other America have always been poor. Some who are part of the other America once held jobs that helped to give them a sense of dignity; those jobs have become obsolete because of automation. Now, they are paupers, existing on what meager assistance they can get.

Another part of the other America is made up of the independent farmer who no longer can operate at a profit,

who does not benefit from any farm programs, and who has had to abandon the farm and move into the urban areas, only to be confronted with a new kind of poverty, not really new, just the same old poverty in different and unfamiliar surroundings.

To add to the misery of these people is an economic underworld—the "slave market" of today. Laundry workers, hotel workers and restaurant workers are the victims of unscrupulous employers who exploit the suffering of the other America and capitalize on this cheap labor.

One of the most tragic aspects of the other America is the migrant farm worker—moving from place to place, working with the season, and of course, underpaid, underfed and underclothed.

Ill-Housed, Ill-Fed

Most of the people who make up the other America are those without skills, education and perhaps most discouraging, without hope. They live, if you can call it that, in housing that is inadequate. They eat cheap food and get fat with hunger. They die hard deaths and are forgotten. They need most what they have least—decent housing, decent clothing, decent food, decent work and most, a decent living wage. But more than that, they need help.

One of the better chapters of Harrington's book deals with the problem of the Negro in the other America. The plight of the poor Negro has not improved much. Harrington discusses Harlem in New York in explaining the Negro ghettos. Harlem, Harrington says, is a bastion of fear, fear of the white man, a manifestation of the lack of progress in civil liberties. The

Negro, of all those who comprise the other America, is the one least likely to make advancement. Not because it is particularly his fault, but simply because he is a Negro. Harrington eloquently states his case for the Negro.

There are many needs of those in the other America. The primary need is decent housing. Harrington points out that the social legislation benefits those who need it least and excludes those who need it most. Most Federal Housing programs only displace and scatter those who could use it, sending them into slums in existence and increasing the number of human beings already living in tightly packed ghettos.

The minimum wage covers not those of the other America, but again, those who need it least.

Those of the other America who need medical attention are unlikely to receive it. They need it most because they suffer most from illness—not only of body but of mind. The other America has the highest rate of mental disturbance of any group in our social strata. This is a shocking revelation. The myth about "The Golden Years" is simply a myth. For eight or nine million Americans sixty-five or older, there are no golden years, only ones of suffering and seclusion. Harrington says, "The welfare state was designed during that great burst of social creativity that took place in the 1930's . . . Its structure corresponds to the needs of those who played the most important role in building it . . . At the worst, there is 'socialism for the rich and free enterprise for the poor'."

Harrington prematurely suggested that by the time his book was in print a Department of Urban Affairs would be a reality. This was wishful thinking. But certainly, his volume is an eloquent testimony for the need of such a department.

What can be done about all this? What are the answers? Harrington says there is an abundance of solutions. And that the initiative must be taken by the Federal Government. It is only then that a mass assault can be made on the culture of poverty. This, of course, will raise cries from its critics as the final step to socialism. But as Harrington points out, only the Federal Government has the means and the ways to begin a program of mass assault to wipe out the other America. Or was Disraeli right when he said, "The world is for the few, and the very few?"

What About Communism?

Since the opening of the Cold War, some fifteen years ago, the American people have been preoccupied with the problem of how to best combat communism. The Government itself has pursued a program of foreign aid and military build up. The citizenry itself has frequently been confused. Extremists, on both the far Right and far Left, have added to the confusion.

Now the Reverend John F. Cronin, S.S., Assistant Director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, has written a brilliant pamphlet *Communism: Threat to Freedom*. He deals with such questions as:

What are the facts about U. S. Communists?

What are the plain facts about subversion?

How strong is Soviet economic warfare?

What are "Front" organizations doing?

How widespread is Soviet espionage?

What about communism and U. S. foreign aid?



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THREAT TO FREEDOM

JOHN F. CRONIN, S.S.

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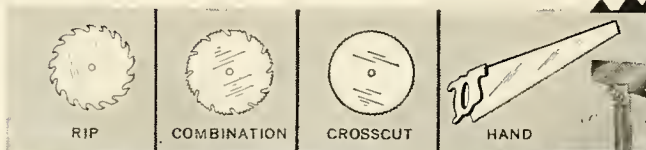
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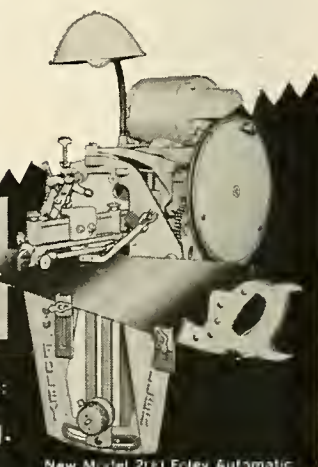
James B. Williams says, "I made \$765 last year filing saws and it sure comes in handy."



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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

What You Should Know about Food Standards

HOW do you know that the product you just bought as strawberry preserves is really strawberry preserves and not a mixture of water, pectin, artificial coloring, artificial flavoring and grass seed? How different can two brands of "tomato catsup" be and still be truthfully labelled "catsup"? How do we know that canned "early June peas" will not be so hard or mealy as to be virtually uneatable? Or that "canned whole peaches" will be uniform in size and color and free from blemishes?

Just as we have legal standards to insure uniformity of our weights and measures, so we have legal standards to insure the composition and quality of many of our basic foods. These standards have been adopted as official regulations under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act—our national Pure Food law. This law is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Label Tells Tale

Of primary importance in the operation of this law is the medium of "the truthful label." The food label must tell what is in the package. It must not be false or misleading in any particular. Important court decisions have done much to explain this point. Labels which are literally true have been held to be misleading because of what they *failed* to tell the buyer, or because the product was not what the buyer *expected* when she selected it by its common or usual name.

Products with false or misleading labeling are "misbranded." Federal laws prohibit the shipment of misbranded products across state lines.

The law also prohibits the shipment of "adulterated" products. The presence of any harmful, spoiled or filthy material is prohibited. Adulteration

includes all kinds of cheating in foods, such as adding starch to cocoa, substituting water for fruit juice, and leaving the vitamins out of "enriched" bread.

Scientifically-trained Food and Drug inspectors work out of 18 districts with offices and modern testing laboratories in major manufacturing and distribution centers. They visit factories, warehouses and stores and collect market samples in a ceaseless watch for products that are below standard, filthy, harmful, or deceptively labeled or packaged. Scientists in the field analyze market samples and provide proof of violations of the law for possible court action.

One of the most interesting and important provisions of the law, from the standpoint of the average homemaker, is section 401. This provides for the establishment of definitions and standards for foods whenever the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare decides that such an action will "promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of the consumers."

Three kinds of standards may be established: a) standards of identity, b) standards of quality, and c) standards of fill of containers. Most fresh and dried fruits and vegetables are exempted from the standards-making provisions.

Standards of Identity

This type of standard is intended to



establish what a given food product is—in other words, what the consumer expects to receive when she selects food by its common or usual name. For example, the standard of identity for fruit preserves and jellies requires not less than 45 parts by weight of fruit or fruit juice to each 55 parts of total sweetening ingredients. This ratio was established on the basis of a long record of consumer understanding and trade practices in making these products. At the public hearings, which preceded the writing of this standard, cookbooks 200 years old as well as current ones were introduced as evidence to show that pure jam is a product made of approximately equal parts of fruit and sugar.

The standards of identity for fruit preserves, jellies and fruit butters have virtually eliminated from the market the type of product which used to masquerade under such names as "grape smash" or "raspberry spread." Such products, formerly sold in large volume, were concocted from a *little*

juice and *much* water, pectin, sugar, artificial coloring and a few grass seeds to create the illusion of a fruit product.

The standard of identity for cheddar cheese illustrates another kind of pocketbook protection for the consumer. Cheddar cheese must contain at least 50 per cent milk fat (moisture-free basis) and not more than 39 per cent moisture. Such maximum moisture and minimum fat requirements insure the consumer against paying cheese prices for excess water.

Standards of Quality

A standard of quality has been set for each of a number of canned fruits and vegetables. These are minimum standards only and establish specifications for such quality factors as tenderness, color and freedom from defects. Under these standards, if a food does not meet the quality specifications, it must be labeled "Below Standard in Quality," followed by the statement "Good Food—Not High Grade," or a statement showing in what respect the product fails to meet standards, such as "excessively broken," or "excessive peel," and so on. Tests are made to determine whether a product meets the official requirements.

Since standards of quality for canned fruits and vegetables have been established, practically all of the canned products going to consumers have been of standard or high quality, and the consumer seldom if ever sees a product with a substandard label. Foods meeting the standards of quality should look, smell and taste good and contain the expected nutritional values. Substandard quality canned vegetables are generally the more mature and less tender peas, beans, corn,



"The boss is giving them the old 'Self-Made Man' bit again."

etc. These may be just as nutritious as the standard quality products.

Standards of Fill of Container

These are just what the name implies—they tell the packer how full the container must be to avoid deception of the consumer and to avoid charges of "slack-filling." They are particularly necessary for products that may shake down or settle after filling or which are composed of a number of units or pieces packed in liquid. They also prevent foods being packed in deceptively large containers, even if the true amount of contents is indicated on the label.

Standards for Enriched Products

Standards may also provide that a food labeled as "enriched" actually has been improved by the addition of significant amounts of vitamins or other nutrients. The standards for enriched bread, flour, cornmeal, farina, macaroni products and rice and the standards for margarine and evaporated milk as instances where the standard-making authority works for better nutrition. However, the basic purpose of the standards is *not* the nutritional improvement of these or any other foods, desirable as that might seem, but rather the prevention of the consumer confusion that would arise if each competing manufacturer were to claim that his particular food was enriched in some special and superior way. The standards for these enriched foods also insure that the amount of enrichment is substantial—not just a trifling addition put in solely for advertising purposes.

Recognizing in effect that enrichment of certain foods is nutritionally worthwhile, the standards for these foods establish a yardstick of com-

mon practice that all must meet—essential for law-enforcement purposes. If flour or meal, labeled as "enriched" does not contain the specified amounts of thiamine (vitamin B₁), riboflavin (vitamin B₂), niacin and iron, or if "margarine with added vitamin A" does not contain the required amount of vitamin A, the product is illegal and may be the subject of court action.

Labeling Must Tell the Truth

The law requires the labeling to be truthful in what it says about the product; on the other hand, food standards require the food to be what the label says it is, namely the article the consumer expects to receive when she reads the label on it.

In general, manufacturers are not required to state the ingredients on the labels for *standardized* foods, except that the presence of any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring or chemical preservative must be declared. But the packer may choose to use, for example, light, heavy or extra heavy syrup, or he may pack his fruit in water to meet special demand. He must state on the label the style of pack he uses.

The major ingredients of *nonstandardized* foods should ordinarily be listed in the order of predominance by weight to avoid consumer deception. For example, "broth, rice, chicken and flavoring" is a different matter from "chicken, rice, broth and flavoring." The first is predominantly liquid with some rice and less chicken. The second is predominantly chicken with some rice, moistened with broth. However the law does not specifically require quantities or even proportions of ingredients to be stated.

Our government affords much protection to the consumer through the Pure Food and Drug laws, and the housewife should take advantage of these protections to the full by reading the label on the products she buys and understanding what she reads. In that way she can be confident that she is bringing her family the world's cleanest and most nutritious foods. Appreciate the luxury next time you shop.

Get One Free

The August 1961 issue of *The Carpenter* was our 80th Anniversary issue. It contains a history of the Brotherhood and The Carpenter itself. The "Birthday" issue also includes a number of special features that retell much of Labor's fight since the dark year of 1881.

Additional copies of this issue are still available. They may be had for your permanent records by writing The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C. They are free.





By FRED GOETZ

Annie Oakley

A letter from A. Miller, of Friendly, West Virginia, a member of Local 1830, contends that sharp shooters in the deer hunter's ranks are not confined to the menfolk. Here's a pic of Mrs. Miller with one of the five deer she has nailed on their farm property in Tyler county.

It looked for a while that Ruth was going to zero-out this year but she brought down this fine buck with a neck shot—the last day of the season.

Millers claim that the look on their cat's face in the left hand corner of the photo is not one of admiration but anticipation.



Louder Please

Most fishermen are of the opinion that quietness is a must for a degree of success in lake or stream fishing. Here's a letter and photo from Anglette Mrs. Gene Svaluto, of Allen Park, Michigan, (her husband is a member of Local 19 out of Detroit) that tends to blow that theory sky high:

"I have always thought it best to be quiet when fishing until last summer when I was doing a little pike fishing near our cottage.

"All morning, I had been casting into the weed beds without a strike and on moving to another spot our boys lost our motor over the side.

"We borrowed a grappling hook from the state police nearby and began dragging for the motor.

"While all this commotion was going on, I started plunking again just for fun. My plug was resting near the shoreline when all of a sudden a pike came out of nowhere and hit my lure with a sock I've never seen the likes of in all my fishing days.

"This proves to me that noise doesn't bother fish, it only tends to make them curious."

Any comment from readers?

Mrs. Svaluto enclosed a photo as proof of the catch.



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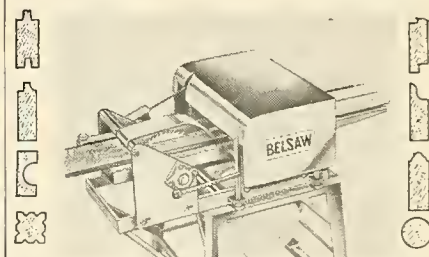
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Hawk Foe

Some time ago we told of Carpenter Frank Leonard of Pierce City, and his shooting episode with a pair of hawks. In line with this we received a letter of rebuke from Carpenter Frank E. Woehrl.

Following is an open letter to Brother Woehrl: "I appreciate your interest in Outdoor Meanderings and calling to my attention the value of hawks to the farmer, especially members of the "buteo" clan. These hawks are, as you say, of great value in the destruction of rodents and insects—in addition to glorifying the sky with their graceful flight.

"I am sure, however, that you must be aware of the destructive nature of some hawks, emphasis on the "sharp shin" variety: Cooper's, goshawk and the duck hawk, which are not on the protected list in some states.

"The last publication of the Hunter's Encyclopedia, compiled by the nation's leading conservationists, has this to say about the Coopers and goshawk:

"The Cooper's hawk and goshawk are the most destructive demons of the air. Both have demonstrated their fondness for young birds—game and song—and are a menace to domestic fowl."

Mr. Woehrl is a member of Local 181, owns a farm and is president of the Wedgewood Rod and Gun Club, one who I'm sure has devoted long, careful study to hawks—pro and con.

We'd be happy to hear from him again on the subject.

Angling Doubled

It is encouraging to note where money spent in pursuit of the angling pastime has doubled since the postwar years.

Comparatively, money spent on alcoholic beverages has increased by only 7%.

Largely responsible for the increase is "family participation," motivated by marketing of "workable", "easy to operate," and "sensibly-priced" fishing gear.

Reflectively, more progress has been made by sport-tackle manufacturers in the last 15 years than in 400 years previous, and angling today rates as the nation's most popular participating sport of the outdoors.

Summarily, this can be credited to the development of the fixed-spool, backlash-free reel; almost invisible nylon lines (about one-fourth the price of former braided lines), and wand-like, tubular-glass rods.

Now, Mom, Dad, Sis and Jr. can join in the fun—oft' times in matched productivity.

Counted among the angling families of America are the Kundys of Three Forks, Montana. Bill Kundy, his wife and daughter. Bill is a member of Local 557.



Here's a photo of Mrs. W. Kundy and daughter holding a string of those chunky cutthroat taken on light spin tackle via the trolling method. They got 'em in the gravel pits just outside of town in just three hours of fishing. Nice goin', folks.

How's That Again?

The following chuckle, depicting a duck hunter's woe and game manager's dilemma, comes from Ferris Weddle of Kamiah, Idaho:

"When the present U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was called the Washington Biological Survey, employees used the abbreviations 'Wash. Biol. Serv.' on the migratory birds banded.

"A rural correspondent wrote the Service the following note: 'I shot one of your birds the other day. I washed it, boiled it, and served it. It was terrible.'"

Pretty Trick

Mrs. William Follmer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says her dad, Ralph Mefferd, a member of Local 308 had a perfect trick for luring squirrels in gun range.

Says Mrs. Follmer: "Dad says that squirrels are the most curious of critters. He would enter an area where there were nut trees; hide for a while after gathering small stones, and occasionally toss one into the dry leaves as if they were gently falling nuts. Pretty soon the squirrels would leave their hiding spot and dad would hit the mark."

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Rocket Nail Hammers, 13, 16, 20 oz. Rippers, 16, 20 oz. Rocket construction also available in bell-face Jet Rocket at \$4.49 and new Flint Rocket at \$3.79 (suggested retail prices).

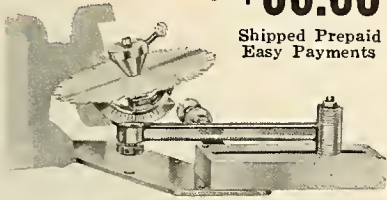
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ILO Conventions Reach 2,500

The International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, has just announced that the total of ratifications of ILO conventions has now topped the 2,500 mark. Four new ratifications by the Greek government pushed the total over the mark to 2,501. The ILO has 102 member states.

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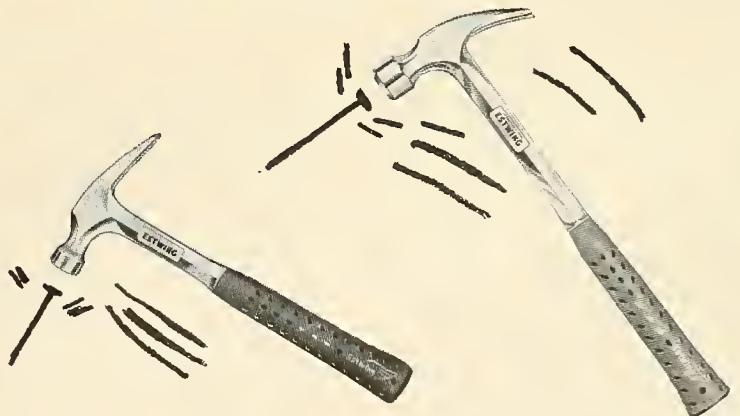
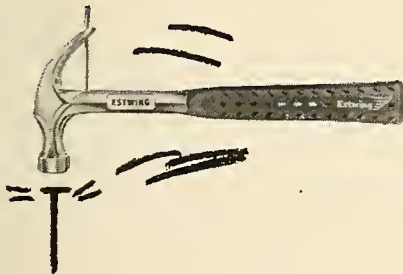
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Local 515 Helps Build Aged Home in the West



Left to right, back row: Ted Erickson—Laborers, Alva Nichols—Plasterers, Bob Finley—Plumbers & Fitters, Fred Beireg—Teamster, Tony Lafereo—Brickmason, Mell Shuck—Sheetmetal, and Don LaMora—B T Council, attorney. Front

row, left to right: Bennie Hanbert—Painters, Ed Nelson—B. T. Council Representative, Southern Colo., and L. A. Ader, President, Carpenter Dist. Council of Southern Colorado. The photograph shows participants' representatives.

Carpenters Local 515 and representatives of all the Southern Colorado District Council of Carpenters cheered as Larry Ader, Chairman of the Board of the BTC Apartments, first union-sponsored home for the elderly in that part of the country, spaded in and really broke ground for the gala ceremony on January 19th.

Nine building trades crafts and the Building Trades Council together sponsored the 11-story apartment which will provide low cost housing for those 62 years of age and older. The Carpenters have the honor of being the first craft to realize the service they could render to the community and its senior citizens by acting as sponsors for this non-profit enterprise.

Ader, President and Business

Representative of the Southern Colorado District Council of Carpenters, has devoted time and effort to the organizing of the project along with the business agents of the nine other crafts and the Building Trades Council, which include: Carpenters, Bricklayers, Lathers, Teamsters, Laborers, Plasterers and Cement Masons, Plumbers, Painters, and Sheet Metal Workers. The business agents of the crafts and the Council are trustees of the board and will act on all policies and management.

Don Wise, Business Representative of Carpenters 515, has sent brochures to his entire membership describing the many advantages of the apartments—washers and dryers on each floor, kitchens equipped with refrigerator, range, and waste disposal unit, elevators to save

climbing stairs, the hobby rooms, lounge, plus the panoramic view of the Rocky Mountains and Pike's Peak from the roof garden. Each apartment will have a lanai-type balcony. The rents range from \$60.00 a month for a buffet type apartment to \$113 for the two-bedroom size.

As Don Wise says, "We know our carpenters are going to build it, and we know they'll do a good job because they may be building for their own parents or for themselves later on."

Tenant applications are being taken now by Schaffer & Associates at 206 Independence Building in Colorado Springs. Response has been wonderful from all over the United States. The building is expected to be finished in about one year, Ader says.

Local 87 on the Job



Left to right: Leighton R. Walstrom, Technical Representative National Lumber Manufacturers Association; A. S. Ihrig, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, and the members of the Wood Promotion Committee, Local 87: Wm. Driver, Chairman, Carpentry Instructor, St. Paul Vocational School; Howard Christensen, Local 87 President and Business Representative, Carpenters District Council, Herbert Borgeson, active union member, and Rod Danielson, Financial Secretary Local 87 and Committee Secretary.

Local 87, St. Paul, Minnesota, has recently completed an outstanding project on wood promotion.

The Wood Promotion Committee of Local 87 sponsored a booth at the St. Paul Home-A-Rama Show from February 17 to 25.

For the booth, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association loaned a beautiful scale model of the school built of wood. The St. Paul Vocational School displayed a scale model of an attractive home built of wood. The National Lumber Company of St. Paul contributed attractive wood panels and a redwood fence.

Thousands of citizens visited the booth. In addition to the taxpayers, the visitors included school board members, community leaders, architects and builders.

A large amount of literature promoting the use of wood was handed out. Many visitors filled out cards

indicating they want to receive additional literature. This literature will be mailed to them by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The most popular item handed out at the booth was an attractive six-inch wooden ruler. On it was the inscription "For Beauty, Warmth, Durability and Economy, Use Wood Products applied by experienced Union Carpenters." Many of the ladies who received these rulers came back to get a second or third one for their friends. They explained that they were just the right size for the sewing basket.

The booth and display also provided Local 87 with an opportunity to tell the public about apprenticeship training.

Congratulations to Local 87! This is an excellent example of team work and Brotherhood spirit.

Brothers Thanked

Boys' Village at Smithville, Ohio, has commended Carpenters union Local No. 881 of Massillon for its assistance in building a cottage for 12 boys at the village.

Carpenters from Local 881 which holds jurisdiction over western Stark and eastern Wayne counties, donated their services on Saturdays to help complete the cottage last summer.

Two new cottages and a combination gymnasium, work-shop and school were constructed at Boys' Village under a building program last year.

As the work progressed, said William H. Cranmer, administrator of the village, it became apparent that available funds would be insufficient to finish the last cottage.

Cranmer contacted Joseph C. Mahoney, Sr., of Massillon, then serving as business agent for Local 881, and asked if any of the local's members would be willing to donate their time toward completion of the cottage.

Mahoney called for volunteers, and as many as 25 members showed up on Saturdays during the summer to work on the project.

Christened Jennings cottage, the building now is in use as a residence hall for 12 of the boys whose emotional problems have brought them to Boys' Village.

Cranmer presented a certificate of commendation to Local 881 this week. It cites the local for "outstanding service and generous support to Ohio's own boys so that they may grow in body and in faith and return to their communities as constructive citizens."

The certificate is signed by Cranmer, Welker J. Smucker of Orrville, president of the village's board of trustees, and Leonard E. Price of Smithville, secretary of the board.

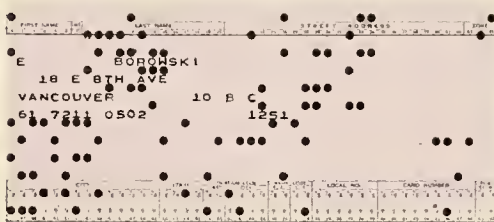
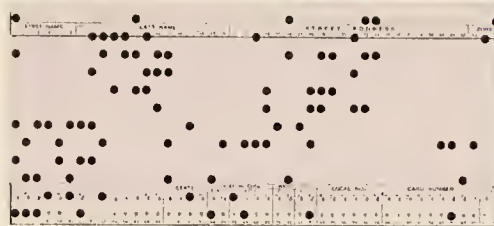
30 Cities Have 19.7% of Voters

Almost one-fifth (19.7 per cent) of the voting age citizens of the U.S. live in the 30 largest cities of the nation. Total persons of voting age is 108,458,399. The concentration of voters is making the cities more critical in political contests.

AUTOMATED



Operator prepares new members and change-of-address cards on a key punch. Similar in many respects to a typewriter, this machine punches representative holes into a tabulating card.



This machine senses alphabetical or numerical data punched in a card and prints that information on the same card at a speed of 5,400 cards per hour.

SINCE January 1, 1962, the Mailing Department of "The Carpenter" has been making an important change-over on our mailing list from the old stencil plate to more efficient punched-cards. The chief result of this new "automated look" will mean speedier handling of mailing, changes of addresses and adding of new names. The mailing list of "The Carpenter" has well over half a million names on it. The maintenance of this list on an accurate basis is important. If it is not maintained accurately, it produces each month a useless number of undeliverable copies which thus cause great inconvenience and annoyance to the members of the Brotherhood who failed to receive the official journal.

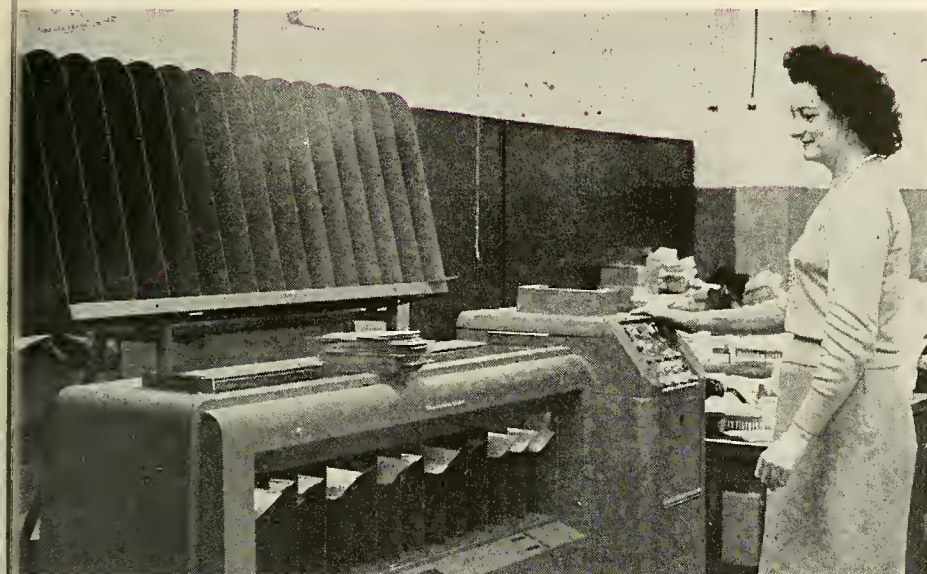
These undelivered copies also cost International Headquarters a considerable amount of money. The Post Office Department charges ten cents for each copy it returns to the Mailing Department.

It is the responsibility of the Recording Secretary of each Local to keep "The Carpenter" informed regarding mailing list of his Local. However, each member can be helpful if he will fill out the "change of address" blank which now appears several times each year in "The Carpenter". *It is imperative that any member sending in a change of address give the number of his Local when he submits the change of address.*

The International Headquarters in Washington, D. C. is maintaining a master list of all members for mailing purposes. Each member's name and address is kept on a separate punched-card which is filed numerically by his Local and filed alphabetically by the member's name.

Each month as changes of address are received, we will pull the master card and mark the appropriate change. We then save as much information as possible for the new card. For those members who are to be eliminated from lists, we need only to extract his master card, code it and at the time we are ready for collating and up-dating lists the coded card is automatically excluded.

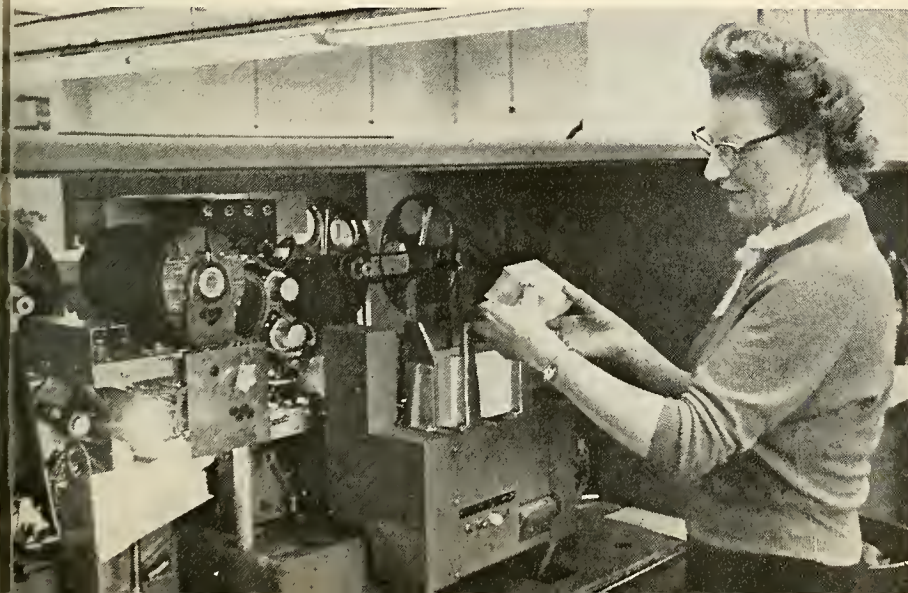
MAILING LIST



Using the photo-electric principle this machine sorts cards by code numbers or geographically at the rate of 800 cards per minute. Once a month all additions, change of addresses and terminations are sorted.



This unit is used for interfilming two decks of cards into sequence. By passing the mail card through the machine and at the same time passing accumulated monthly work, this machine reads the cards and interfiles additions and updates our lists.



Our mailing list cards pass through one side of this machine, while on the other side a picture is taken of the names and addresses, and carbon particles are deposited on a Cheshire tape for mailing. The scanner also deposits a red marking at the end of each city and state listing. These tapes are then forwarded to mailers and "The Carpenter" is on its way.

LOCAL



UNION

NEWS

Three Officers Help Celebrate Birthday



Executive Board Member Henry Chandler, First Vice-President John R. Stevenson and Executive Board Member

Andrew V. Copper were on hand to help Local 1394 celebrate the local's 50th birthday.

On the evening of December 1, 1961, Carpenters Local Union No. 1394 Fort Lauderdale, Fla. held a party and dance, celebrating the 50th anniversary of our Local. Our charter was granted on August 1, 1911 with 22 Charter Members. Since that time our membership at one time reached a peak of nearly 1500 members and seven other Locals have been established in the County.

During the evening pins were presented to 46 Twenty-Five year members and 3 Fifty-Year members. The pre-

sentation was made by Henry W. Chandler, General Executive Board Member of the 4th District. Other honored guests were John R. Stevenson, 1st General Vice President of the U. B. of C. & J. of Am., Andrew V. Cooper, General Executive Board Member of the 9th District, John Sheppard, International Representative, Warren Conary, Organizer for the Florida State Council of Carpenters and many other officers of neighboring Local Unions and District Councils.

Brother Desmond Gets His Pin at Age 92

Following the regular monthly meeting on October 27, 1961 of Carpenters and Floorlayers Local Union No. 1644 of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a social hour was held to which wives and friends of members were invited.

The occasion was the presentation of 25-year membership pins to the following: Carl A. Anderson, John Bloomquist, William P. Brenner, Frank J. Brenny, E. C. Fritze, Ernest A. Green, John E. Haglund, Nels Lindberg, Lawrence C. Lundberg, Paul Norby, Fred Olund, Henry J. Pape, Major E. Parmeter, Harold L. Pearson, Victor Pearson, P. U. Peterson, and Leonard Thompson.

A few of the Brothers were unable to attend because of illness, and their pins were sent to them. Pins were presented by wives or friends of the members present.

A special event was the presentation of a 60-year membership pin to Brother Daniel F. Desmond who had joined the Brotherhood in January 1901. He celebrated his 92nd birthday on March 10, 1962, and is still serving the Local as Trustee, having previously served for many years as Organizer, Financial Secretary, and as delegate to all affiliated bodies.

In the early days of Local 1644, meetings were held and the business conducted at Brother Desmond's home due to small membership and little funds.

Refreshments were served to members and their guests following the presentation of pins, and dancing followed.



Mrs. Wilma C. Wolverton presents 60-year pin.

Local 602 Awards 25- And 50-Year Pins

(Reprinted from the St. Louis Labor Tribune)



1524 YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE Carpenters Union is represented by the large group shown above who are members of Millwrights and Machinery Erectors Local 602 of St. Louis. They received 25- and 50-year membership pins designating their continuous good-standing in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO. Officers and delegates of the Carpenters District Council of St. Louis are also shown. In the first row, Council secretary-treasurer Erwin C. Meinert sits at far right with pin recipients, from left, Al Langner, only charter member still in the union, a 56-year-member; Ed Hansen, 35; Claude Conner, 25; G. A. Balsenick, 26; F. Kolkman, 32; Ray Thilking, 35; H. Gierschner, 39; J.R. Endfield, 46; H. Herrmann, 43; A. Giese, 34; W. Murphy, 42; Fred Mayer, 51; A. Haley, 42, and Joe

Held, 38. In the rear are more pin recipients and union officers. From left are Grover Wandling, 25; William Clark, 28; Andrew Greer, 39; W. D. Winter, 25; Elva Searcy, 25; Arthur Held, 26; Hadley C. Neidel, Local 602 president; Lewis Krehmeyer, 26-year member and vice-president; Arthur Winter Sr., 25-year member and recording secretary; Marshall R. Murphy, financial secretary; Jack R. McKinney, treasurer; Ralph Eskew, conductor; Louis J. Steinmann, warden; Ray Boerner, 25-year member and trustee; E. Beckmann, trustee; Al Tempelmeier, trustee; Oscar Jokerst and Ray Brewer, Council delegates; Council business representatives Ples Jenkins, Carl Reiter, Ed Thien, Ollie Langhorst and Hermann C. Henke. The Carpenter editor is always glad to receive photographs and accounts of local union activity.

Veteran members of Millwrights & Machine Erectors Local 602, an affiliate of the St. Louis Carpenters District Council, AFL-CIO were honored guests at the regular meeting of that local Wednesday evening, Feb. 28 at the Carpenters Bldg., 1401 Hampton ave.

A large turnout of members made the evening a memorable one in the 59-year history of the local. Top officers of the Carpenters District Council attended and lauded the exceptional contributions the veterans made to the local and to the Carpenters Council.

Twenty-five year pins were presented to members who had belonged to Local 602 from 25 years or longer; while 50-year pins were presented to four members who belonged 50 years or more.

Of the 38 members entitled to 25-year pins, 17 were unable to attend. The 21 members who attended together represented 1,524 years of union membership; while the absent 17 represented 736 years of membership, adding up to a grand total of 2,260 years.

Two of the four veterans entitled to 50-year pins attended. They were Fred Mayer, a 51-year member; and Al Langner, the only living charter member of the local which was founded in 1903. The two absent members were John Greer, 50 years a member; and Ben Heitzman, 52 years.

Local 602 president, Hadley C. Neidel reminded his listeners that the local will observe its 60th birthday next year.

Three officers of Local 602 were among veteran pin recipients. They were Arthur "Art" Winter, Sr., who has been recording secretary of the local for 24 years; Lewis Krehmeyer, who has been vice president for 23 years; and Ray Boerner, trustee for 23 years, representing a total of 70 years in elective office.

Erwin C. Meinert veteran secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council, spoke of the almost incredible progress which was made since the union was founded in 1903.

Meinert said it might sound corny or maudlin to some who did not know the hard, bitter struggle for survival and progress which faced the Carpenters like all other unions in two first decades of this century. A short period of prosperity during World War I was followed by the massive union busting efforts of the 20s and the Depression of the 1930s.

In 1939 the Council was lucky to have 2,500 members while today the total is over 10,000. He conveyed the regrets of veteran Business Manager D. Richard "Dick" Adams who could not be present because he was in the hospital undergoing tests for surgery.

The five Council Business Representatives—Carl Reiter, Pleasant Jenkins, Ollie Langhorst, Ed Thien and Herrmann C. Henke, spoke briefly.

25-YEAR PIN RECIPIENTS

Among veterans present to receive their 25-year pins were: G. A. Blasenick, Ray Boerner, William Clark, Claude Conner, J. R. Endfield, H. Gierschner, A. Giese, A. Greer, A. Haley, Ed Hansen, Arthur Held, Joseph Held, H. Herrmann, F. Kolkman, Lewis Krehmeyer, W. Murphy, E. Searcy, Ray Thilking, G. Wandling, Jr., Arthur Winter, and Woodrow Winter.

Eligible but not present to receive the 25-year pins were: John Avery, J. Frick, J. Hill, R. Lammering, S. Phegley, Al Priese, Dan Radit, Theodore Roussin, Thomas Roussin, J. Stanton, William Storm, Ed Theleman, E. Travers, G. Wandling, Sr., R. Wandling, and John Zimmermann.

Local 166 Gives Pins to Veteran Brothers

Three pension members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local 166 were presented 50-year membership pins at a dinner held February 11, 1962, Rock Island, Ill.



From left to right Rolyn Olson, President Local 166, Albert Kurth, Clement Devenyns, Gust H. Taube, 50-year members receiving pins, and Maurice Gabriel, chairman of the pension committee.

Other pension members who were honored are: Paul F. Bartholomew, Joe Bennett, Lester A. Blackledge, Gabriel Heber, John Kruse, Phillip Peterson, Lue Schutte, Arthur T. Blomgren, Algot J. Carlson, Axel A. Johnson, Conrad A. Larson, Wilhelm Osberg, Herbert Oscarson, Edward J. Millet, Merton E. Walker.

Four Honored

Carpenter's Local Union 1183, Stephenville, Texas, organized on December 14, 1926, honored their Charter Members with a dinner on December 15, 1961. There were 27 members with their wives present. The enclosed picture is of the four surviving Charter Members. Standing, left to right, A. E. Emmett, W. C. Ammons. Seated, left to right, W. R. Bates, C. A. Hunt.

Local Union No. 1183, with a membership of 61, has seven members receiving pensions.



Local 188 Honors Two Leaders

More than 200 persons attended a testimonial dinner-dance on Saturday, March 3rd at Van's Restaurant, Yonkers to honor Brother Julius J. Begany on his retirement from the presidency of Yonkers Local 188, having served for 18 years. The retired financial secretary, Brother Albert D. Cerrato was similarly honored after serving for 15 years.

Among the honored guests was Lieutenant Governor Malcolm J. Wilson of the State of New York who commended Brothers Begany and Cerrato for their unselfish service to the Local. Also present were Abe H. Saul, East Coast regional organizer of the Brotherhood, and Andrew G. Farrell, Secretary of the Westchester District Council and member of the Executive Board of the New York State Council of Carpenters. Brother Joseph G. Pierro, new president of the Local, also spoke.

Business Representative Angelo J. Cipriano was toastmaster and chairman of the affair.

"Jerry" Begany was presented with an inscribed gavel by Brother Robert F. Airlie, Assistant Financial Secretary, and "Al" Cerrato was presented with an inscribed plaque by Mr. Saul.

Delegations were present from all Westchester County Carpenter Locals as well as Carpenters' Local No. 366, New York City. A delegation also represented the Yonkers Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Local 208.

Rajoppi Is Speaker



Left to right: Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi; Cornelius P. Warner, honored guest; William Bonnema, Business Agent; and George Collura, President of Local No. 490.

On February 17, 1962 Local Union #490 of Passaic, N. J. held a dinner-dance in honor of Brother Cornelius P. Warner, who has been recording-secretary of Local #490 for 39 years. Brother Warner was presented with a gold watch. The Local also presented a watch to Brother George Collura who has served as President of the Local for 20 years.

Executive Board member Raleigh Rajoppi of the 2nd District gave a talk on what the United Brotherhood has done for its members in the past 75 years. Members of the dinner committee were Bros. William Bonnema, Chairman, Fred Lombardo, Steve Nemeth and Cornelius P. Warner, Jr.

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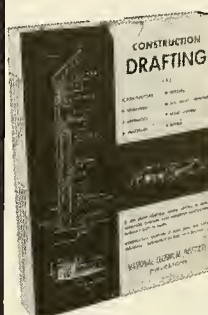
Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has the honor of presenting William Dexter, Business Representative of Local 2113, Mountain Home, Ida., with his 50-year membership pin. (Photo courtesy "Mountain Home News")

William Dexter, business representative for Mountain Home Local 2113, was guest of honor at a banquet given for him January 27. The occasion marked his 50th anniversary of membership in the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He joined Local 434 in 1911 in Chicago. Mr. Dexter credited his wife, Dora, with keeping his dues paid up.

"Cap" received a number of telegrams from old friends throughout the country and was highly praised by labor dignitaries for his unselfish service to the Union. He served in both World War I and II and retired from the U.S. Air Force as a major in 1951 at Mountain Home Air Force Base. With the building of three Titan missile bases in the area, "Cap" has helped Local 2113 grow from "just enough for a charter" to 150 members in the last few years. He also serves his community as county Civil Defense Director and is a Boy Scout leader.

Special guests attending the banquet included Darrell Dorman, president, Idaho AFL-CIO, Boise; Lloyd Miller, Executive Secretary, Rocky Mountain District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, Idaho Falls; E. A. Weller, International Brotherhood representative, Baker, Ore.; LaVon Switzer, special consultant, U.S. Dept. of Labor, apprenticeship division, Boise; George Barry, president, Local 2113; Hugh Archer, Boise Local 635 business representative, and Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member of the International Brotherhood, Portland, Ore. Idaho State Senator R. M. Wetherell and State Representative Alvin Joslyn were also on hand.

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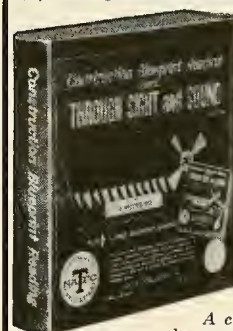
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Local 2315 Gives Pins

On the evening of February 8, 1962, Local 2315, Millwright and Machinery Erectors of Jersey City, N. J., celebrated the continued membership of those members who had served twenty-five or more years by presenting them with pins denoting their years of service.

The pins were presented by Brother Albert J. Beck, Jr., Senior Business Agent, and Brother Thomas Bifiano, Business Agent, who jointly represent the fifteen Locals of Hudson County, N. J.



Left to right front row: Brothers W. Powell (41 yrs.), M. Monsen (44 yrs.), L. Lang (26 yrs.), G. Mulgady (26 yrs.), O. Halverson (27 yrs.), J. Hvarre (36 yrs.), M. Ballas (44 yrs.). Left to right middle row: E. Wehrenberg (38 yrs.), G. Sun-

ding (26 yrs.), T. Bifiano (B.A.), A. J. Beck, Sr. (B.A.), C. Roman (36 yrs.), B. Garry (27 yrs.), F. Schiess, Sr. (25 yrs.). Left to right back row: Fred Schiess, Jr., F. S., John C. Gundry, R. S., Charles Polk, Pres., H. Wanek, Treas.



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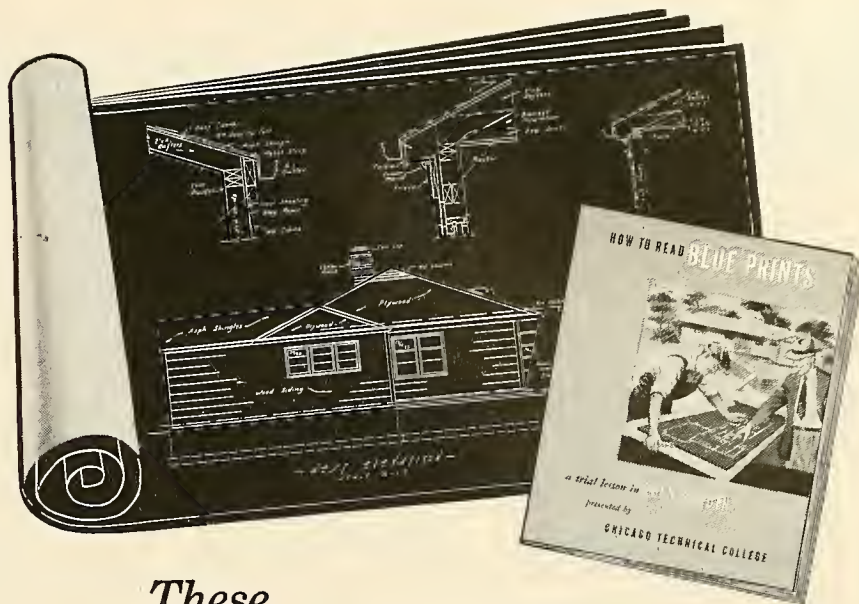
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National Legislative Conference Urges 12-Point Program for '62



On March 5 to the 8, the 1962 Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department was held in Washington, D. C. Some 3,500 delegates were present. Nearly 500 of them were members of the Brotherhood.

Twelve major areas of legislation were considered. This Legislative Program had been previously approved by the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department on February 12. The items on the agenda included:

1. On-Site Picketing Amendment.
2. Davis-Bacon Act Modernization.
3. Eight-Hour Law Amendment.
4. Public Works Program.
5. Small Business Administration Act.
6. Federal Aid to Education.
7. Medical Care for The Aged.
8. Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation.
9. Equal Employment Opportunity Act.
10. Landrum-Griffin Amendments.
11. Taft-Hartley Amendments.
12. Department of Urban Affairs and Housing.

A number of distinguished speakers appeared before the delegates. Among these were Speaker of the House John McCormack of Massachusetts and President C. J.

Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

President Haggerty in his keynote address to the Legislative Conference said:

"There are, in all, twelve specific items on our Legislative Program. It would be unrealistic for me to tell you that we expect to attain all of these objectives this year. Anyone familiar with the history of labor legislation knows that progress is achieved one step at a time—that is, when things are going our way. Some years we appear to be making no progress at all, or even get pushed back.

"But over the long run we have made tremendous progress both in Congress and in the State Legislatures. Even when conditions seem most discouraging, the educational process toward eventual legislative victory is moving forward.

"Let me point out that several measures we were pressing for a year ago at our Seventh Legislative Conference have since been enacted into law by this Congress. Among these were the Federal Housing Act, the Aid to Distressed Areas Act and the Minimum Wage Amendments. Congress also made funds available for resumption of the road construction program.

"And at this very moment Congress is in the final stages of enacting the College Facilities Bill, which provides 2.8 billion dollars for construction of college and university classrooms, libraries, laboratories and dormitories.

"This is a very good start. You helped considerably in getting the ball rolling. Let us keep it rolling with even greater results this year.

"What you do while here in Washington will have a profound effect on the outcome of our legislative program. Your efforts can bring about great and lasting benefit to the nation's workers and make the American way of life more secure and more rewarding. With these inspiring goals within reach, we are confident that you will help us to carry on to victory."



Plane Gossip



Joke-Of-The-Month

A young mother, entertaining her bridge club on April 1, was interrupted by her small daughter who exclaimed:

"Mama! There's a strange man in the kitchen and he has the maid in a corner, hugging her!"

"Good heavens!" cried the hostess, jumping up from the table.

"Don't go, Mother" laughed the little girl. "April Fool! It's not a stranger at all . . . it's only DADDY!"

Attend Your Union Meeting

Wine Not?

There was a merchant seaman who always gave a bottle of wine to every girl he went with. Seems he wanted a little port in every sweetheart.

Unionism—Basic Americanism

They Serve Puns, Too!

The couple that run the diner where we have lunch are fastidious; she's fast and he's hideous!

Boost Your Union Label

Mighty Fast!

Two men were flying east on an airline and, when they touched down at St. Louis, a little red truck rushed out to re-fuel the plane. Likewise at Cleveland and at Albany the same routine followed with the little red truck re-fueling the plane. One of the men remarked: "This plane has really been making good time" to which his companion added: "Yeah, and that lil' red truck ain't been doin' bad, either!"

R U Registered 2 Vote?

A Smart Pigeon!

Pat: "I hear she's quite a red-hot number!"

Mike: "Yeah, but she's nobody's fuel!"

Daffy-nitions

Middle Age: When you're old enough to know better but young enough to go ahead anyhow.

Mixed emotions: Watching your mother-in-law drive your new car off a 100-foot cliff.

Cellmates—Pen pals

Give a BUCK to COPE

Confucius on Family Interest

Misers make poor parents but excellent ancestors.

Unionism Is Protection

Bells Bells Bells

Two men were walking past a cathedral one Sunday morning when the carillon started to play. "Those are beautiful bells" said one.

"What did you say?" asked the other.

"Those are beautiful bells" repeated the first walker.

"Still didn't get it" replied the second.

"THOSE BELLS—THEY'RE VERY PRETTY!" shouted the first.

The second walker shook his head, leaned over and yelled into his companion's ear: "You'll have to talk a lot louder. I can't hear a word you're saying for those blankety-blank bells!"

In Union There Is Strength

Too Big A Risk!

Walt The Warehouse Manager says he's always prompt with his alimony payments . . . "If I don't keep 'em up, she might re-possess me!"

Be Union—Buy Label

The Defense Rests

The foreman was sore at the pretty young thing in the payroll office. "Who told you that just because I've kissed you a few times you can loaf around the job all day?"

"My lawyer" coo'ed the sweet lil' thing.

The Ups and Downs

The two furniture workers were discussing the personnel manager. "To me" said the one, "he's just one big pain in the neck!"

"Well," replied the other, "you can think that highly of him if you want to!"

Union Dues—Security Investment!

A Change of Pace

Gertrude, the shapeliest office gal of all, goes to the drive-in theater five nights a week. Yesterday she was telling the girls on coffee-break: "You know, some day I'm gonna go see a movie!"

Be Active In Your Union

Somebody Beat Them To It!

Two counterfeiters with a talented but stupid engraver found themselves with a large quantity of almost-perfect bills on their hands. The trouble was, they were all \$18 bills. The crooks decided to go far back into the hill country to dispose of the bills because "nobody up there sees much money." Deep in the mountains, they flashed one on a crossroads storekeeper and talked him into changing it.

"How do you want it?" he asked. "Would two sevens and a four be all right?"

Live American—Buy American

Pane-ful Story

Two kids were rough-housing in the living room when the larger one pushed his younger brother through the picture window. There was a crash as the kid landed outside, shaken but unhurt. The mother rushed in to see what was wrong and the older brother said:

"Mama, Eddie just went outside without his coat!"



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in a Hospital Bed***

MAY, 1962

THE

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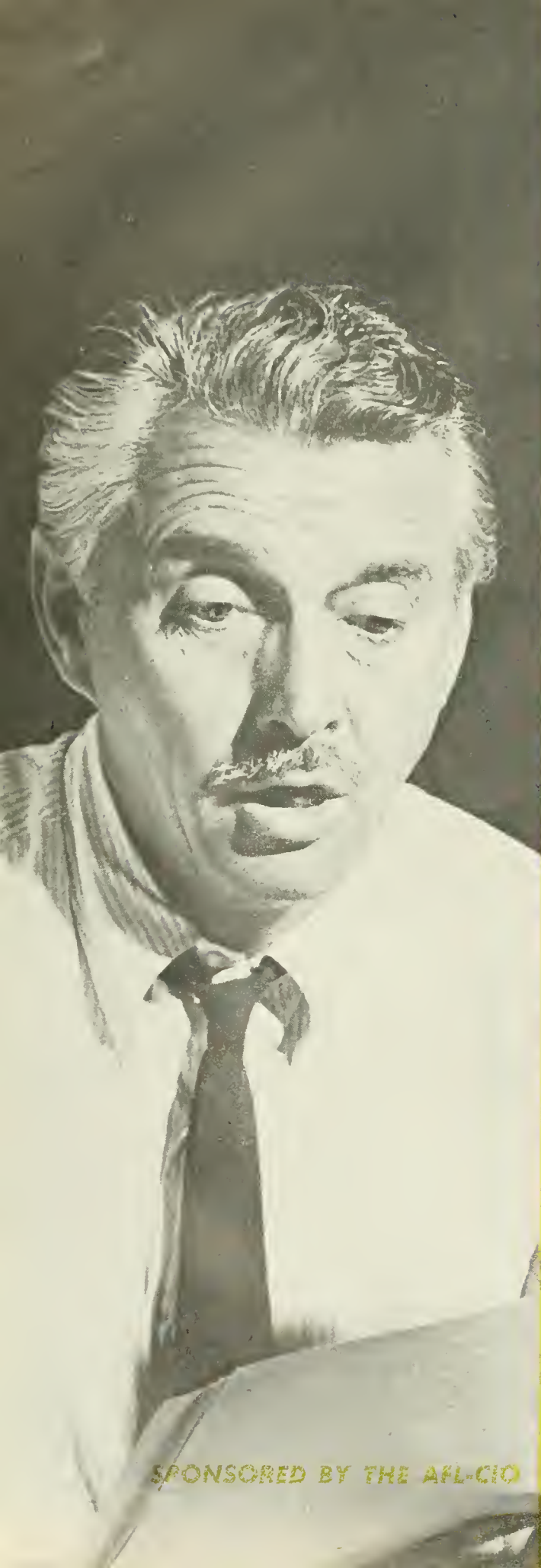
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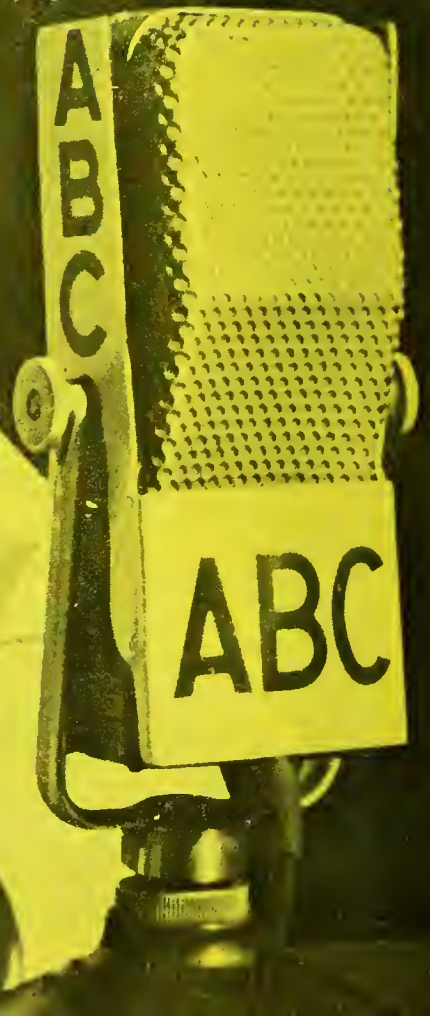
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CHICAGO'S "Gold Coast" is listed in every American guide book. This short stretch of Chicago—just north of the Loop—runs along Chicago's beautiful Lake Michigan waterfront. All the glory and beauty of the great midwestern metropolis is focused here. Handsome apartment houses, world-famous hotels, elegant old mansions, modern business structures, smart shops and public buildings make this a cosmopolite's delight.



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 5

MAY, 1962

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THIS issue of *The Carpenter* is a belated Valentine. It is a loving tribute to a great American city. Writers in every generation have sung the sprawling city's praises—Carl Sandburg, Ben Hecht, Thomas Wolfe and Willa Cather. Somehow they have not yet said what there is to say about Chicago. Yes, she's big, dirty and bawdy. Yet, she is beautiful, vital and to the core—American. Foreign visitors should never feel they have seen or know America until they have come to know Chicago. For this is America in all its phases. Here on display are our vices, failures, faults, virtues, triumphs and dreams.

Today she leaps forward. For her the past is not a couch but a spring-board. Her Lake links her to the great St. Lawrence Seaway. In July of 1959 she hailed with delight a British Queen who had sailed through that Seaway from Canada. Chicago decided it was time to change her dress—to look the part of a great city in the second half of the 20th Century. *The Carpenter* reports how things are going. What has Chicago done? What does she plan to do in the years ahead.

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FACE

LIFTING

THE WINDY CITY

A Special Report on Chicago in Transition

"MAKE no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and in work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever growing insistency.

"Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty."

These were the words of Daniel H. Burnham written just 60 years ago. Burnham aimed as high as he spoke—and his target for greatness was the Chicago he loved. He was a tireless planner, who saw in man-made structures the possibility of creating a city of beauty and balance, buildings and boulevards, the lake shore blending with skyline.

Today dynamic Chicago is reshaping itself—the "sons and

grandsons" of Burnham's generation doing the things that stagger even the most worldly of this era's observers. The sound of the sixties in Chicago is the whir of the bulldozer and the clomp of the wrecker's half-ton steel ball crashing into blighted walls. Men dig caissons 120 feet deep to bedrock a block away on the same day that the final concrete is poured 580 feet above river level to "top out" Marina City, the latest of Chicago's historic contributions to architecture. The city of "no little plans" built the first skyscraper and reversed the course of a river and is now creating the largest inland port in the world. Over 7,000 acres of land where onions grew just six years ago are now throbbing O'Hare Field, with the sound of 1,000 planes landing each 24 hours.

Some call it "urban renewal", others say it is "redevelopment." Chicago's dynamic Mayor Richard J. Daley speaks with the spirit of Burnham as the city's most enthusi-

astic booster. His word for what's happening here: "Growth!"

And there's a union label on everything that's new and exciting in this "city of big shoulders." This means millions of man-hours of work for Carpenters and the other skilled trades affiliated with the Chicago Building Trades Council.

"We have the best men in the world, ready and willing to get into the act," said President Ted Kenney and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Thompson of the Carpenters District Council. "Mayor Daley's hopes for the Chicago of the future will be translated from the drawing board to new landmarks on our beautiful skyline in record time. We have the 'know-how', the will, and genuine cooperation between the crafts and with our contractors."

Marina City gets world-wide attention as the inspired idea of William L. McFetridge, former president of the Building Service



By IRWIN E. KLASS, *Editor,*
The Federation News,
Chicago Federation of Labor
and Industrial Union Council

This aerial view shows the William Green Homes, public housing project named for the man who was president of the American Federation of Labor from 1924 until his death in 1952.



Employees International Union, to draw people back to the core of the city from the suburbs and to provide investment outlets for reserves in pension and welfare funds.

Shortly after the Federal Housing Administration granted insurance for a record-breaking \$17.8 million mortgage to help finance construction of the twin 60-story structures, a wave of similar projects was stimulated. The planners are at the drawing boards, finding ways to use the "air rights" over railroad yards. Construction will soon start on the first of the buildings that are to rise above the now largely empty north arm of our city's central lakefront crescent. Half a dozen other buildings have been announced and more are planned for the air rights over this large peninsula. The Chicago Department of City Planning is working with the developers, seeking to obtain a site plan worthy of the unparalleled lake and city setting.

Chicago is experiencing a central area renaissance that's remodeling the Loop and adjacent areas into an area of beauty and utility.

A city within a city—a Boom town—is being built. Residential and office skyscrapers are sprouting like corn after the 4th of July.

The Chicago Central Area committee estimates that during the last 3 years the city has built or started to build 40 new buildings in the Loop at an estimated cost of more than 600 million.

The office space scheduled for development since 1958 amounts to almost 10 million square feet. There are 2,836 new hotel rooms and 1,836 new housing units.

The Central Area committee says the construction boom marks the beginning of a new era.

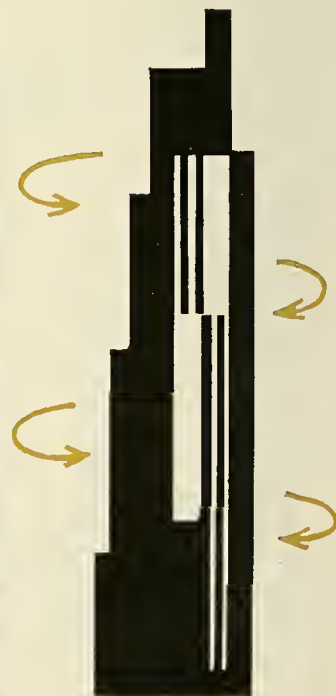
What is remarkable, they point out, is that there is nothing speculative in this boom. It is a consistent, well planned, continuing growth.

The Loop and the Central Area of the 1970's can be quite clearly visualized now. The new civic center (pictured on these pages) will rise to 631 feet—the tallest building in Chicago. The Public Buildings Commission said the plans call for a 31-story structure, with the height from floor to floor at 18



Commissioner Ira J. Bach of the Chicago Department of Planning describes area that will be used for construction of Chicago Civic Center and other multi-million dollar building projects. With Mr. Bach are (from left) Secretary-Treasurer Charles Thompson and President Ted Kenney, Chicago Carpenters District Council, and President Earl J. McMahon of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

View of model of projected Chicago Civic Center. Photo by Bill Hedrick.



feet. A huge civic plaza will give an open atmosphere to the crowded Loop. The building will contain 110 courtrooms. Altogether, the project involves an investment of \$76 million. A federal center is now rising at the south end of the Loop.

Many new office buildings also will rise in the downtown area. Ira J. Bach, commissioner of city planning, predicts on the basis of surveys that 13,000,000 square feet of office space with jobs for another 65,000 workers will be added in the next 20 years.

But this activity for today and Chicago's future is not limited to the Loop, nor is it confined to wreckage of existing values in buildings and neighborhoods. Chicago eliminated one third of its substandard housing in the 1950's.

"The rest is certain to go," said Mayor Daley.

National and local programs now under way virtually guarantee the elimination of the firetrap, filthy, overcrowded housing that is unfit for human habitation.

New neighborhoods will rise in the place of slums—neighborhoods free of speeding traffic, convenient, with varied homes for the accommodation of all, some green open spaces and rich variety of recreational and cultural activities.

An even greater improvement will be the maintenance and improvement of the sound, comfortable neighborhoods. No longer will aging areas be permitted to sink into slumdom before action is taken to improve them.

The 10 designated conservation areas within the city cover almost 11,000 acres of which 1,642 acres are urban renewal projects for which federal assistance is committed or reserved. The projects vary from 92 acres in Central Englewood to 1,008 acres in Lincoln Park with a population range from 13,000 to 84,000.

This goal was brought nearer by the merger of the city's Land Clearance Commission and Community Conservation Board into the Department of Urban Renewal. The crucial area of code enforcement was strengthened with establishment of an Urban Renewal—

a stronger inspection service in the Department of Buildings.

A complete reorganization of the Department of Buildings was initiated recently. This reorganization will greatly advance and facilitate the city's progress in the field of urban renewal and conservation. A new bureau will carry on task force team inspections for the urban renewal program.

Under the reorganization, the Bureau of Complaint Inspection will be able to render faster and more efficient service to the more than 225 neighborhood civic organizations in the city who not only request the Department for aid and assistance in conservation, but lend their own services to follow-up problems in their neighborhoods.

Also included in the reorganization is an institution and assembly inspection section giving exclusive coverage to schools, hospitals, theatres, nursing homes, day care centers, and indeed, all institutional buildings.

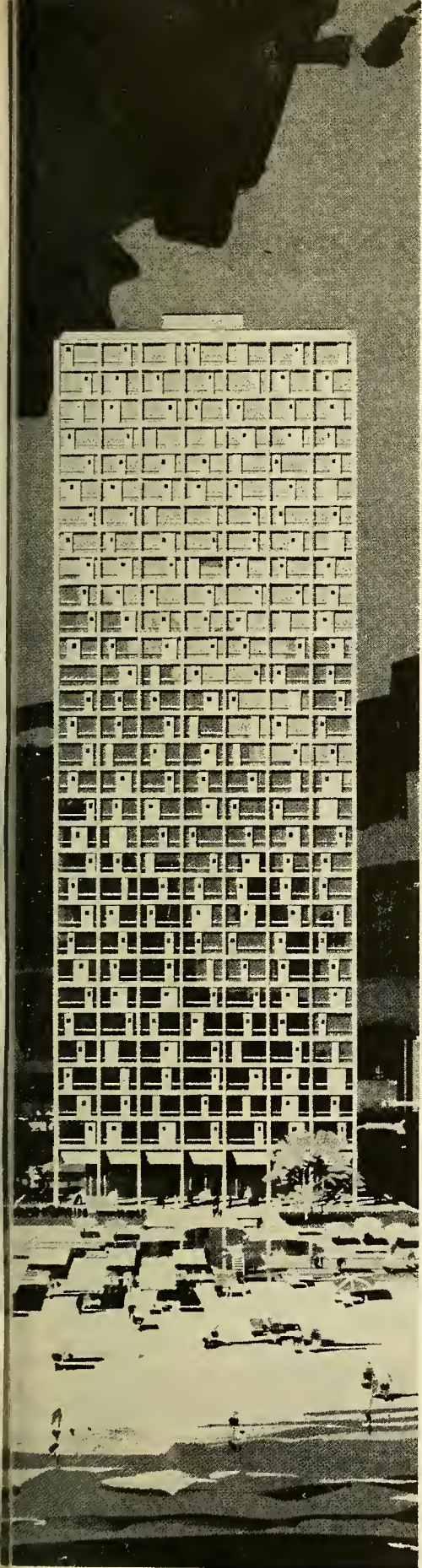
The Building Department placed in operation a plan for rotating inspectors at more frequent intervals from district to district, and set up an in-service training program whereby building bureau inspectors work with plan examiners to study pre-construction problems.

The Urban Renewal Task Force, which covers the worst buildings in the city, inspected 979 structures and reinspected 2,828. A total of \$188,840 in fines was levied against violators in task force cases, bringing the five year total to more than \$800,000.

Strict enforcement of codes means quality construction and work for skilled craftsmen in making adjustments of structures as ordered by the courts.

While there's glamor in the changes in the city's skyline and lakefront, and in the high-rise luxury apartment dwellings rising along the lake's edge wherever land can be found, Chicago's renewal spirit is evident too in areas where a fast growing city permitted slums to develop.

More than 170 million has been spent or pledged to spending in a stepped-up slum clearance program during the past 14 years.



This 30-story apartment building will be built on the lakefront at 73rd St. by the Chicago Plastering Institute.

Many of the most dilapidated buildings have been torn down, and in their stead are modern living quarters and industrial plants, completed or under construction.

In this time 1,612 acres have been cleared to become the sites of tall buildings in park-like settings.

These structures are occupied by low income families with subsidized rents or by middle income families at standard rents.

In the clearance process, 32,695 families have been moved, most of them from homes branded as sub-standard. New projects by the Chicago housing authority are on plots formerly occupied by 9,151 families. The land clearance commission has moved 8,642 families from areas taken over for industry or privately built housing.

An additional 840 families have been moved from buildings condemned by the city building department because of dangerous conditions.

The housing authority, Chicago's biggest landlord, has 20,827 families in its buildings. Its investments in these structures total \$268,197,803 obtained from bond sales and federal and city grants.

Its biggest project, the Robert Taylor homes, going up along the east side of State Street between 39th street and 54th place, covers 95 acres. Here 4,415 families will live by the end of 1963.

All over the city residents have joined together to improve their neighborhoods. Most advanced is the Hyde Park-Kenwood conservation project, built around a 750-home urban renewal project.

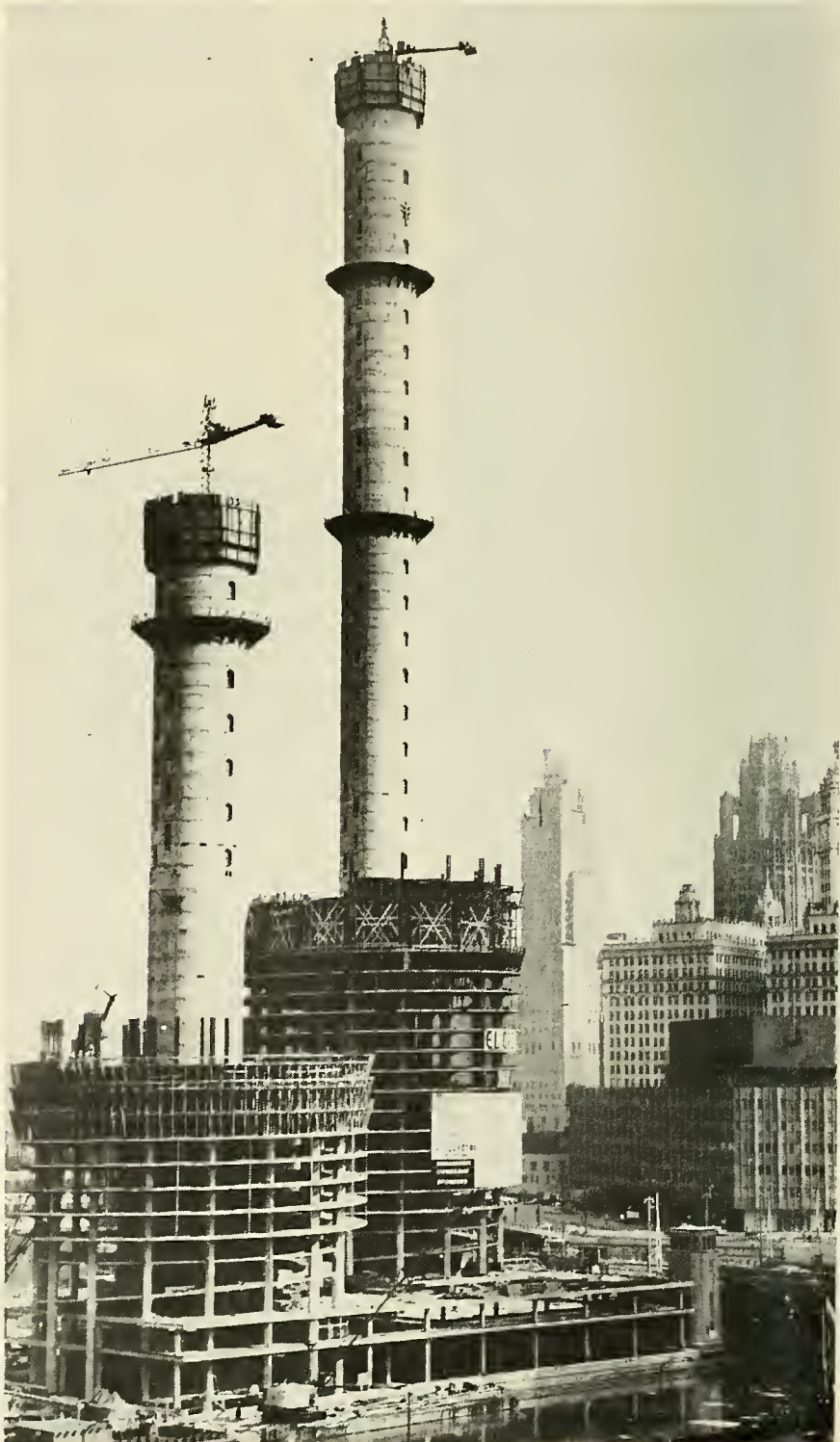
Plans for the square-mile conservation area are moving slowly but steadily. Practically all of the 662 parcels of land scheduled for new buildings or recreation areas have been purchased by the Community Conservation board. They will be offered for sale to private developers or institutions, or the park district.

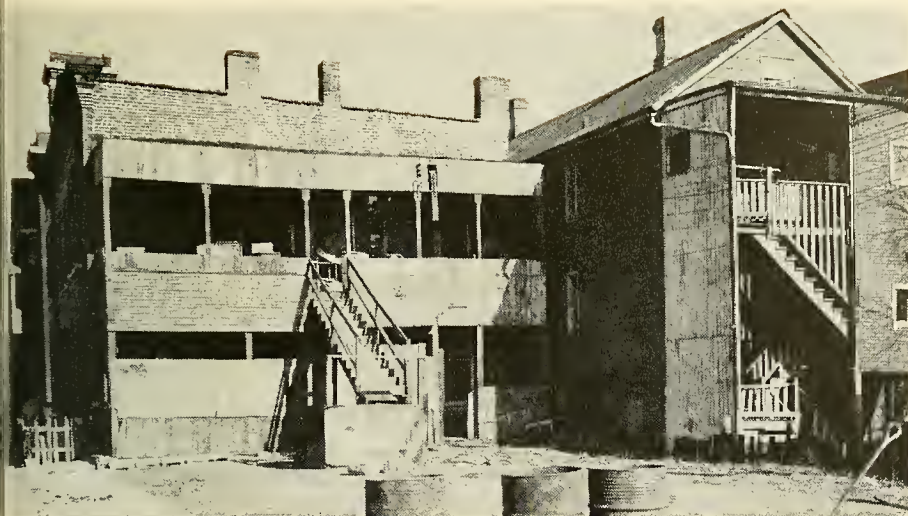
The plan was developed by the residents backed by strong community organizations—the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Council and the Southeast Chicago commission and the University of Chicago.

On Chicago's north side, 16 acres



The twin towers of Marina City are an addition to the Chicago skyline. These unusual structures are being erected under the sponsorship of the Building Service Employees Union and will have both offices and apartment units.





These structures—built shortly after the Chicago fire of 1871—were cleared to make way for the William Green Homes. Elimination of all slums by 1970 is major goal of Mayor Richard J. Daley.



have been cleared and 1,912 living units will be built on La Salle and Clark Streets between Division Street and North Avenue.

Four projects, in addition to the Hyde Park-Kenwood plan, are in various planning stages. These are the Lincoln Park area, the Near West Side, Englewood and the South Shore-O'Keefe.

Conservation projects are organized in six other neighborhoods and await funds and official planning.

The slum battle is part of an over-all city plan which is expected to be completed in detail late this year. This will chart the trends of development and suggest a series of goals for the next 20 to 50 years.

The neighborhood made famous by humanitarian Jane Addams and Hull House is being cleared for a vast venture in urban education: The Chicago campus of the University of Illinois. The first phase of 16 buildings will open in 1964. Eventually—by 1969—the university will accommodate 20,000 students in a four-year, degree-granting institution.

Organized labor supported the movement to establish the city-based branch of the state university in a location easily accessible to transportation and part-time jobs. Minutes from the Loop, the state university is expected to provide thousands of able young men and women for the city's rapidly expanding electronics, research, and engineering establishments.

Growth of other universities and the public school system is closely linked with urban renewal. As the city's Department of Urban Renewal cleared slums, land became available for the world's largest medical district. The University of Chicago, site of the first sustained nuclear reaction, is now engaged in the business of slum clearance. University officials plan to expand campus investment by nearly 25 per cent—with an expenditure of \$75 million in 10 years.

In all, the major universities in the Chicago area are planning to spend more than \$300 million in the next 20 years for construction.

More children in schools and the vast movement of the city's popula-

tion means more school buildings. In the past 10 years, 229 building sites were acquired. Modern buildings provide an inspirational setting for today's approaches to teaching and learning. Out of each school dollar, almost 14 cents goes for construction of new buildings.

A quiet revolution is taking place in the commercial aspect of Chicago's front-yard: Lake Michigan and its tributaries. The lazy, shallow swamp and part-time garbage dump, 15 miles south of the Loop, known as Lake Calumet, is now the site of a vast port complex. For years, it had been used primarily by fishermen, hunters, and boat lovers as a water sportsground.

In 1909, the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly initiated the drive for development of a port to serve the huge steel, oil, and grain industries near the Indiana border. Forty-six years later—in 1955—\$25 million was earmarked to turn the area into a port. A major study of its probable

impact on Chicago estimated that Chicago ports could expect about 6 million tons of new industrial shipping by 1965.

Obviously, labor's had a great big hand in shaping the first 125 years of Chicago. It's a city of builders, boosters and optimists. Need nuclear fission? The research was climaxed in a handball court under the west stand of Stagg Field at the University of Chicago on December 2, 1942. Want an example of rebuilding from disaster? Take Chicago after the 1871 fire—from which came the best building code in the nation. New ways to keep alive the inner core of a city? A union provides the spark and the initial cash to create architectural marvels.

The post-war boom continues here: Over \$2 billion spent on industrial and commercial construction . . . almost \$1 billion on new homes and over \$680 million on new apartment buildings . . . a new network of expressways ribbons its

way through and around the city (soon you'll be able to travel from the north end of the city to New York City without stopping, except for rest, toll fees and fuel). . . .

Chicago's war on slums will be won in seven years.

No other city has come so far in so few years.

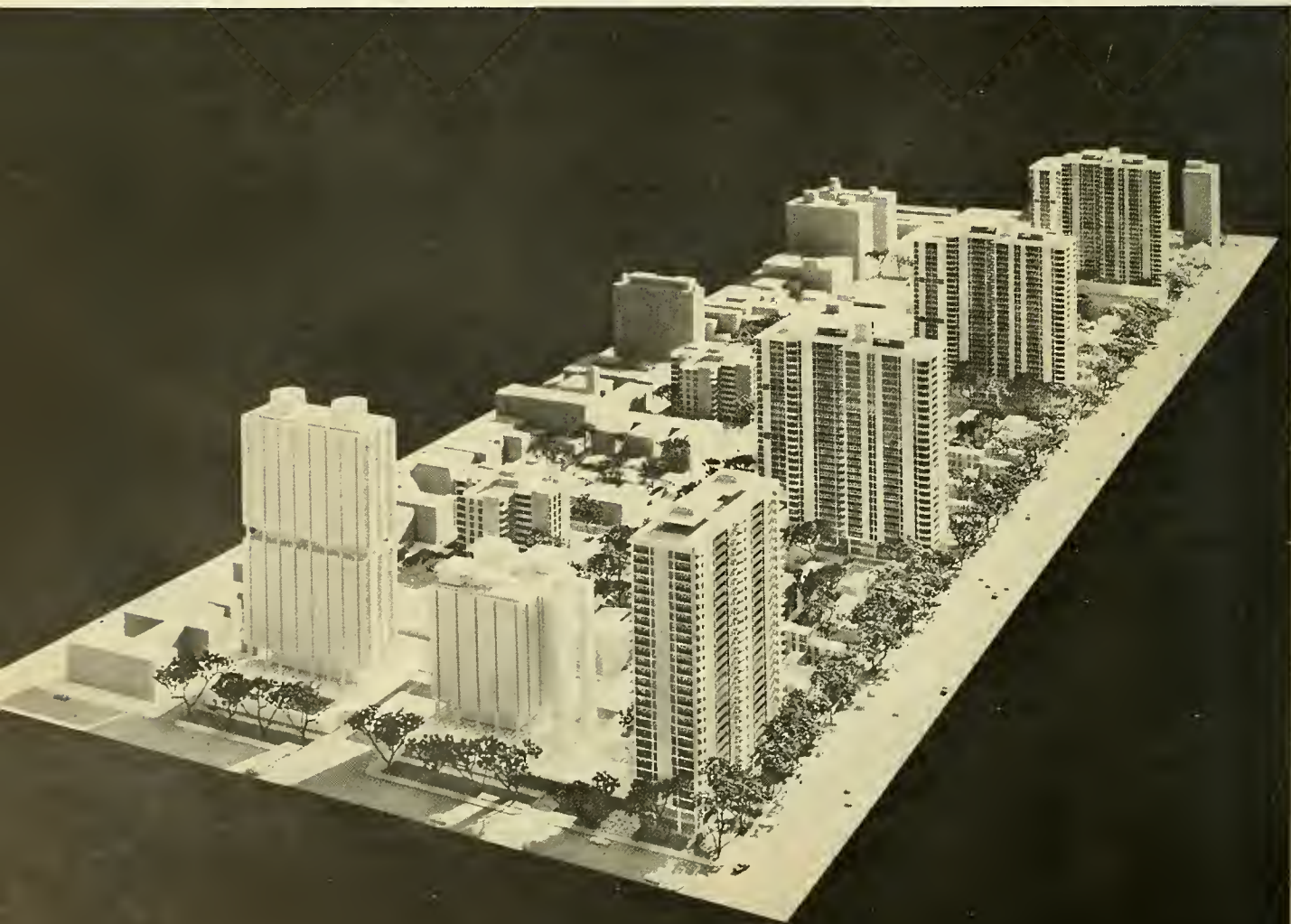
One hundred twenty-five—and still growing strong.

Here's how Mayor Daley puts it: "Our over-all program for today is the foundation of the future.

"It is the basic reason why hundreds of millions of dollars are being invested in Chicago. All of this means work for skilled well-paid labor, which has a mature relationship with employers that has given us the reputation of the city with the world's healthiest labor-management climate.

"This atmosphere of faith in Chicago will continue to grow because its people will never be content with things as they are, but always will be moving forward."

Carl Sandburg Center, named for the famous poet whose love for Chicago is evident in much of his poetry, will be at North Avenue and La Salle Streets in former slum cleared by Chicago Land Clearance Commission.





WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

HOW IS YOUR HEARING? Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, was conducting a hearing of the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee. Seated at the table with him were Senator Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, and Senator Carroll, Democrat of Colorado.

The particular point of focus of this particular day was the high cost of hearing aids. The Subcommittee had assembled to hear a distinguished and famous witness. She herself has worn a hearing aid for many years. Nearing her seventy-eighth birthday, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was once more doing battle to make things just a bit easier for those in this country who need help. The three Senators and a jam-packed room listened intently as the widow of the late President said, "Older people seem to like to write to people near their own age. For this reason I hear from many people across the country who ask me about my use of a hearing aid, and whether I think they ought to buy one. I hope this Committee finds a way to publicize certain facts about hearing difficulties. One of the pertinent facts to be publicized is this--no one should buy a hearing aid without consulting a doctor or an ear clinic first. Do not let any salesman pressure you into buying any kind of an aid until a doctor has examined your hearing difficulty. Research has now established that there are different causes for and different types of deafness. One particular hearing aid may be suitable for one person, and not be effective for another. I hope also that this Committee will find a way to publicize the need for periodic ear checkups for children. These are just as important as the regular check of eyes and teeth. All too frequently, children are classified as dull or slow learners, when the truth of the matter is that they are just not hearing properly."

THE PRICE IS NOT RIGHT. Senator Kefauver pointed out that there are nearly six million persons in the United States with a hearing loss sufficiently severe to warrant a hearing aid. Only ten per cent actually use a hearing aid. One of the reasons for this gap is the high prices of the hearing aids.

"Typically, domestic made, quality hearing aids sell for between \$250 and \$350 for one ear and almost twice that for two ears, the Senator said.

"I have some personal experience with hearing aid prices. Not long ago, we had on the Subcommittee staff a young girl working as a typist who bought a pair of hearing aid eyeglasses for her mother. She paid \$747 for them. Of course, that included the eyeglass lenses but, to me, it is still simply fantastic.

"The problem of price can be seen to be even more acute when one stops to consider who it is that wears hearing aids. Well over half of all hearing aid wearers in this country are 65 years or over. These are folks, often burdened with heavy expenses for drugs and medical care, who must make do on modest pensions or savings."

"While the plight of our hard-of-hearing citizens is tragic, it pales when compared to the 3 to 5 million school children who Dr. Howard Carter estimated have significant hearing disabilities. Many of these children will be buying and wearing hearing aid after hearing aid for the rest of their lives.

"Most hearing aid manufacturers agree that the average hearing aid user gets about two and one-half years' use out of his hearing aid. If a child gets his first hearing aid when he is five, this would mean that by the time he is sixty-five he will have purchased (or had purchased for him) 24 hearing aids, not to mention innumerable batteries, cords, accessories, and repairs.

"The importance of hearing aids to hard-of-hearing persons—rich and poor alike—cannot be over-stated. Helen Keller has written: 'I am just as deaf as I am blind. The problems of deafness are deeper and more complex, if not more important, than those of blindness. Deafness is a much worse misfortune. For it means the loss of the most vital stimulus--the sound of the voice that brings language, sets thoughts astir, and keeps us in the intellectual company of man.'"

IN LINE OF DUTY. For more than half an hour, Mrs. Roosevelt answered the questions of the three Senators. Then she picked up her briefcase and hurried on to a White House meeting with the President of the United States. There is an old Chinese proverb that applies to this lady, "It is far better to light candles than to curse the darkness."

EDITORIALS



Indiana May Yet Join The Federal Union

Indiana is a peculiar state. It has a long history of anti-labor legislation. Time and again, Indiana has been the scene of industrial violence and bitter industrial disputes. It is the only major industrial state with the Right-To-Work Law on its statute books. Yet Indiana has been the home of a number enlightened political, business and labor leaders. Indiana has contributed a large number of gifted men and women to American public life. Perhaps that is because humorist George Ade is reported to have once said, "Many bright young men come from Indiana. The brighter, the earlier."

In 1960, the voters in Indiana elected a new Governor. His name is Matthew E. Welsh. One of his most attractive campaign promises was that he would try "to bring Indiana into the 20th Century." It appears he is trying to keep that campaign promise.

Believing that strikes and lockouts are an economic waste, Governor Welsh is inaugurating a plan which he believes will head off work stoppages in Indiana, where approximately 100 contracts expire every month.

Governor Welsh is writing letters to labor and management 60 days before each of these contracts terminates. In his letter, he calls attention to the Mediation and Conciliation Service of the Indiana Division of Labor and urges the parties to use it to prevent interruption of work and production.

The Mediation and Conciliation Service of the Indiana Division of Labor, under the direction of Hobert P. Butler, Commissioner, during the past year received more than 1,000 notices of contracts subject to termination or modification, directly affecting over a million workers, and have been able to aid the parties to reach agreement in a large number of cases.

This is the "ounce of prevention", which the Governor hopes through more general knowledge to make grow to "pounds of achievement."

Many of the labor and management leaders in the state have not been cognizant of the settlement opportunities which the Mediation and Conciliation Service of the Indiana Division of Labor offers.

Through his letters, the Governor hopes to make this service more generally known and accepted in promoting equitable settlements, good labor management relations, and a better climate for both labor and business.

The Poor Are Still With Us

It is difficult for many of us to appreciate that many Americans are still poor. The scandalous facts about these people have been graphically set forth in a recent pamphlet of the Conference on Economic Progress. It is entitled: "*Poverty and Deprivation in the United States.*"

This study proposes specific programs to reduce rapidly the poverty or deprivation which now afflicts more than 77 million Americans—more than two-fifths of a nation. Lifting low living standards is not only imperative in human terms; it is also the key to maximum employment and production and more rapid economic growth. Our new technology and automation make possible immense increases in production. Purchasing power—or demand—must keep pace or unemployment and idle plant capacity will remain high or even increase. The head-on attack on poverty and deprivation proposed in this pamphlet would do much toward creating this essential demand.

This pamphlet can be purchased for 50¢ from the Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. We hope many Americans read it. High schools and colleges would do well to make this pamphlet part of every student's supplemental reading.



Keep It Up

Six weeks ago, few political experts in Washington saw much chance of passage for Mr. Kennedy's medical care program. The prognostications were that the present sessions of the Congress would not provide medical care for the aged. Now, the winds seem to be blowing in other directions. Apparently, the Congressmen and the Senators had begun to read the mail from back home. It looks as though Mr. Kennedy's proposal will come to the floor of the Congress some time in late May. Those members of the Brotherhood, and their families, who have not yet written to their Congressmen and their two Senators, should do so now. Let them know that you favor the King-Anderson Bill. This is the proposal to provide adequate, affordable medical care for the aged paid for through the Social Security System.

Senator Case's Bill Is Boost To Labor

Senator Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) has introduced a bill requiring builders entering into leasing agreements with the Post Office Department to comply with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage act.

The Davis-Bacon principle requires that wages paid to mechanics and laborers on Federally-assisted projects must not be less than the wage rates determined by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing for such workers on similar construction in the locality.

Senator Case was the author of amendments inserting the Davis-Bacon principle in area redevelopment legislation and the community facilities legislation. The amendment he sponsored was adopted in the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he was then a member, and by the full Senate. The area redevelopment law contains his Davis-Bacon proposal.

The bill has been endorsed by the Bergen County Building and Construction Trades Council, Hackensack, N. J., and the Asbestos Workers Local 32, Newark, N. J.

The Davis-Bacon Act already covers such Federal construction as Federal buildings, air fields and bases, dams, power houses, drainage and irrigation canals, dredging of rivers and harbors, Army, Navy and Air Force installations, veterans hospitals, national park roads, roads construction as part of the Interstate system of highways, slum clearance, urban renewal and low-rent public housing, defense housing and related facilities, Federally financed hospital and nursing home construction, Federally assisted airports and Federal lease-purchase projects.

Senator Case pointed out that the Post Office Department spent \$104,000,000 in leasing 1,666 new buildings in 1960. In 1961, the number increased to 1,904 new buildings in an amount of \$123,000,000. Senator Case said, "We should close this large gap in our government's labor standards."

Brother Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District Executive Board Member of the Brotherhood, calls Senator Case's proposal "an enlightened move . . . once more, Senator Case demonstrates that he understands the problems of labor."

How Many More Are There?

Editor's Note: The following editorial is reprinted from the Washington Post.

Well, you can thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for giving Maj. Arch E. Roberts the chance he so eagerly accepted to make a fool of himself. If he had gone to the DAR convention on April 19 to make a speech which the Army did its best to keep him from making, he would undoubtedly still be in a responsible position, commanding enlisted men and junior officers. Now, happily, the Army has suspended him, pending an investigation of his folly.

Here is the nub of the argument against what Senator Strom Thurmond persists in referring to as "muzzling." When an officer is "muzzled," he is kept from embarrassing the Army and himself; this is true even when he is "muzzled" to the extent of being allowed to say in public what the clearance authorities think it appropriate for him to say. Who knows how many General Walkers and Major Roberts have been concealed and protected by this process? How many more of these 15th century mentalities are harbored today in the armed services?

Major Roberts, with the best will in the world no doubt, dipped into the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities—that inexhaustible reservoir of anonymous gossip, unverified accusation, discarded conjecture and political malice—and managed to dredge up some allegations made to the Committee in 1938 or 1939 and denounced even by a Committee staff member as "thoroughly discredited." His reliance on such "evidence" to impugn the loyalty of devoted and reputable public servants gives a pretty good measure of his judgment, his fastidiousness and his sense of responsibility.

Maybe, instead of "muzzling" its men, the Army ought to require every one of them above the rank of lieutenant to go out at least once a year and commit a public speech in order to discover how many more officers like Walker and Roberts are being shielded by the review system.

The Sears Boycott

The consumer boycott of Sears, Roebuck and Company continues in full force. The loyalty and support of the readers of *The Carpenter* and other labor periodicals has been the backbone of this continuing economic battle.

The boycott, initiated by the Retail Clerks International Association, has won the solid backing of labor throughout the Free World. Witness the recent demonstrations by Latin-American unionists. They turned out by the hundreds to protest the choice of Sears to represent the U. S. at a trade fair in Lima, Peru.

The success of the boycott continues despite one of the most complete news blackouts ever undertaken by the "free" commercial press. Sears spends millions of dollars on newspaper ads every year! We need say no more!

The success of the consumer boycott, then, is a direct result of publicity in the labor press. Sears continues to interfere with the self-organization of its employes, continues to harass, to intimidate, to discharge union members on patently trumped-up charges.

President James Suffridge of the RCIA said recently, "The labor press has proved a staunch champion of human rights in the Sears boycott. It is a lone voice, but a powerful one, deserving our respect and our support."

SPACE-AGE wall finishes that never have to be replaced and clothing that never has to be washed play supporting roles to new concepts in the use of wood in the Century 21 Plywood Home of Living Light at the Seattle World's Fair.

This house of tomorrow will display advances in building techniques that may not come into general use for 50 years and a design philosophy aimed at breaking the American home out of its prison of straight-line architecture. The house is being designed and built

for the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, with the co-sponsorship of PRACTICAL BUILDER magazine.

Cone-shaped Skylights

Undulating walls, windowless and fabricated to entirely new specifications from plywood and plastic, follow a floor plan based on interlocking circles and ovals. The house is lighted by a series of six cone-shaped skylights that rotate on circular tracks to follow or avoid the sun and that also provide a

secondary source of ventilation to the airy interior.

Permanent wall finishes, factory applied to plywood panels, and disposable clothing identical in appearance to expensive fabrics, are among the futuristic products that will be incorporated into the house by nearly 30 participating manufacturers.

Tacoma architects Alan Liddle and Robert Jones designed the house as one of an infinite number of variations made possible by the wall material. Because land values can be expected to climb even



HOME OF

higher in coming years, the architects eliminated windows to provide maximum privacy on a small lot. At the same time, walled courts that blend into every room satisfy the demands for the freedom of outdoor living that increased leisure are likely to bring.

The wall sections that make up the basic shell of the house can be arranged in a varying pattern of curves, then connected with straight wall sections that include windows or doors. The walls must be hand-made for this first use, but the plywood industry hopes to develop

ways to mass-produce endless wall sections in the foreseeable future.

Flexible Walls

The panels essentially would be sandwiches, with a plastic core material inside two permanently-finished plywood layers. The walls will be flexible enough in the horizontal direction to follow any reasonable curve, but rigid enough vertically to support the necessary roof loads.

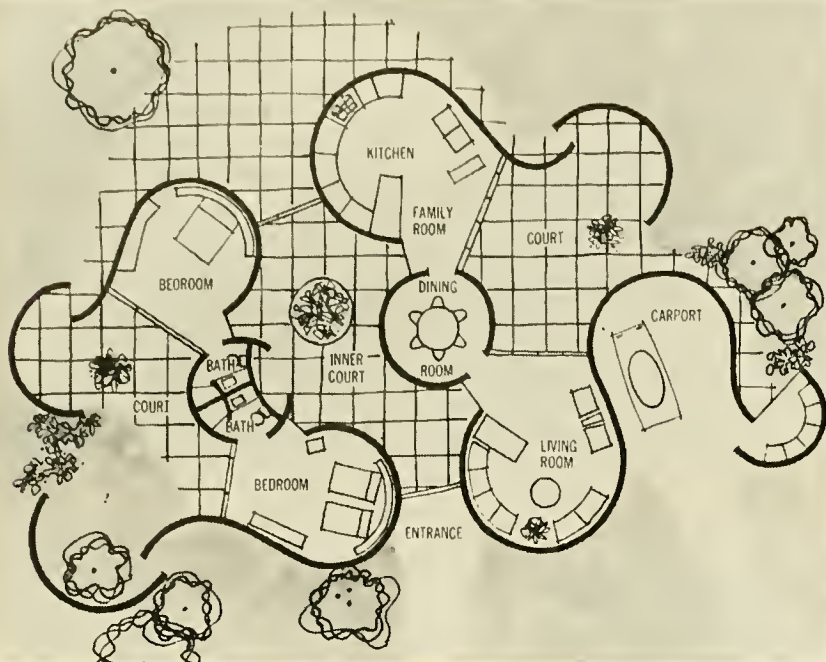
"Some day it may be possible to deliver a big reel of wall material to a job site," according to W. E. Dif-

ford, executive vice president of the plywood association. "All the builder has to do is unroll what he wants, cut it off, and put it in place. The material will have characteristics something like the corrugated paper used today for shipping containers."

Recent plywood developments, such as tongue and groove 2.4.1 floor panels, also are being incorporated into the house.

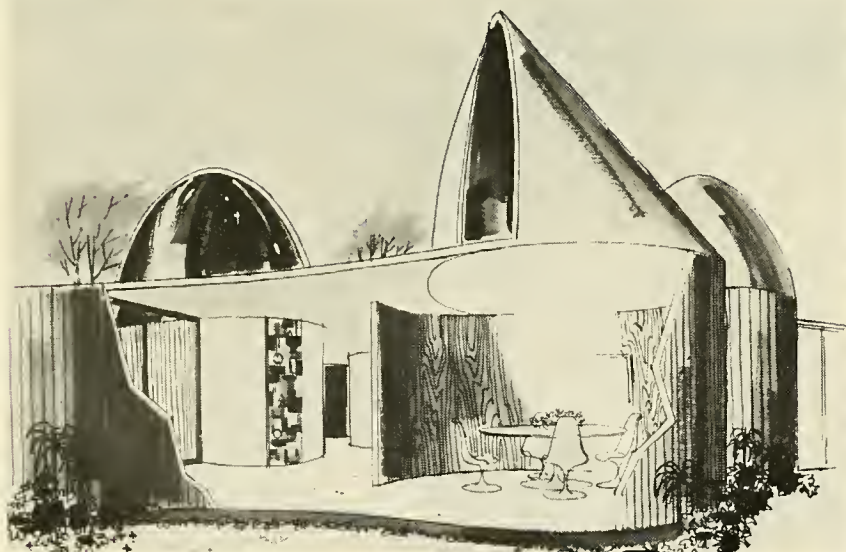
Many of the innovations have a strong appeal to two vastly different kinds of people—the hard-





This is the unusual floor plan of the Century 21 Plywood Home of Living Light. The curved walls are continuous lengths of a special sandwich panel made up of outside layers of fir plywood with a plastic core.

This entaway section of the Century 21 Plywood Home of Living Light demonstrates that relation of the unusual, cone-shaped skylights to the interior of the house. The cone rotates to follow or avoid the sun.



headed businessman and the woman seeking her dream home.

The lighting versatility that gives the house its name is an example. The elimination of windows in favor of the skylights simplifies construction and makes light control vastly more simple, especially

when the natural light is combined with the luminous ceilings and indirect lighting fixtures arranged in the living area.

Plastic pipe and advanced plumbing fixtures cut subcontracting costs and the fixture design eliminates cleaning problems. Factory-applied

finishes speed building and the low-maintenance feature of every finish in the home makes the housewife's life easier.

Closets are Expandable

A heat pump, used to cool and warm the house, is far easier to install than a conventional furnace and is easier and cheaper to operate. A complete, ultramodern kitchen is being designed that will be put in place as a unit and will put every imaginable labor-saving device within easy reach.

Closet space isn't expected to be the problem in future dwellings that it is today. Hostesses who will staff the house will be wearing disposable clothing that looks and feels like rich fabric, but it made to be discarded after use. Last year's ball gown won't take up storage space, although the free-standing closets designed by Liddle and Jones can be enlarged as the need develops.

Furniture will really fit the space age theme. Space is all there will be under some of it. Free-standing beds, for instance, will cantilever out from walls and the other furnishings will be just as futuristic—and easy to care for.

A Dream in Solid Form

Difford is quick to admit the association's house still is just a dream in solid form.

"There is no possible way we can put a house like this on the market at reasonable cost today," according to Difford. "At this stage of the art in building technology, what we're showing is somewhere in the future.

"Look back 15 years at what the automobile industry was putting on display as the cars of the future. We're driving them, today, and they looked pretty far out then. At the rate things are moving today, you could be living in a house related to this one in a decade or two."

Difford said that the Century 21 house represents a research study in advanced design by the plywood manufacturers on behalf of the building industry.

"Our research engineers feel that by combining known plastic structural elements such as foamed cores and honeycombs with plywood skins carrying new permanent finishes, components like those suggested by this design are entirely possible."

May Be Hard To Swallow

Commenting upon possible response from the public, Difford said:

"We wouldn't think of building this house in any other context. The 21st century atmosphere of the fairgrounds is going to make the design look much different from the way it would appear in a tract of conventional ramblers.

"As far as the public is concerned, the design is such a radical departure from the norm in present housing it may be hard to swallow."

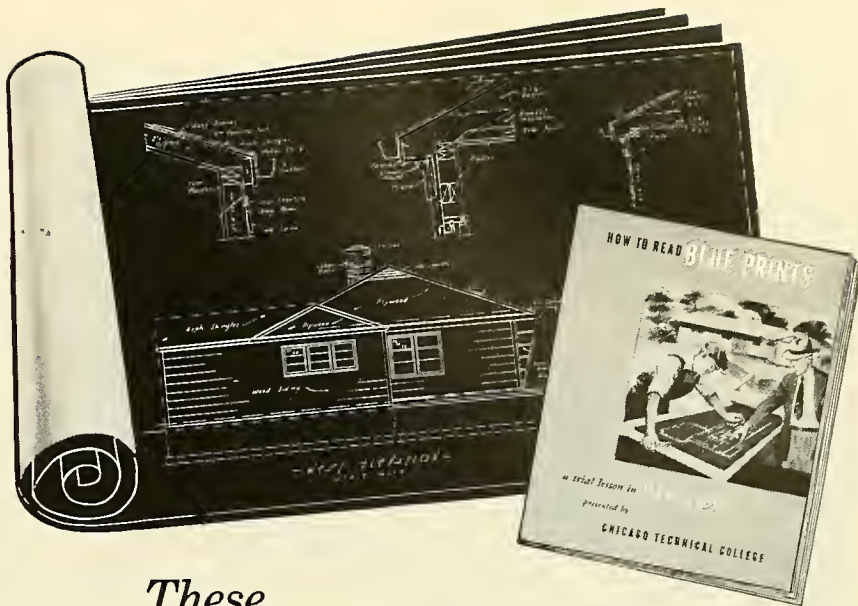
He said the feelings of himself and his staff have gone through three stages.

"At first we were startled and wary of the design. Then we decided we liked it, but maybe not to live in. Now that we've looked at it for a while, we think we might like to live there, after all.

"There will be a lot of reactions like that. Once the jolt to your thinking wears off, you'll be able to see the very real advantages in beauty and cost that are a part of this house."



"It's the best I could do—the guys at the sign-shop were on strike too."



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THE TIBER FLOWED IN WASHINGTON



This historic photograph of our national Capitol was taken in 1861. It is preserved in the files of the Library of Congress. General Secretary Livingston came upon it at a luncheon.

General Secretary R. E. Livingston recently attended a luncheon in Washington and discovered a bit of local history of significance to the Brotherhood.

In the printed luncheon program, he found the above picture taken in 1861. This old photograph, preserved in the files of the Library of Congress, shows a view of the Capitol as it was in 1861. In 1962, our International Headquarters stands just to the left of the spot from where this photograph was taken.

In the early history of Washington, before it was a city, references to parcels of land, mainly farms, have been found which have the most interesting names. Such was the property of Francis Pope, located near the center of our city, and named "Rome." A little river ran through Mr. Pope's property and across much of the downtown area of Washington towards Georgetown, named the "Tiber" or "Goose Creek."

On June 5, 1663, a tract of four hundred acres of land was surveyed for Thomas Pope, and subsequently owned by Francis Pope. The land was called "Rome" and described as "lying on the east side of the 'Annapostone River'" . . . "a bounded oak standing at the north of a bay or indent called Tiber." This description was found in the Land Records of Maryland; however, authorities have determined that it was included within the original bounds of the city of Washington.

L'Enfant refers to the Tiber in his first map of the city which he made in 1791. Two branches flowed from the northern part of the city meeting between L and M Streets, just east of North Capitol, passed along between 1st and 2nd Streets, where the force of the water was used to turn the stones of the grist mill a short distance to the south, and flowed by the base of the elevation where the Capitol building is located thence westward where it emptied into the Potomac.

The banks of the Tiber were shady, flowers and shrubs grew plentifully as it wove its way through the city, later to become a major waterway for the transporting of goods. Washington had two boarding-houses on its banks where Congressmen enjoyed the rural atmosphere the river provided. But times change, and as the population grew, the Tiber became more of a swamp and sewer than an attractive river. Residents of the city suffered from agues and bilious fevers causing a high death rate, so President Grant, within a few months after his inauguration, got an appropriation of \$13,000,000 to repair and improve the city. Pennsylvania Avenue and principal streets leading from it were paved with cobblestones, brick sidewalks were placed around public buildings and fashionable homes and the Tiber River was roofed over and became just a sewer.



IN MEMORIAM

- L.U. NO. 16, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Hubbard, Ralph
Steil, Fred J.
Way, George R.
Wetzel, Guy
- L.U. NO. 22, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Nowack, Ernest R.
- L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Plemons, Frank
- L.U. NO. 54, CHICAGO, ILL.
Nano, Vincent
- L.U. NO. 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rawie, Theodore J.
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Macauley, Harold J.
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Coia, Albert
Comstock, Joseph T.
Phaneuf, Remi
Richardson, Leigh
Trinkwald, Fred
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Pulli, Toivo
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Jamison, William D.
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Hurd, Guy
Kinnie, H. W.
Kubasak, Michael
Soda, Salvatore
Wilkinson, George
Zisman, John
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- L.U. NO. 127, DERBY, CONN.
Merwin, Clifford
- L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Moore, Horace Lee
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Tatro, Henry
- L.U. NO. 162, SAN MATEO, CALIF.
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Craiglow, Donald
Moore, Clarence
Potter, George
Walters, Lawrence
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Gammill, H. M.
Green, C. F.
Long, Stuart C.
Parrott, John
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Core, Elmo B.
Ewing, Guss
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Hull, David H.
Knapp, O. C.
Meddles, Wilbur M.
Miller, Lawrence W.
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Vierley, Philip
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Hansen, Elwood A.
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Greibel, John L.
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- Riersen, E.
Wirtinen, C.
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Franklin, George
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Derham, M. E.
Ege, J.
Livesley, J. D.
Peterie, A. P.
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Lujan, Jose G.
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Kytzler, Emanuel
Messer, Joseph G.
Meyer, Leo C.
Sather, Clarence
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Mosher, Thomas
Palazzese, Ilario
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Hammett, James W.
Hammond, George D.
Venturella, George V.
Wiley, Earl M.
Wilson, Vernon D.
Wilson, W. F.
Wolford, E. H.
- L.U. NO. 1478, REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.
Westbrook, Harold E.
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Vail, Benjamin
- L.U. NO. 1518, GULFPORT, MISS.
McMurphy, Ezra C.
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Maher, James
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Adamson, J. L.
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Corbitt, J. A.
Fowler, C. W.
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Hicks, J. C.
Johnson, Oscar
Kelly, A. J.
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Kriczman, V.
Havlik, Emanuel
- L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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Hill, Chas. F.
Lagarde, Paul J., Jr.
- L.U. NO. 1881, FREMONT, NEBR.
Fraser, William D.
Reker, Carl
- L.U. NO. 1888, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Gadsby, John
Giddens, Douglas
Goodin, James
James, Abraham
Merritt, Marcus
White, Joseph
Young, Edward
- L.U. NO. 1921, HEMPSTEAD, L.I., N.Y.
Butler, James
Coulter, Samuel
Falcone, Anthony
Jacobsen, John C.
Manuel, Irving
- L.U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
Gronau, Gus
Kuchan, Max
- L.U. NO. 1976, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Bernfeld, Bennie
Bryant, Bliding
Stone, Israel
- L.U. NO. 2046, MARTINEZ, CALIF.
Geary, Leslie G.
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Burmeister, Henry
Elliott, L. W.
Finn, Willie
Fowlie, James
Gaither, George
Garcia, Leandro L.
Jorgensen, K. W.
Kiefer, Henry
Kruckeberg, H. G.
Parker, Orville, Jr.
Ruud, Frank
Sealey, L.
- L.U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.
Wilkins, Ray E.



Canadian SECTION

Labour Congress Ignores Justice, and Fair Play

In addition to the usual "guilty" or "innocent" verdicts, Scottish justice contains another category—"Guilty, but not proven". The Canadian Labour Congress seems to have added still another concept—"Innocent, but we think you should be penalized anyhow". This is the only conclusion any fair minded person can come to after studying the treatment which the Congress accorded our Brotherhood during its recent Convention in Vancouver.

The Executive Council of the Congress adopted a report to the Convention, which found our Brotherhood innocent of any raiding charges in Newfoundland but, at the same time, maintained that we should halt our organizing activities and cease all efforts to secure a decent contract for the loggers of Newfoundland.

This amazing decision requires a little analyzing. Had our Brotherhood been found guilty of raiding, what would the penalty have been? Obviously, it would have been to stop organizing activities and to desist from endeavoring to negotiate a decent working agreement for the men. We were found not guilty. Rather, we were found innocent. However, the innocent verdict apparently carries the same penalty as a guilty one would have. The Congress thus adds a new concept to judicial thinking.

Some sixty Brotherhood delegates to the Congress Convention in Vancouver, beginning April 9th, got their fill of Congress' "impartiality" by the third day of the Convention.

On the afternoon of that day, they unanimously voted to walk out in a body, and not to return until such time as the Congress put forth some assurances that our Brotherhood could expect fair, impartial treatment.

Readers of the Carpenter should be well acquainted with the background of the Newfoundland situation. However, a quick summary of the events leading up to the walk-out of our Brotherhood delegates from the Congress Convention might serve as a refresher. For eight or nine months, the Congress has been dilly dallying with the raiding charges preferred against our Brotherhood by the IWA. Our Brotherhood repeatedly pointed out that we were in Newfoundland organizing for years before the IWA appeared there. We also pointed out that the IWA was never certified for more than a part of the Newfoundland loggers. We pointed out that any collective bargaining relationship existing between the IWA and the Newfoundland employers disappeared when the IWA was decertified.

During the time the IWA was disbarred from organizing in Newfoundland, we made no effort to re-enter the Province. After the IWA was licensed to do business in the Province, we resumed our organizing activities and successfully organized a majority of the loggers. During our organizing activities, the entire weight of the Congress was thrown against us. Staff members on the payroll of the Congress made many speeches against us. Subord-

inate bodies issued anti-Brotherhood literature in direct violation of the Congress Code of Organizing Ethics. Several times the Congress called hearings on such short notice, we could not possibly get representatives there. These unfair tactics we protested vigorously but futilely.

When the Congress called another meeting in Newfoundland for March 25 and gave us so little notice it was impossible to be there, General President Hutcheson suspended payment of further per capita tax to the Congress until such time as we were granted some assurance that we could expect fair and impartial treatment.

The Convention action by the Congress spelled out more clearly than any words could that impartial treatment for our Brotherhood is not yet forthcoming from the Congress. The Congress admits that the testimony presented by both sides at the November 16th hearing covered the Newfoundland situation from "a" to "izzard", yet despite all our demands for a decision, the Congress Executive Council allowed the ridiculous raiding charges to stand against us until the fourth day of the Convention last month.

In the end we were absolved of raiding charges on testimony we presented five or six months previously. Furthermore, as stated above, the Congress exacted a penalty although we were found "not guilty" of the raiding charges.

Some sixty Brotherhood delegates attended the Canadian Labour Con-

gress Convention. In a pre-convention caucus the Carpenter delegates were unanimous in their determination to win fair treatment from the Congress. The delegates unanimously indorsed all the actions of the Newfoundland Organizing Committee and General President Hutcheson. Before the caucus adjourned the following resolutions were adopted:

RE: Carpenters-IWA on CLC position in Newfoundland Unanimously endorsed in the Carpenters' Caucus April 8th, 1962

WHEREAS we believe the present attack on our organization by the IWA is unwarranted, having as a basis no foundation, and

WHEREAS we believe that the attack is supported by the CLC, through its Representatives, and

WHEREAS our General President, under date of March 26th, 1962, has notified the CLC that payment of per capita tax is being withheld until assurance is received that our Brotherhood will get fair treatment from the CLC,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Carpenters' Locals of Canada endorse the actions of General President Hutcheson in withholding per capita tax until the CLC makes it absolutely clear that we will receive fair treatment, and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that we support the Organizing Committee of General Office in their activities in Newfoundland, and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that we demand from the CLC Executive Council that this matter be dealt with and resolved at this Convention of the CLC, and that a clear cut report be given at the beginning of the Convention on April 9th, 1962, by said Executive Council.

Despite this vigorous action by the Caucus of Brotherhood delegates, the Congress made no effort to hand down a decision.

At the end of the second day of the Convention the Carpenters' Newfoundland Committee demand-

ed a meeting with the Sub-committee of the Executive Council.

That meeting was held late Tuesday evening, April 10th. The Brotherhood Committee insisted that a report on Newfoundland be admitted by the Congress.

Early the next morning (Wednesday) the report of the Congress Sub-Committee was handed to our delegation. At first glance that report appeared to be acceptable, inasmuch as it absolved our Brotherhood of raiding and ostensibly put our organization and the IWA on equal footing in Newfoundland.

However, by noon, our Brotherhood delegation had heard rumors that the interpretation the Congress was placing on the report differed considerably from the language contained therein. A meeting was arranged with the Executive of the Congress, and the rumor turned out to be true. The Congress was interpreting the report to mean that our Brotherhood must cease all organizing activities in Newfoundland and refrain from signing an agreement with the employers.

This placed the report in an entirely different light, since our Brotherhood Committee had already turned down a proposition of that kind proposed by the Congress several weeks previously. What the Congress report to the Convention actually did, was re-offer the same proposition in greatly disguised language.

When this development was called to the attention of our Brotherhood delegation at another caucus, the vote was unanimous to walk out of the Convention, and stay out, until such time as some guarantee of fair treatment was forthcoming from the Congress. This was done just before the Convention adjourned on Wednesday, April 11th. There the situation still stood at press time.

We are still not paying any per capita tax to the Congress and, as yet, the Congress has granted us no assurances that we can expect fair and impartial treatment as an affiliate of that body.

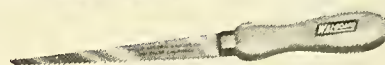
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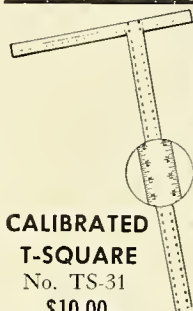
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A new concept in contemporary urban living, stressing "the intrinsic advantages of privacy and spaciousness coupled with a metropolitan location," is introduced in the May issue of *Playboy*. It is the Playboy Town House, designed by R. Donald Jaye.

Planned to offer "the expansive, nonconforming elbowroom, legroom and luxurious living room usually identified with an exurban retreat" on a typical 25-foot-wide urban brownstone neighborhood lot, the Playboy Town House, a four-story structure with floor-to-ceiling glass and masonry exterior, is divided approximately into thirds.

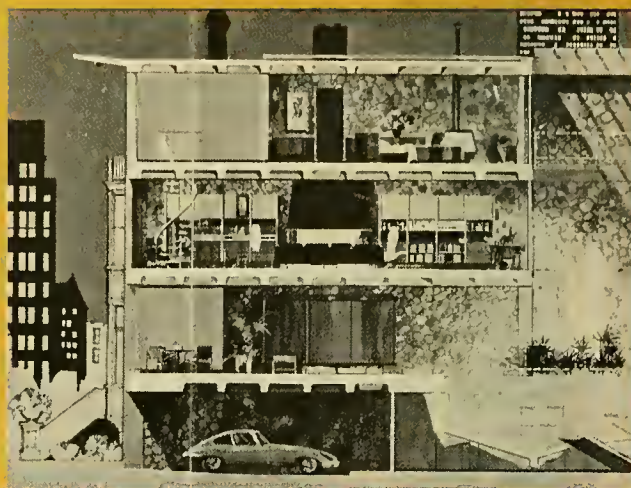
The 40-foot-long front area of the house consists of a ground-level two-car garage, a tiled first-floor recreation area, a second-floor living room, and a third-floor master bedroom with fireplace, oversize bath and dressing room.

Playboy explains that, like the Roman "atrium" villa built around a central court, the Playboy Town House centers about the pool, with access—from balconies—to a view from sliding skylight above to pool below. A four-foot wide catwalk over the pool area connects the master bedroom with the guest bedroom. Another view of the swimming pool is through an outsize picture window from the first floor.

Highlighting the master bedroom is a specially designed Playboy Rotating Bed. A touch of a button turns the bed and stops it at any point of a full circle. Among other built-in facilities, it features a bar and refrigerator, automatic controls for the entire house, a remote-control unit for a color-TV suspended overhead, as well as a built-in music system. The master bathroom features a giant tiled tub, three feet deep and six feet square, with the water temperature thermostatically controlled. The 40 x 25-foot living room is dominated by a huge eight-foot-wide hooded fireplace and an entertainment wall, housing a control center for AM-FM, tape and LP music as well as a 27" color television set.

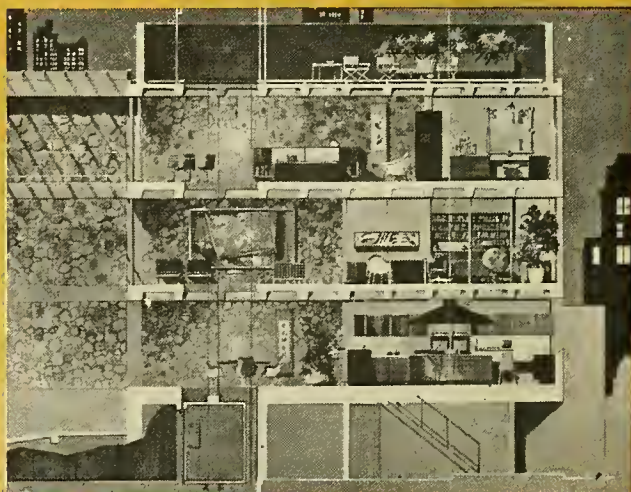
Among other unique features of the fully electronically controlled Playboy Town House are a closed-circuit TV and intercom system, automatically controlled sliding drapes, glass doors and pool skylight, rheostatically controlled waffle-iron recessed lighting, an automatic elevator with built-in telephone, and a heating and air-conditioning system combining the best features of circulating warm air and radiant heating, with the air in the house electronically filtered.

Summing up, *Playboy's* editors note that "the Playboy Town House is the ultimate in in-town enclaves." In addition, they point out, "it incorporates ideas which may be adapted to other urban settings for the man with an urbane outlook, a mind of his own, and a tasteful appreciation of the life of elegant ease."



Above: cutaway view of front half of Playboy Town House. Door at end of open, radiant-heated ground-level garage leads to teak-lined hallway running back to the elevator. Facing the stairs to recreation area and pool is a picture window providing view into pool. One floor up, the tile-floored recreation area is one of the house's focal points of informality. Above it, the living room's activities center about the eight-foot fireplace, an entertainment wall and electronic master control panel with intercom, heat and air-conditioning regulators, remote controls for drapes, sliding doors and windows. An open circular staircase leads to master bedroom.

Below: Cutaway of rear half of Playboy Town House shows continuation of fieldstone wall. The first-level dining area can be enclosed by drapes. The kitchen area features latest automatic cooking equipment built into teak cabinetry, with housemen's master control board handling all of house's mechanical operation, including screening visitors with closed-circuit TV and intercom just to the right of built-in wall ovens. Projection in rear of kitchen contains wine cellar.



PLAYBOY

Town House

BACHELOR'S DELIGHT





FEW people who have passed St. Bernard's Catholic Church in Middleton, Wisc., have failed to notice its striking, modern architecture.

Many who have admired the building from the outside have wanted to visit the church and see its interior. Of these, hundreds have done so, and have found that St. Bernard's is as strikingly beautiful inside as out.

Visitors have represented practically every state in the union, according to the Rev. F. A. Mack, pastor, and many foreign nations too.

St. Bernard's was dedicated May 7, 1961 and is the most recently-

dedicated church in the Madison diocese.

St. Bernard's, a \$500,000 project, is a church with many "special" features. It has what is believed to be the largest stained glass window in the Midwest. Its huge altar mosaic was built largely by children and youngsters of the parish. Much wood, in this day of steel construction, was used in building the church.

The wood for the crucifix at the altar came from two of Fr. Mack's own trees, and the figure of Christ on the cross came from Oberammergau, Germany, home of Fr. Mack's father.

Most striking of all is the building

itself. Its floor plan is cruciform, or cross shaped, and the church is two intersecting parabolic arches in form.

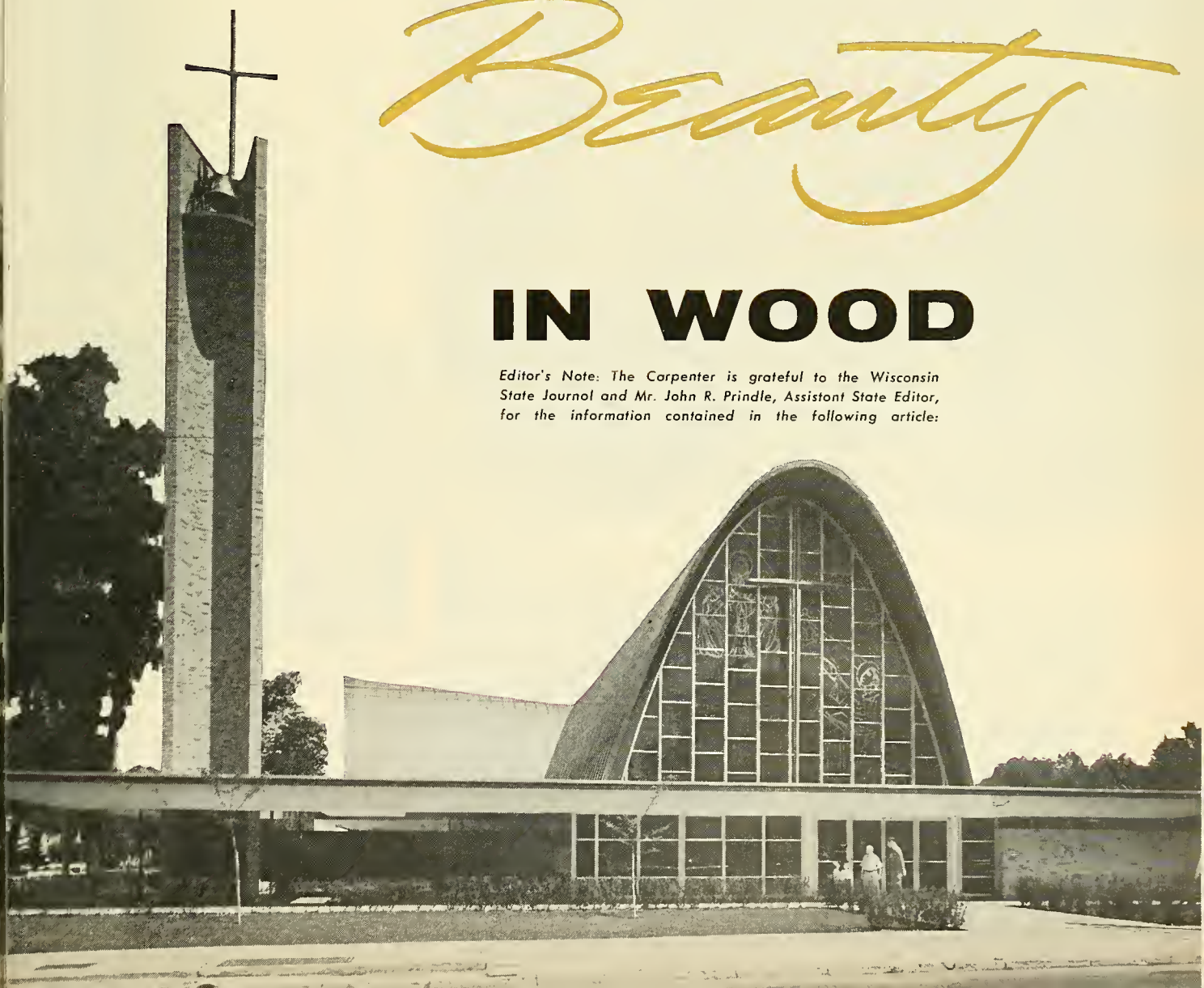
The arch-shaped construction means that in effect there is no separate ceiling, and no "walls" as such. The laminated wooden arch is continuous. The building was constructed of heavy cedar slabs, faced on the inside with oak.

At the north end is the altar, backed by a huge mosaic of many muted colors that was built by young people of the church. At the opposite end is the huge stained glass window, depicting St. Bernard, the church's patron, his vision of the

Beauty

IN WOOD

Editor's Note: The Carpenter is grateful to the Wisconsin State Journal and Mr. John R. Prindle, Assistant State Editor, for the information contained in the following article:





Blessed Virgin, his preaching, and the many monasteries he founded in Europe.

Each end of the transepts or intersecting arms of a cross-shaped building is finished in translucent glass, which Fr. Mack expects will be replaced by stained glass when funds are available. Stained glass panels also are used along the lower portion of both sides of the main section of the church.

There is an interesting story behind the massive wooden cross at the altar. Fr. Mack told the architect, John J. Flad, Madison, that he wanted a massive, rugged cross for the crucifix—not a polished mahogany cross, but one more like the original cross.

Fr. Mack owns some property in Florence County, and in 1958 an old lumberman in the area found

two cedars that could be cut near the Oconto river, on which they could be floated out.

Fr. Mack, his brother, and others went into the woods, had the two big cedars cut, and helped float them down the river to a sawmill.

The logs were cut into two rough timbers, which were trucked to Middleton. A Forest Products Laboratory expert was consulted, and the timbers were carefully stored for many months to season properly. Then they were taken to Waukesha, where they were carved into their present rough-hewn form.

Fr. Mack said his family is well represented in his church's crucifix, since the wood for the cross came from his own trees and the figure of Christ from his father's home in Germany.

The mosaic, 28 by 28 feet in area, was a parochial school art project that reduced the cost of the beautiful mural from a possible \$25,000 or \$50,000 to an actual \$7,000.

All pupils of the school took part in the project. The mosaic was designed by Gene Marrgraff, Minona, Minn. The original design was divided into foot-square pieces that were built separately and then put together.

Children first pasted small colored squares of paper into foot-square pieces of cardboard, representing sections of the over-all design. Then all the cardboard sections were put together for inspection and some correction.

Then the imported tile squares arrived, and children matched the tiles to the colored paper squares. After their work was checked, the tiles were slid off the cardboard, and cemented onto sections of composition board. These sections, when put into place on the wall, formed the complete mosaic.

From one end to other, St. Bernard's Church is a place of "special" features, all of which combine to form a church building whose unusual beauty has attracted visitors from all over the United States and from many foreign countries.



By FRED GOETZ

Goat Record

Carl Wildermuth of Modesto, California, business representative and financial secretary of Local 1235, sends in a photo depicting the hunting prowess of fellow member, Charlie Knox and his wife Zona. Photo shows:

Charlie Knox, with largest Rocky Mountain Goat ever recorded in the U.S. He shot it on September 9, 1959, in the Selway River area of Idaho.

Zona Knox, with second largest Rocky Mountain Goat, taken a day before Charlie got his—same area.

Carl reports these animals were officially scored for the Boone and Crockett Club at Sacramento State College in California.



In the News

Horace O. Dinsmore of 205 L St. NE, Miami, Oklahoma, a member of Local 311 out of Joplin for over 18 years, is an ardent panfisherman and a dedicated conservationist. Horace's conservation effort was recorded in the Miami Daily News. He caught a 2½ pound crappie, kept it alive in the

bathtub for a while until his daughter and her husband could come to Wichita to see it. After they viewed the spiny-rayed dandy, he took it back to the Neosho and released it in the spot where he caught it.

"Who knows," said Horace. "maybe I'll catch it again—a few inches longer."

Lots of Trout

Shades of the fast-approaching opening of the trout season. Here's a photo sent in by Brother H. A. Peitsch of 3332 You Street, Sacramento, California, a member of Local 586 for close to 40 years.

It shows H.A. (right) and his friend Ray Sallee, also of Sacramento. The lads are displaying one day's catch of trout by themselves and one other fisherman. All rainbow, they ranged from 14 to 21 inches and were caught in the spring, opening of the trout season at Prosser creek, about five miles north of Truckee, California.



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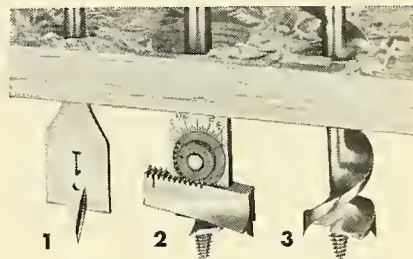
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Good Question

A letter from Brother A. C. Ellingwood of 524 Arroyo Avenue, Santa Barbara, California, asks about pensioner's fishing licenses.

In some states, depending on the regulations set forth by the game commission, pensioners, pioneers, disabled war veterans, blind persons may secure a free or reduced-fee angling license when applying, in person, to a game department office—with sufficient proof.

I checked through the California Fishing and Hunting regulation booklets and can find nothing therein that extends such benefits. However, in some instances, these benefits may be listed in their game code publication. I suggest that Brother Ellingwood check with the nearest game department office.

* * *

Back Yard Boatman

The following interesting letter and photo from Verne E. Gruenewald of Madison, Wisconsin, a member of Local 314:

"Dear Fred:

"Thought your readers might be interested in the enclosed snapshot of my steamboat 'Mudhen,' which I built in my backyard a year ago.

"I thought this would illustrate what a carpenter could do with his tools in his spare time to provide himself with a little recreation.

"Started building it in September '60; had it in the water by May '61. I bought the boiler and engine. It can transport twelve people and does about eight miles per hour.

"If any of my brother carpenters are interested in a like-project, I'd be happy to lend any information I have."



Good Advice

John V. Ball of Durango, Colorado, a member of Local 2243, has the following sound advice for back-country fishermen and hunters:

"Back packing into the wilderness can be more fun if you leave cumbersome cooking utensils at home, taking only enough foil to last your stay.

"Fry pans and shallow pots are easily made by shaping the foil.

"I usually go off for a week in the hills with salt, pepper, bisquick, a pound of slab bacon, and a roll of foil. Add whatever I can catch to that and I'm well fed and happy."

* * *

Big Finster

Eugene Normand, son of Norbert Normand of 2032 84 St., Brooklyn, a member of Local 135, recalls an unusual incident connected with a large finster he managed to boat.

Casting a combination Uncle Josh pork rind and Johnson spoon into the shallows of Bow lake in New Hampshire, he over-estimated his target and the lure hung up in the brush along the bank. Quickly he yanked the lure free and as it hit the water was "kapowed" by a water-spraying lunker that took some doing to net—a 23 inch pickerel.

* * *

Throw it Back

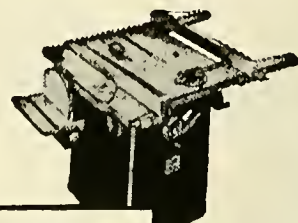
Brother W. P. Roper of 3708 W. Clearwater Avenue, Kennewick, Washington, a member of Local 1849 in Pasco, came to the northwest country from the midwest and the first thing he did was lash out for his favorite outdoor pastime—fishing. Someone had told him about the wonderful trout fishing thereabouts and he settled for a "go" on the Snake river near the town of Clarkston.

He writes: "Fred, I caught 15 fish as fast as I threw the bait in the water, then they stopped hitting and I proudly brought my catch home for all the neighbors to see.

"I was a little taken back when informed that the finsters were not trout, but squawfish, considered a scrap fish in the northwest.

"The laugh was on me then but not now as I have discovered the good trout fishing spots and something about catching them."

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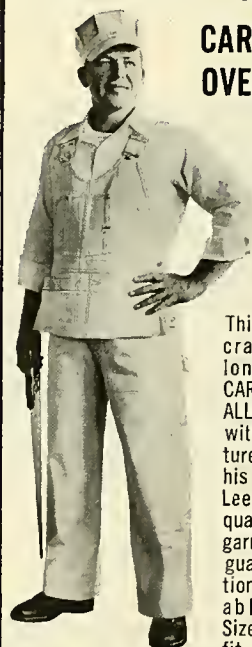
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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Twice-Blessed Bridal Fashions

IN the heart of every bride is the desire to look her best on her wedding day. If you're a bride-to-be, regardless of the type wedding you may be planning, what you wear will be of great importance. Whether you plan to be married in a cathedral with six bridesmaids or very simply with just your best friend at your side, take care to select a bridal fashion that's becoming to you and harmonizes with the setting of your wedding.

It isn't always easy to find the dress you've dreamed of for your wedding . . . in just the right style and fabric of your choice. That's why it is often simpler and more satisfying to make your own bridal gown or, if you don't sew, have a professional dressmaker do the job.



Lustrous satin and lace are recommended fabrics for this gown with an easy-fitting bolero and beautiful belled skirt. The Vogue printed pattern 4203 also lends itself to such fabrics as organdy, dotted swiss or embroidered cotton.

And twice-blessed is the bride who chooses a clever convertible style for her wedding gown—one that lives on happily ever after as a formal or a cocktail dress. These dual designs convert with the removal of a jacket or the detaching of a train. Patterns with these extra-dividend features also are available for dresses for the bridal attendants.

Fabric for Every Taste

A happy choice of fabric for your wedding fashions can be found in the fabulous collections now available in piece goods departments. If you've dreamed of floating down the aisle in a soft cloud of a dress, make your selection from gossamer fabrics such as chiffon, sheer georgette, or crisp organdy . . . plain or embroidered. They're ideal choices for spring and summer weddings. A cotton pique with a three-dimensional weave is another fabric that's particularly appealing at this time of the year.

For an autumn or winter ceremony, choose from rich velveteen, lustrous satin or ribbed ottoman. In using these, be sure to select a pattern with simple lines to dramatize the beauty of the fabric.

Traditionally elegant lace is appropriate for weddings at any season of the year.

Compliment Yourself

In choosing the fabric and style, be guided by what's individually suited to you and appropriate to the type of wedding you're planning. Choose a style to highlight and compliment your facial features and figure. Short or three-quarter length sleeves are prettiest for young girls.

Brides in mediaeval days wore red . . . but today's prevailing color choice

is white. For those who feel that stark white isn't becoming to their particular type of coloring, such off-white shades as eggshell, bridal ivory, and deep cream are available.

After selecting the fabric and pattern for your bridal gown, the next step is to decide what type of veil you'll wear. Symbolic of all brides, the veil should be worn at all ceremonies whether formal or informal. It should blend with your bridal gown in both style and color. If you choose a veil of lace, be sure that your gown is simply styled.



This bouffant style of bridesmaid's dress has a kimono-sleeved bolero for the ceremony. The strapless top makes it a perfect prom dress later. Vogue printed pattern 4312 also provides a shorter version which makes it appropriate for many party occasions. Voile, batiste or embroidered cotton are ideal choices for the gathered skirt with a satin or velveteen bodice.

Bridesmaid's dresses can be made from the same fabric you select for your gown or in a material of similar weight. It's important to choose styles that will go with your wedding gown



This traditional bride's dress with a wide sweep of skirt and a basque jacket converts easily into a strapless dance dress after the ceremony. Make the dress of organdy, satin or ottoman and top it with a lace jacket. Four different bridal party looks are possible from Vogue printed pattern 4185. The converted gown is shown below.



and then work within the range of available colors. Usually, brides find the most pleasing effect is achieved by having bridesmaid's dresses in the same color tones in matching styles. The honor attendant may then wear the same style or a similar design in a harmonizing color.

For ideas in planning your bridal fashions, check the pattern department of your local store for the Vogue Patterns' new book, "Your Wedding". It has a collection of pattern designs for both formal and informal weddings, with instructions for making bridal veils.

* * *

The punch bowl will have more color and flavor if the ice cubes are made from frozen fruit juices instead of water.

* * *

When preparing larger than usual quantities of food for the reception, it is not safe to double or triple the salt and seasonings. Use them sparingly and tastefully.

* * *

If you have white gloves you'd like to tint for the ceremony, food coloring will do the job well. Add a few drops of the coloring to a half cup of boiling water, then add a teaspoon of vinegar before dipping.

* * *

For a super finish on your wedding



A detachable train and a back-buttoned bodice over a camisole top are convertible features of this regal bridal gown made of lace and ottoman. Vogue printed pattern 4139 includes this style plus a short version for bridesmaids.

dress, use plastic starch. It's expensive but worth it for such an occasion and is available in liquid form in most stores.

* * *

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This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an endorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

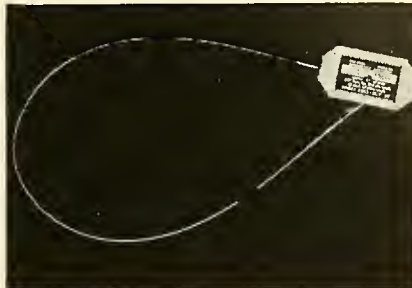
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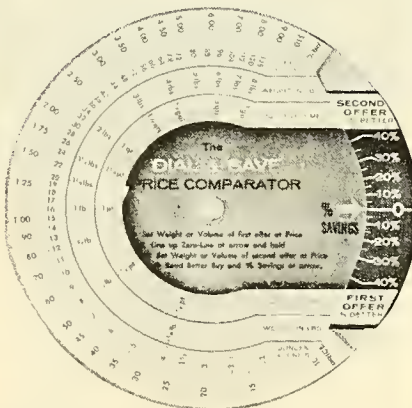


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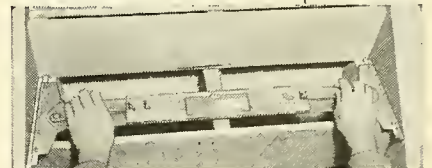


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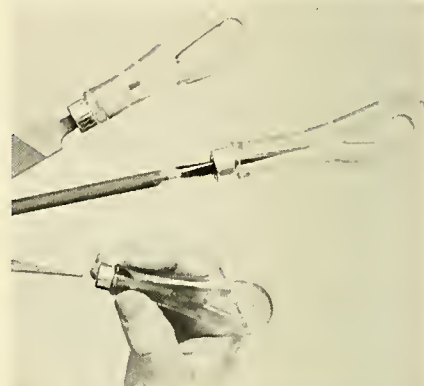
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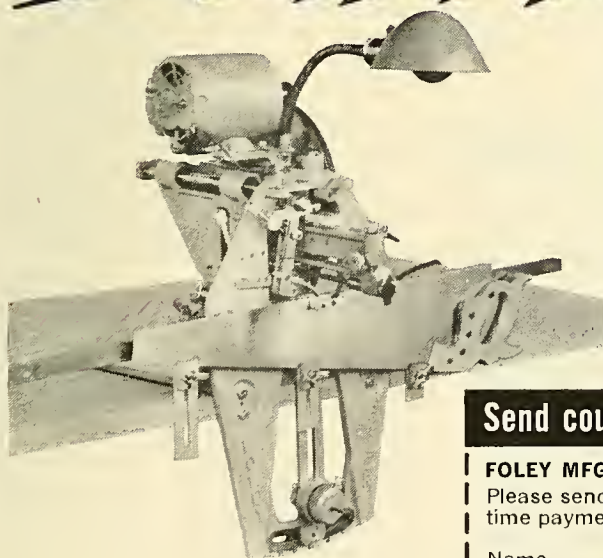
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A black and white line drawing illustration. On the left, a man with a mustache, wearing a striped hospital gown, is sitting up in a hospital bed. He is holding a book or paper in his left hand and waving his right hand. To his right is a small bedside table with a lamp and a glass. Further right, a nurse in a traditional uniform and cap is standing and holding a tray with several bottles on it. The bed has a metal frame and a pillow. The background is simple, with a few lines suggesting a room.

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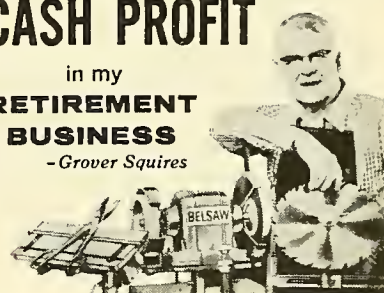
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City _____ State _____



Glendale, Calif., Acclaims Veterans



LOYAL AND WORTHY—Twenty-five Brothers of Glendale Local 563, who received lapel pins representing Carpenters membership of 25 years or more. In alphabetical order, they include: Henry L. Benson, E. L. Bunker, Herbert L. Collins, T. O. Craig, H. W. Davis, Antonio D'Urso, Oscar Heintz, Frank Iodice, Michael Karnila, Donald D. Lakin, Elias Lovald, James E. McCarty, Ray McNabb, Fred Mortensen, Ray Nelson, Jeff W. Nichols, A. A. Pace, Carl A. Post, Chas. S. Raia, R. B. Reeser, Ralph Reichman, Otto Sorensen, Ernest L. Stahler, H. L. Talley, Gordon W. Weaver. Pin presentations were made by Carpenters District Council Secretary William Sidell. Not present to receive their 25 year pins, were: T. D. Arnold, Victor Avezzie, G. L. Blackburn, A. V. Erickson, A. L. Foster, Paul F. Griffith, W. T. Holloran, Eric L. Johnson, Chas. B. Hubbs, D. A. Kington, J. C. Littlejohn, Fred A. McConnell, David Ornee, Edwin D. Peters, Howard Salveson, Wm. A. Smethurst, C. L. Stensrud, Wm. W. Straghn, J. B. F. Veatch and A. B. Whorton.

At a well attended meeting Friday night, March 2, Glendale Carpenters Local 563 paid tribute to 57 brother members whose long and loyal service has contributed substantially to the Brotherhood and Carpenters craft progress.

Honored were seven Brothers eligible for fifty-year pins; forty-five recipients of 25-year pins, and four of five past presidents of the Local who received similar Brotherhood lapel emblems significant of faithful and efficient service.

Accompanying this article, are pictures with names of those who received pins which were presented by Brother William Sidell, Secretary of our Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters.

Our Local Union is indebted to members of Auxiliary No. 403, for delicious refreshments which added to the evening's enjoyment.

Board Member Cambiano Gives Charter



The new Sequoia, Calif., District Council of Carpenters has received its Charter. The Council covers the area of Fresno, Madera, Tulare and Kings County.

The Charter was installed March 3, 1962 in Fresno, California by General Executive Board J. F. Cambiano and General Representative Charles E. Nichols. Some 40 delegates were present at the installation from Local Unions 1484 Visalia; 1043 Hanford; 1004 Selma; 701 Fresno; 2126 Porterville; 2233 Coalinga; 1496 Fresno; and 2189 Madera, California.

Top row from left to right: President Al Gasink, Local #1004; Charles E. Nichols, General Representative; J. F. Cambiano, Member, General Executive Board; Vice-President Jess Holt, Local #701; Warden James Neave, Local #2233. Bottom row from left to right: Trustee Jim Gilligan, Local 2126; Trustee Carl Powell, Jr., Local 1484; Trustee John N. Williams, Local #2189; Secretary Larry Eigenman, Local 10434; and Lauren Stitez, Conductor, Local #1496.

Carpenters Welcome Apprentice Graduates



The 16th annual apprenticeship banquet staged by the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee was the setting for this unique ceremony that saw Finlay C. Allan, second vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, personally present a certificate of completion of carpentry training to one of 60 new journeymen. Pictured, left to right, are Robert McArthur, business manager of Carpenters Local 19 and a member of the Joint Committee; Allan; L. M. "Boots" Weir, Carpenters District Council secretary-treasurer and secretary of the Joint Committee; Earl G. Swett, new journeyman designated by his classmates to deliver a banquet address in their behalf; Stuart Proctor, head carpentry instructor at the Detroit Apprentice Training School, and Ernest E. Landry, carpentry contractor and chairman of the Joint Committee.

Reprinted from the Building Tradesman of Detroit

Sixty new building trades careers were launched last month as the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee staged its 16th annual testimonial dinner in honor of graduating apprentices of the Detroit Apprentice Training School.

Included among the 60 grads were 54 new carpentry journeymen and six millwrights. All will become journeymen members of local unions affiliated with the Carpenters District Council.

Finlay C. Allan, second vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a former secretary-manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council, was the principal speaker.

Other Speakers

But there were others. They included L. M. "Boots" Weir, CDC secretary-treasurer and Joint Committee secretary; State Senator Raymond D. Dzendzel (D., Detroit), assistant business manager of Carpenters Local 982; Tom McNamara, DBTC secretary-manager,

and Earl G. Swett, a spokesman for the two graduating classes.

Weir endeared himself to his audience with what he called "the shortest speech on record." He merely offered congratulations on behalf of his organization.

He had a contender for brevity of remarks in McNamara, who likewise conveyed the congratulations of the DBTC via a few well chosen words.

Greetings from President

Allan, after bringing greetings from Carpenters' President M. A. Hutcheson, congratulated the new journeymen and described some of the opportunities that lie ahead in the way of jobs as foremen, superintendents and contractors.

"You have laid a solid foundation for your career in the construction industry," he continued. "You have mastered the fundamentals that will never change, no matter how drastically materials and techniques are altered by industrial progress."

At the same time, Allan cautioned the young men not to con-

sider their education completed because they had attained journeyman status.

"No man could possibly learn all there is to know about this trade of ours in several lifetimes, let alone one. You can go on learning and studying as long as you live," Allan added.

The former Detroitier told the class that there is a promising future ahead for Carpenters in a mushrooming construction program. Then he spoke out for interest in the labor movement:

"But there is another area where I think you should apply some of your time and effort," Allan said. "That is in union affairs."

"As a part of the great United Brotherhood, you have both a duty and a privilege to contribute to the common cause of some 800,000 fellow-Carpenters. The leaders of the future will have to come from your ranks."

Historical Spur

Allan recounted how apprenticeship training had been a major spur to organization of the Carpenters Union as far back as 1881.

He then explained how the Brotherhood is contributing to the apprenticeship program.

Allan called apprenticeship training one of the oldest and most efficient ways of learning." He then traced its continuous existence back 3,000 years.

In closing Allan said:

"In conclusion, about all I can say is this: You have taken the first step in making carpentry a promising and rewarding career.

"If you continue expanding your knowledge by further study, if you actively participate in the affairs of your union and community so that their progress may be maintained, I think you can face the future with confidence."

Robert "Bob" McArthur, business manager of Carpenters Local 19, handled the toastmaster's chores deftly.

The affair was held in the Piemontese Social Club, 13221 Puritan.

Apprentices Are Honored



Apprentice Class at Broome College

Front row—left to right; Henry Tokos, Robert Hall, George De Marco, Robert Smith, Daniel Deohold, second row: Fred Schamback, Jr., Gayle Cook, Alexander Cinlla, Stanley Koloski, David Hall, third row; William Santasiero, George Cushner,

James Barno, Harry Gaige, Carl Olson, fourth row; Lynn Winans, Jack Hiller, Peter Moore, Douglas Jones, fifth row. Howard O'Daniels, Kennard Bronson, William Woods, James Gow and Theodore Babuka, Jr.

On Wednesday evening, March 7, 1962, twenty-four apprentice members of Carpenters Local #281 of Binghamton, N. Y. and Local #1575 of Endicott, N. Y. received certificates at Broome Technical Community College from the Broome County chapter of the American Red Cross for completing a ten hour course in first aid taught by Mrs. Robert H. Laraway, Red Cross training committee chairman.

This is the first time that first aid training has been incorporated into a building trades apprenticeship program in this area. This supplemental training resulted from suggestions advanced by the local office of the United States Bureau of Apprenticeship.

The apprenticeship program is jointly sponsored at the Broome Tech College by the South Central New York District Council of Carpenters, the associated building contractors of the Triple Cities Inc., and the United States Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. This innovation of including first aid training in the curriculum and its consequent benefits exemplifies forward-looking cooperation between labor and management.

The apprentice program has been stepped up this year in our area and

a basic course has been formulated which is aimed at providing the building industry with an adequate supply of highly skilled Carpenters. Apprentices receive an intensive school curriculum in addition to on-the-job training and are graded on their ability and adaptability to the Carpenter trade.

The committee is comprised of Robert O'Connell, Contractor and Chairman; Erving B. Lambert, Secretary and Bus. Rep. of Carp. D.C.; Mr. Sander, Director of the Broome Tech Mechanics Department and class instructor; Donald F. Davies, Executive Secretary and the Associated Building Contractors; Robert McConnon, Director of the United States Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, and George Sarkisian, Employer Board Member.

Committee members are: Robert O'Connell, local contractor and Chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Erving B. Lambert, BA of South Central N.Y. District

Council and Secty of Joint Apprentices Comm; Mr. Sander, Director of Broome Tech Mechanics Dept. and class instructor for apprentices; Donald F. Davies, Executive Secretary of the Assoc. Building Contractors & Board Member of Apprentice Committee; Robert McConnon, Director of the US Bureau of App. & Training for this area (also member of Local #281); George Sarkisian, local Contractor and Boardmember of Apprentice Committee.

Family Story

On March 19, 1897, Frank and Hugh Granfors were born. On January 17, 1920, these twins joined Local 1929 in Cleveland, Ohio. Now they have both applied for their Brotherhood pensions and, on July 1, 1962, they will receive their first pension checks.

THE CARPENTER extends its congratulations to the Granfors.



J. O. Mack in Oklahoma



Left to right: K. L. Castleberry, Secretary-Treasurer of The Oklahoma State Council Of Carpenters. Executive Board Member J. O. Mack and Fred N. Bull, International Representatives Ermine Morrow, president of Local 986.

On January 27, 1962 Carpenters Local Union 986 of McAlester, Oklahoma celebrated its 60th Anniversary. This Local was chartered in 1902 when the state was known only as Indian Territory.

The celebration opened with a banquet at the Aldridge Hotel. Guests were Bros. J. O. Mack and Fred N. Bull, International Representatives, K. L. Castleberry, Secretary-Treasurer of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters, and officers and members from Locals over the state.

A special guest was Mrs. Joe Payne, widow of the late Brother Joe Payne, who was a charter member of Local 986. The dinner was followed by dancing.

The State Council Project meeting was held the following afternoon, January 28th at the Carpenters Hall.

Gets His Own 'Oscar'

Studio Carpenters Local 946 recently presented a 50-year pin to one of its officers, Jack Vance, who has held the position of Recording Secretary for the past 26 years.

Secretary William Sidell of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, made the presentation and reviewed some of the hardships that the members of the organization endured 50 years ago.

Brother Vance who is 88 years "young", told how in 1908 he joined the Brotherhood in Muskogee, Oklahoma when it was Indian Territory.

His first job was on a bridge gang at 20c an hour.

After working in many parts of the United States he came to Los Angeles in 1921 transferring his book to Local 158.

After a few years as Construction Foreman for May and Grimwood, he went to work at MGM Studio, transferring his book to Local 1692 of the Motion Picture Industry which later became Local 946 of which he is an officer at the present time.

Many of the new members enjoyed listening to the "old trail blazer" tell of the ups and downs at the beginning of Organized Labor in some areas.

Since his wife passed away five years ago, Brother Vance is chief "cook and bottle washer" of his estate.

Brother Erb Receives Watch

R. E. Livingston, General Secretary
101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At our regular meeting of January 8, 1962 Harry E. Erb, Sr. was honored by members and officers of Carpenters Local No. 235 for sixty (60) years continuous membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America. Pictures were taken, he was presented with a gold watch appropriately inscribed and given a Carpenters Fifty Year Pin. We are enclosing herewith the picture of Brother Erb with Dale F. Mansen, President, and John H. Allen, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

Harry E. Erb, Sr., has participated in various locals throughout the country. He was initiated in Local No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., on December 2, 1901. From there he cleared in to Local No. 833, Berwyn, Pa., and remained a member there during 1903 and 1904. In April, 1904 he cleared into Local No. 907, Great Neck, N.Y. In 1910 he went to Local No. 1152 at Ft. Washington, N.Y., where he stayed until 1943. From 1943 until 1946 he was a member of Local No. 1397, Mineola, N. Y. In 1946 he went to Local No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla. The following year, 1947, he cleared into Local No. 1296, San Diego, California. In 1948 he cleared into Local No. 235 at Riverside, California, and has been a member ever since.



Brother Erb acted as President of Local #1152, Ft. Washington, N. Y., from 1935 through 1943, at which time Local #1152, Local #907 and Local #1397 were consolidated and became Local #1397, of Mineola, N. Y. He was a delegate to North Hempstead District Council from 1937 through 1943.

In November, 1941, two weeks before Pearl Harbor, Brother Erb went down to Bermuda, where he stayed until September, 1942. He went back to the Merchant Marine Base in Great Neck, L. I., until June, 1943. At that time he went to Long Beach, California, to the Terminal Island Navy Shipyard, where he stayed until July, 1946. He returned to St. Petersburg, Fla., came to California approximately one year later, where he was married in 1947.

Mr. Erb has always favored the Union and has worked hard for it. He continued working until he reached the age of 72½ years. Brother Erb has been totally blind for the past two years. His wife acts as his eyes.

Fraternally,
John H. Allen
Financial Secretary and Treasurer
Local No. 235

Arizona Carpenters Apprentice Contest



Front Row: Clyde Baker, Tucson; William Morris, Tucson, judged winner; Gerald Vaught, Phoenix, second place; Steve Wood, Flagstaff; Niel Greene, Phoenix. Second Row: Dean Glasco, architect who designed project; Cal Hackworth, Coordinator, Tucson Area J.A.C.; John Kropp, Business Representative, Local Union 1100, Flagstaff; Leo Gable, International Representative, Long Beach, California; Arthur Brown, Architect, Tucson, Judge; Gene McClellan, Journeyman Carpenter,

Phoenix, Judge; Vernon Foster, Executive Secretary, Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee. Back Back: Robert Welker, Coordinator, Central Arizona Carpenters' J.A.C.; Steve Medigovich, Director, Arizona Apprenticeship Council; Joe Ferrell, General Contractor, Flagstaff, Judge; Earl Kropp, Coordinator, Flagstaff, J.A.C.; Robert Chance, Assistant Coordinator, Central Arizona Carpenters' J.A.C.; John Enz, Lumberyard Owner, who furnished facilities.

The Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee held its annual State Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Phoenix, April 14. Participating were carpenter apprentices previously chosen by elimination contests held in their respective areas. Representing the Flagstaff Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee was Steve Wood; the Central Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Niel Greene and Gerald Vaught; and from the Tucson Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee, William B. Morris and Clyde Baker. The contest consisted of a written examination and a manipulative or carpenter construction project. Evaluating the written examinations and the construction projects were Arthur Brown, Architect from Tucson, Joe Ferrell, General Contractor of Flagstaff, and Gene McClellan, Journeyman Carpenter from Phoenix. William Morris of Tucson was judged first place winner and Gerald Vaught of Phoenix placed second.

Morris will be named the "Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice of 1962" and will represent Arizona



William Morris, named outstanding Carpenter's Apprentice of 1962 in Arizona area.

in the Eleven Western States Carpenters Contest to be held in Portland, Oregon during the last week of May, at the "Union Label Show." The state contest was held under the direction of Vernon Foster, Executive Secretary, and Lea Wingo, Program Specialist of the Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee, and Leo Gable, International Carpenters Representative, Long

Beach, California. The area contests were under the direction of the Apprentice Coordinators: Earl Kropp, Flagstaff Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Robert Welker, Coordinator, and Robert Chance, Assistant Coordinator of the Central Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee; and Cal Hackworth, Coordinator of the Tucson Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee.



Plane Gossip



Bed and Board!

A carpenter drove up to a motel and said to the manager: "How much for the night?"

"\$20," said the manager.

"That's too much," said the carpenter, starting to walk away.

"Wait a minute," shouted the manager. "I've got one you can have for \$2 if you'll make your own bed."

"Okay!" gladly replied the carpenter. The manager disappeared inside the office and came out carrying nails, a hammer, and 34 feet of 2x4! —Melvin W. Berle (277) Phila., Pa.

Attend Your Union Meeting

A Sticky Business!

Head carpenter: "Didn't I tell you to notice when the blue boiled over?"

Apprentice: "I did. It was exactly 10:13!"

Unionism—Basic Americanism

Worst Company Ever!

"How did you come to be so intoxicated?" asked the judge of the prisoner.

"I fell into bad company, yer honor," said the souse. "There were four of us, an' I had this bottle o' whiskey, an' the other three don't touch th' stuff!"

Boost Your Union Label

He Warn't

"Doc," said the old mountaineer, leading a gangling youth into the presence of the village medico, "I want you should fix up my son-in-law. I shot him in the leg yesterday and lamed him up a mite."

"Shame on you, shooting your son-in-law!" scolded the doctor.

"Wal, doc," rejoined the mountaineer, "he warn't my son-in-law when I shot him."

R U Registered 2 Vote?

A Wise Woman!

In a mixed group, some of the men were discussing women.

"I think the most fascinating thing about a woman is her hair," said one.

"No, it's her eyes," said another. This went on for awhile before a lady in the party got up and huffed off, saying:

"I'm gettin' out of here before some of you characters stop lyin'!"

Give a BUCK to COPE

The Kid Has a Point!

The man, his wife, and their young son were having breakfast when the woman, reading the paper, exclaimed:

"Heavens! An article in this paper says the minister who married us ten years ago was an imposter. He was never a minister at all! We were never legally married! What will the girls at my club think!"

"Gads!" cried the husband. "What will they think at the office!"

At this point their eight-year-old spoke up, "Never mind about you two . . . what about me?"

Unionism Is Protection

Good Medicine!

This woman had a real brat who made her life miserable. Finally she took him to a psychiatrist who said: "Little Weasel needs treatment but you, too, need medical attention. He's made you so nervous, I want you to take these tranquilizers every day and I'll see you both next month." When they showed up at his office the next time, the doctor said: "And how is little Weasel now?" The mother shrugged her shoulders and said: "So who cares?"

In Union There Is Strength

You'll Like This One!

Speaking of psychiatrists: This woman went to one and complained about her husband: "He's nuts, Doc!" she said. "He thinks he's a refrigerator and I can't get any rest!"

"Just a minute," said the head-shrinker. "How does his thinking he's a refrigerator keep you from getting your rest?"

"He sleeps with his mouth open, Doc . . . and the light keeps shining in my eyes!"

He "Changed" Jobs!

One morning a little old German carpenter foreman told his men: "Boys, today we fit and hang doors und I vant a goot chob all aroundt . . . only like a dime clearance und no more!"

About noon he returned to the building to inspect the work and exploded: "Himmell! Who fitted dot door?" he demanded. "I did," replied Fritz. "Did I not tell you how I wanted dem fitted?" fumed the foreman. "Yah, shure," replied Fitz. "But since I didn't have a dime, I used two nicgels." —W.S., Youngstown, O.

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Two Different Thoughts!

The fashion model was out with her boyfriend and was worried whether her glamour wasn't overwhelming him. "Darling," she said, "would you still love me if I didn't wear all those beautiful clothes?"

The boy friend grinned and replied: "Try me!"

Be Active In Your Union

He's Missing Around

The rich father was interviewing a suitor. "So you want to marry my daughter . . . what do you expect to support her on?"

"\$5,000 a year," replied the suitor.

"Well, you ought to make out all right," replied the father, "with the \$5,000 allowance I give her."

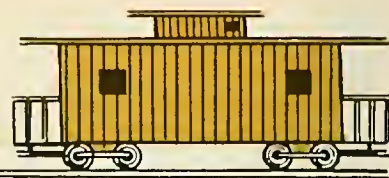
"I've figured that in," replied the guy.

Live American—Buy American

A Tough Life

The woman stepped off the curb in New York right in front of a cab, which swerved sharply, almost throwing the fare to the floor. "Ya dumb cluck!" screamed the woman to the cabbie, who opened his door and replied: "Dumb? Lissen, sister, I don't see no college diploma hangin' 'round your neck!" As he drove on, he apologized to his fare for swerving his cab: "If you hit 'em, you gotta make out a long report!"

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Young Americans Are Helped by AFL-CIO Scholarship Funds



Labor's critics frequently say that unions are selfish—that we always have our hands out for more. Little publicity is given to the good work we do and the generosity we extend to others. A case in point is the AFL-CIO college merit scholarship program. This June 6 more high school graduates will receive financial assistance toward their educations from the great American trade union movement.

This will bring to 24 the number of students so honored since the program was inaugurated in 1959.

One girl and five boys have won the coveted four-year scholarships to the accredited college or university of their choice this year. Over the past four years, seven girls and 17 boys have been the winners. Following the established custom, two scholarships were granted in each of three geographical sections of the country.

We are especially pleased that one of the winners this year belongs to our "family." He is Edward M. Holpuch, Jr., of Route 1, Box 4241, Issaquah, Washington, and he graduates this June from the Issaquah High School. He ranks first in a class of 154 students. He is the oldest of nine children and is 18 years of age.

His father, a building contractor, was a member of the Brotherhood. As a contractor he always hires union labor.

Edward's teachers describe him as a hard-working student. He has taken speech courses, is on a debating team, and after election as President of the Student Council has served as chairman and master of ceremonies.

Edward is a hard worker out of school. This year he has worked late afternoons and all day Saturdays in a local laundry. Last summer he and two other young men formed a partnership, cleared wooded land of trees, sold wood by the cord to folks in their town and to summer residents along the nearby lakes. He expects to work while in college.

In sports he is an active participant in football, baseball, hiking, and skiing. He is a member of his high school mountain climbing club.

He plans to follow an engineering course when he enters the University of Michigan.

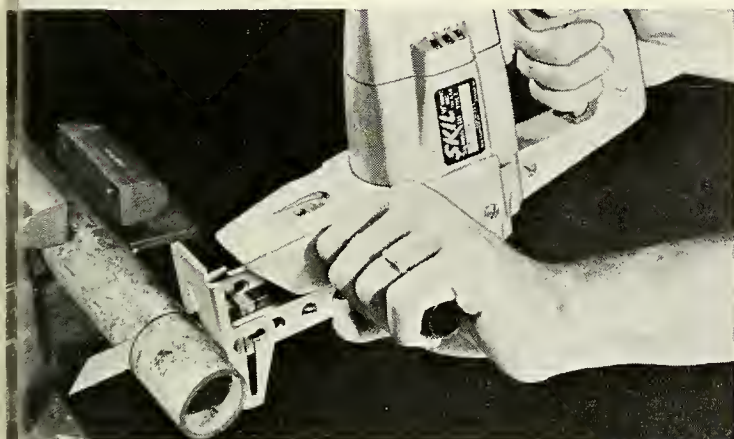
Commenting on the awards, AFL-CIO President George Meany said, "the AFL-CIO is still looking forward to the day when all of America's young people have the opportunity to complete a college education. In the meantime, however, the AFL-CIO is happy to prove its interest in furthering educational opportunities by these awards." The AFL-CIO awards range up to \$1500 per year, depending on the actual costs involved and the funds available to the student. The awards are subject to change if the family financial circumstances change during the year.

"At its most recent convention the AFL-CIO adopted a resolution recommending among other things a comprehensive program of federal aid to the schools for school construction and for teachers' salaries. The resolution went further to state "federal aid need not and should not involve federal control of education. The diversity which local control of education permits is one of the finest features of American education, and nothing in a plan of federal aid need curtail that diversity. But we do need once and for all to make certain that the diversity takes place within the framework of at least minimum equal opportunity for all students."

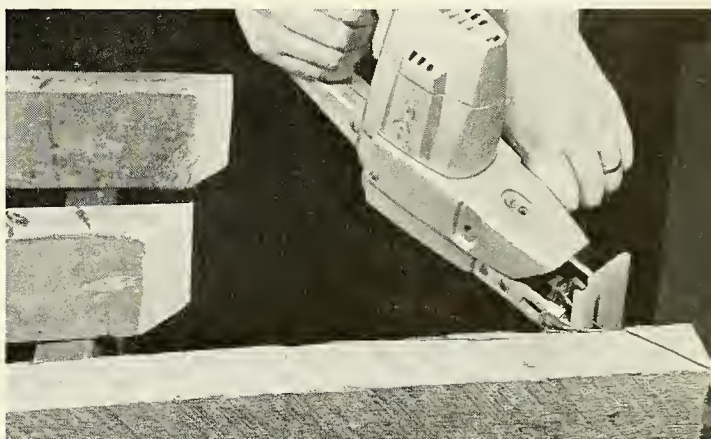
FIRST ALL-PURPOSE SAW PRICED UNDER \$50!



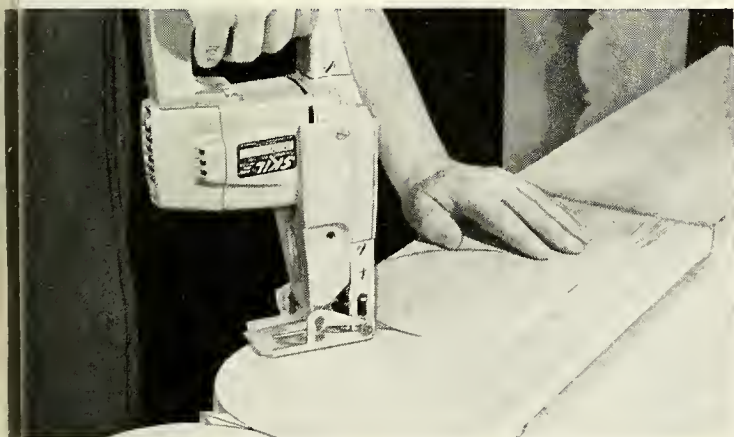
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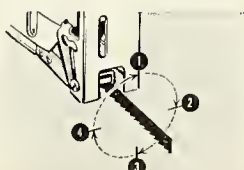


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THE

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FOUNDED 1881

JUNE, 1962



THE THREE BROTHERS
Yosemite National Park

CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

By STEWART UDALL, Secretary of the Interior

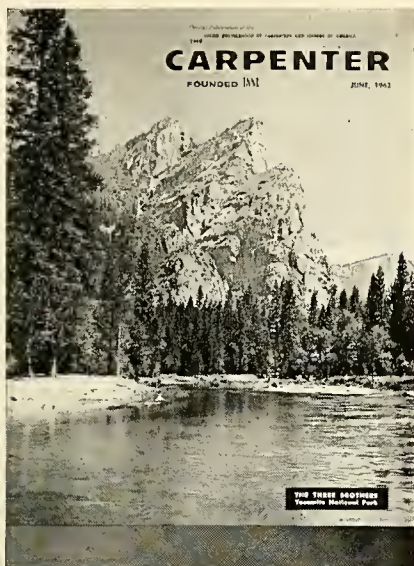


CARPENTERS CITED FOR SAFETY

Safety is an old story to the Carpenters. Our Brotherhood carries on the gospel of safety on a 365 days-a-year basis.

Your Brotherhood reports on progress in accident prevention in **THE CARPENTER**, your official journal.

These activities of the Brotherhood and **THE CARPENTER** have won the merit plaque awarded by the National Safety Council. Every Carpenter on the job shares in this honor.



THE COVER

AMERICA'S National Parks are among her great glories. Our National Park system traces back to an Act of Congress passed in 1872 which set aside 3,000 square miles in the Yellowstone region as a "pleasuring ground for the people." Congress later designated other areas of scenic magnificence as national parks—Sequoia, General Grant (now a part of King's Canyon National Park) and Yosemite. Our cover this month is of the three mighty peaks called the Three Brothers in Yosemite. This park, established in 1890, is located in middle eastern California and covers 758,033 acres.



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 6

JUNE, 1962

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THE Secretary of the Interior holds one of the most responsible posts in the President's Cabinet. He is, to a very large degree, the custodian of much of our national wealth. The national parks and the public lands come under his protection. This makes us doubly grateful to the present Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall of Arizona, who took the time to write a lengthy, informative and stimulating article on conservation. Our Brotherhood has been ever mindful of our particular responsibility to the safe-guarding of the woods, the streams and the public lands of America. Secretary Udall has written an eloquent report on the needs of the 1960s.

This month's *Carpenter* reflects the wide variety of interests held by the members of the Brotherhood—conservation, architecture, public welfare and social legislation. Here are authoritative reports, informed analysis and skillful interpretation of some of the complex problems of the troubled times in which we live. Troubled indeed—but challenging. Oliver Wendell Holmes put it this way: "A man must participate in the actions and the passions of his times."

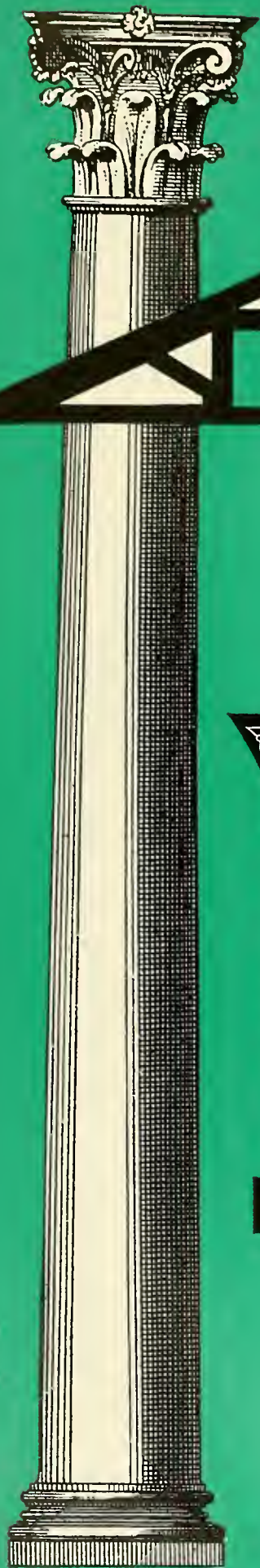
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By Raymond L. Gaio



WOOD IN USE

FURNITURE

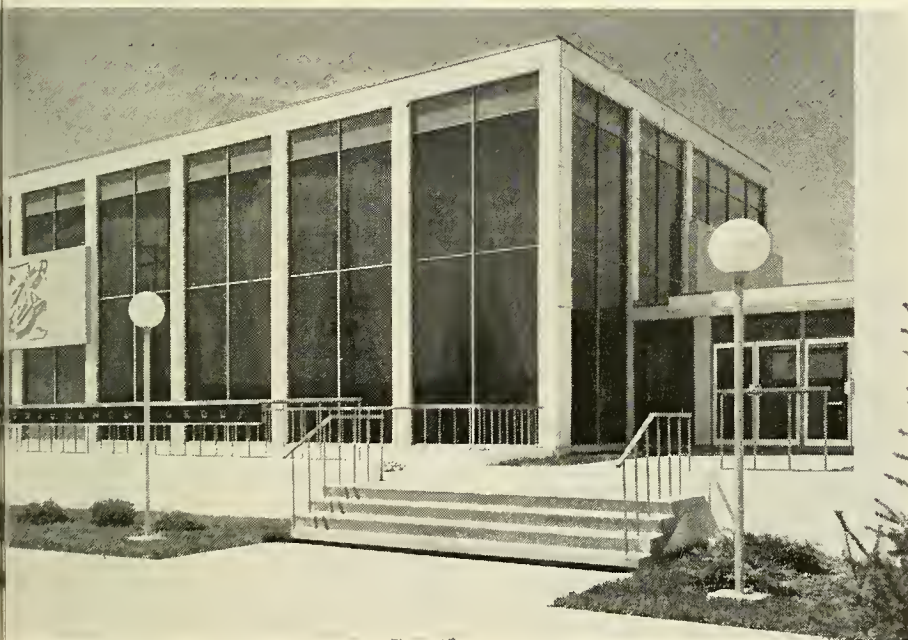


Today's Designers Meet Tomorrow's Needs in

Architecture

Mr. Raymond L. Gaio, a distinguished young American architect, is a recent graduate of the University of Notre Dame. He is presently associated with the Leo A. Daly Co., architects, planners and engineers. His offices are in Omaha, Nebraska.

The Central National Insurance Group building in Omaha combines simplicity and centuries-old structural systems with new technical knowledge.

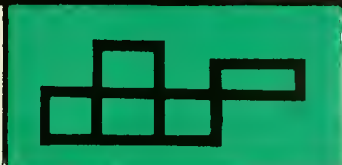


TODAY, as it was centuries ago and as it will undoubtedly be in future times, all are subjected to certain influences; whether this is done consciously or unconsciously, no one is exempt. Nor for that matter is any existing phenomenon excluded. Our forms of government, our daily habits, the state of the local economy—our entire culture and the climatic conditions under which we continue to exist, overshadow, adjust and guide our every thought and action. In this same respect, Architecture is affected. And as West Coast Architect Richard Neutra has repeatedly stated:

“Before we can do the right and suitable thing for man—we have to know him as well as humanity itself—to observe all his functioning.”

With this, we then wonder just what is Architecture? Does the term include the pseudo-rustic ranch type homes on the West Coast commonly referred to as “Cinderella Homes”? If so, then how can you place the Mayan Ruins in Guatemala under the same classification? The definition of this seemingly ambiguous term which I feel best explains its meaning and its scope is fully encompassed in a single word, one that is found in everyone’s vocabulary and used daily—building. Architecture therefore is building—any building, whether it be of the Park Avenue Glass and Steel Monument variety or of the swine sty type commonly found on the plains in the Midwestern farm belt. One could further tie down the definition to more specific terms such as: Architecture is building, it is the correlation of materials and details into an orderly arrangement of space directly suitable to its in-

AVILION SCHOOL PLAN



DOORS



SCHOOL PLAN



habitants or users, or function. Louis Sullivan, a Master Architect who formed the Chicago school at the turn of the century and perhaps the father of today's contemporary Architectural concepts, made the statement in 1902 that:

"FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION"

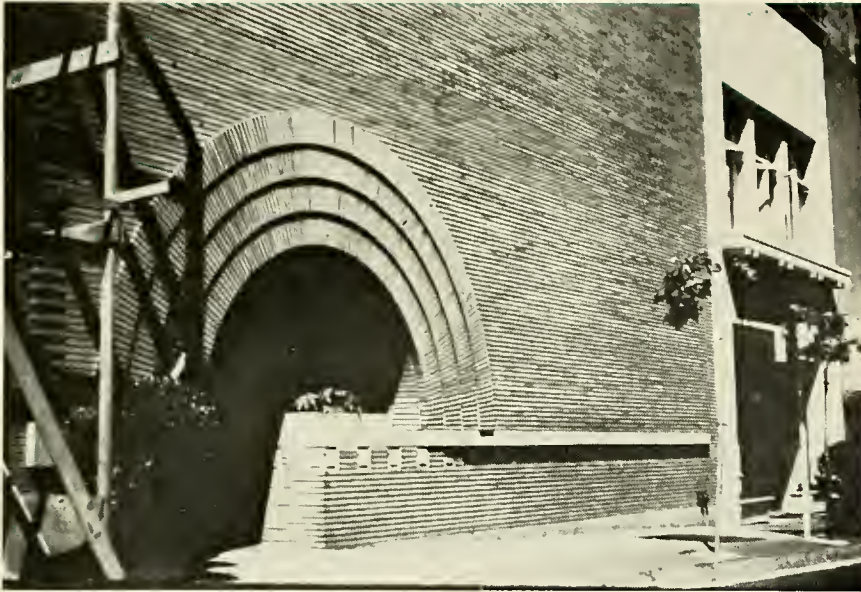
A daring statement for an Architect at that time, perhaps even more so for many Architects today.

With the "present" world and its people undergoing a constant change, then Architecture as a product fitting and filling man's need for shelter, too, must succumb to change. For as Ernst Neufert, a West German Architect, so aptly told the members of the International Union of Architects in London last summer:

"It is mankind who gives Architecture its shape and it is on mankind that the ultimate quality of Architecture depends."

Much of this worldly change can be directly traced back to the inherent desire of all peoples for a better life. In most cases it is a progressive change—there are, of course, the unfortunate cases where change is simply for the purpose of change. This is obviously a step backward. Be this as it may, with progress, if it is such, change is imminent and trends readily do occur. And since Architecture (building) is affected by the culture of the people it, too, will take on a new appearance—fads will creep in.

In the relatively short period of time that has elapsed, from the mid-twenties up to and including the present day, Architecture has been nurtured through many and varied phases—infected by every trend appearing. From the mid-twenties through the mid-thirties we find that, with somewhat modest actualization, imagination and technology found a common plane where marriage was possible. The momentum created by such, continued to build up and the height to which Architecture had risen prior to 1940 did not falter and slip backwards with the beginning of World War II, thereby forcing every Architect to



In the Morris Gift Shop in San Francisco texture, geometry and proportion were blended by Frank Lloyd Wright, one of the giants in American design.

The refined and tasteful use of architectural embellishment give proportion to massive lengths of wall at the Beverly Hills Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles.



gather the remains years later and start over on a much lower plane. Rather it was quite the contrary, as if Architecture as such were packed away on some shelf for the duration of the hostilities, to be picked up later and continued at the previous level with no obvious back tracking. The construction of the United Nations Building in New York City immediately following the war served both as the continuing link and as the catalyst of an expression which culminated in Mies Van der Rohe's Lake Shore Apartments in Chicago over a decade ago. This classic example, which was originally designed in 1919, was later rubber stamped into an international cliché; a monotony, a brutality, an inhuman style. The resulting structure seemed to heed the cry, "Use glass and steel, forget orientation, the people must adjust, this is the only way." Few Architects, with the exception of Wright and Le Corbusier, were bold or daring enough to step out of the common line during the early '50's (they, of course, were never a part of it) and instead of creating Architecture by living, they created living by Architecture. Every structure appeared to be the work of one superhuman machine-type individual—a hater of the human element, whose character and personality were reflected everywhere in sterile glass boxes. Any and all ornamentation was to be discarded and forgotten, never to be heard from again. Here we watched a fad or trend, call it what you may, fully encompass an art as old as time itself and almost choke it to death.

By the late '50's, however, many began to think once again. Questions arose, but no answers were immediately available. They soon became overly aware of the fact that little had been achieved by their actions during the previous six or seven years as a result of their white-hot acceptance and usage of the then new technological advances blindly, without thought or question.

Philip Johnson, a widely acclaimed East Coast Architect who was often referred to as a disciple

of Mies, was among the first to realize the chaotic situation which had evolved. He was quick to state:

"I grow old, and I grow tired. My direction is clear—eclectic traditionalism."

Today, with a certain serenity, Johnson employs such age-old forms as the arch, the pergola and the column, all with an undying elegance.

Time Magazine in an article entitled "Exuberant Architecture" quoted the late Eero Saarinen as saying:

"Our Architecture is too humble. It should be prouder, much richer and much larger."

As further technological advances continued to be made and as the Architect, the builder and the contractor found that it was now possible to build any structure desired, the age of Individualism once again appeared, but this time structural gymnastics were overflowing from everywhere. The conformists of merely a few years earlier now found themselves in an about-face. Glass and steel gave way to concrete forms and structural systems previously unrecognized. Churches resembled, both in plan and facade, Biblical symbols from the fish to the Greek letters alpha and omega. A hockey rink took the shape of a dinosaur's mid-section, an air terminal the form of a bird in flight. Even with this new uninhibited spirit and thought, function still continued to follow form.

With the advent of the '60's there appears to be a new frontier—even in Architecture—and the tide appears reversing itself to the point where form once again is becoming a direct result of function.

Economists repeatedly tell us that if the United States is to continue its present rate of growth and expansion, the new construction necessary to provide for such will equal a second United States by the year 2000 A. D. In this short period of only thirty-eight years America will be required to build as many facilities as it had previously done in some 186 years.

The materials used during the

first century of our country's development were rather few; actually only three in number, namely wood, stone and clay. The past eighty years have seen the development and refinement of structural steel, reinforced concrete, aluminum, plastic and many other materials far too numerous to mention.

In the next thirty-eight years, during the period anticipated to be America's greatest building boom, an unlimited number of new and better building materials will undoubtedly be the result of further scientific study. The Architecture resulting from these new materials and the new products in which they will be used, will be more than ever before, a product of the Architect's creative imagination, a result of his ability to use prefabricated components in a manner effectively satisfying man's basic needs—that of shelter and esthetic satisfaction. It will be an even greater test of his professional competence to do a meritorious work of Architecture, since the nation's economy will no longer be such as to afford custom fabrication of single items without undue and unwarranted increases in costs to the owners. The new economy will bring forth a demand far greater than the supply; therein will lie the factor forcing our adjustment to a fully industrialized society and its required way of life. And in the words of Henry Russel Hitchcock:

"We might hope in time to arrive at a rather different and richer style, somewhat as the Baroque came into being, after the confusions of the later sixteenth century, as the broader and more elastic successor of the rigid and doctrinaire Renaissance of the 1500's."

This architecture which will evolve will be that of the world's mightiest industrial nation; that of a democracy; of a capitalistic industrial society of, by and for its people—a people enjoying freedom unlimited coupled with the best living standards yet known to man. It will be truly American—America's true self expressed in Architecture, the first completely American Architecture.



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

WHAT IS EUROPE'S SECRET? Despite the generally optimistic tone of Government reports on the growth of the economy, President Kennedy is still obviously worried that the United States economy isn't expanding as rapidly as it should.

He showed this concern in greeting members of the Committee for Economic Development when he suggested that they make a detailed study of why such countries as France, West Germany and Italy have been able to make economic progress at a higher rate than we have.

Requesting the Committee to help further in developing a national trade policy, Kennedy continued:

"Another area which I think is worthy of concern is an analysis of some of the policies which are followed by industries and government particularly in the three key countries of Europe which enjoy substantial economic progress in recent years, France, West Germany and Italy—which have had high employment—France which has planned an economic growth rate of 5½ per cent through 1975.

"And I think it is worthy of the most detailed study by the Government as well as by industrial groups of their experience, to see whether any of it is transferable, or whether it happens to come about as a result of a stage of economic growth somewhat different from ours."

Meanwhile, Government reports showed some improvement on the economic and job fronts. Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges reported that "the expansion in economic activity continued through the first quarter of 1962, though at a slower pace than in earlier quarters of the current recovery."

He noted that gross national product in the first quarter was up \$6,000,000,000 from the previous quarter to a new high rate of \$548,000,000,000. The advance over the opening quarter of 1961 was 9½ per cent. He also reported an overall increase in consumer buying.

Other optimistic reports of the Commerce Department included:

* The balance of international payments, about which the Administration has been seriously concerned, showed "considerable improvement" during the first quarter of the year as compared with the similar period last year. The loss of gold and convertible currencies was \$450,000,000 for the three months as compared with a loss of \$1,450,000,000 during the first three months of 1961.

* Personal income was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$438,750,000,-000 in April, about \$2,750,000,000 higher than in March and 7 per cent higher than in April of 1961. Most of the March-to-April increase was in wages and salaries which were up \$2,500,000,000 at annual rates. Gains were widespread in manufacturing.

* Cash dividend payments by corporations issuing public reports amounted to \$988,000,000 in April for a gain of \$74,000,000 over the figures for April, 1961. So far this year cash dividend payments were nearly 8 per cent higher than during the first four months of 1961.

The job picture showed conflicting elements, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg reported that "factory employment and hours of work showed continued strong improvement in April." Nevertheless, the jobless rate at 5.5% was unchanged from March.

Jobs in manufacturing increased by 80,000 instead of showing the small decline usual at this time of year. Construction employment expanded sharply while trade employment showed better than usual improvement for the fourth consecutive month. As a result nonfarm payrolls were up 675,000 from March to April, or 250,000 more than seasonally. Manufacturing employment has now returned to within 200,000 of the May 1960 level, the prerecession peak.

Unemployment declined seasonally by 400,000 and was a million lower than a year ago. Some 450,000 of the unemployed were new workers and these helped to keep the seasonal rate at 5.5 per cent. Long term unemployment of more than six months also showed no improvement over the month, remaining at 700,000. It was down 300,000 as compared with a year ago but was still 300,000 higher than before the recession.

WORKERS PROTECTED. Despite strong business opposition, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved a proposal of the Kennedy Administration to reimburse workers who lose their jobs as a result of competition from imports.

The surprise action of the committee greatly strengthens the President's hand in negotiating trade agreements with other countries and serves to reinforce organized labor warnings that workers must be protected against job losses resulting from lower tariffs.

Under the committee agreement an eligible worker would receive up to 65% of the national average weekly manufacturing wage or of his own wage, whichever is less, for up to 52 weeks. At present rates this would amount to \$61 a week. Workers over 60 would be eligible for an additional 13 weeks. A worker also could receive an additional 26 weeks benefits by undergoing training for a new job. Altogether, the maximum would be 78 weeks of payments.

Among speakers at the conference was President George Harrison of the Railway Clerks, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on International Relations. Harrison told the conference that the AFL-CIO stood strongly behind "America's trade drive" because it recognized the importance of expanded trade for the nation at home and abroad.

But, he pointed out, some workers in some industries were going to be hit by increased imports and it is essential that "adjustment assistance" be given them and the industries of which they are a part.

"This is not a program for special interests," Harrison said. "It is available for those people and those firms who are hurt by trade."

Harrison warned that unless adjustments were made, those industries hit by foreign competition will inevitably bring pressure against any tariff reductions and expanding trade which may threaten the entire program.



FOREST PRODUCTS

RESEARCH & CARPENTERS' CRAFT

EVERY apprentice carpenter soon learns that it's easier to drive a nail through a pine board than through, say, oak. Ask him why, and he'll tell you matter of factly that it's because pine is a softwood and oak a hardwood.

Perhaps without realizing it, he'll be correct in more ways than one. It's a physical fact, according to a group of scientists who should know, that pine lumber is generally softer than oak. It's also a botanical fact, these same scientists point out, that pine belongs to the class of trees generally called softwoods, while oak is one of the hardwoods.

These scientists are employed by Uncle Sam to know all there is to know about wood—and find out more. Their home base is the world-famed Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. It's operated there by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

Of course, like so many things in this complicated modern world, wood isn't so simple and commonplace as most people think it to be. And so, when you delve into some of the facts the federal scientists

(Written especially for
THE CARPENTER)

at Madison have worked out during the past 52 years, you find that all hardwoods aren't necessarily hard and that some softwoods are a lot harder than some hardwoods! The confusion stems from the fact that for a long time we've called most all needle-bearing trees "softwoods" and broadleaved trees "hardwoods." Like so many generalizations, this one has holes in it. Cottonwood, for instance, is called a hardwood although it's softer than many species of pine!

Research Results Published Widely

Research on wood and the many things made of it—from lumber, plywood, and other building materials to the houses, containers, and other things made of them—has uncovered a great deal of information, including much of hard dollars-and-cents value to carpenters. It is published in handbooks, manuals, bulletins, technical notes, and research reports put out by the FPL scientists.

Take, for instance, FPL Report No. 954, entitled "Slant Driving of Nails: Does It Pay?" This report tells you not only that it does, but why. The research engineers who wrote it investigated various ways of driving nails into wood and came up with conclusive answers in pounds of withdrawal load for various angles of slant. The findings, of course, apply directly to toenailing of studs to sole plates and many other nailed joints in houses.

Many carpenters have become familiar with another FPL-prepared publication, called "Technique of House Nailing." This pamphlet was written for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and has been widely used for apprentice training and in vocational schools. All principal nailed joints in a house are covered, with recommendations as to sizes, types, and numbers of nails for best performance. These recommendations are based on extensive investigations into the strength of nailed joints, for which whole wall, floor, and roof sections have been built and tested.

Perhaps the best-known publication on house building issued by the FPL investigators, however, is

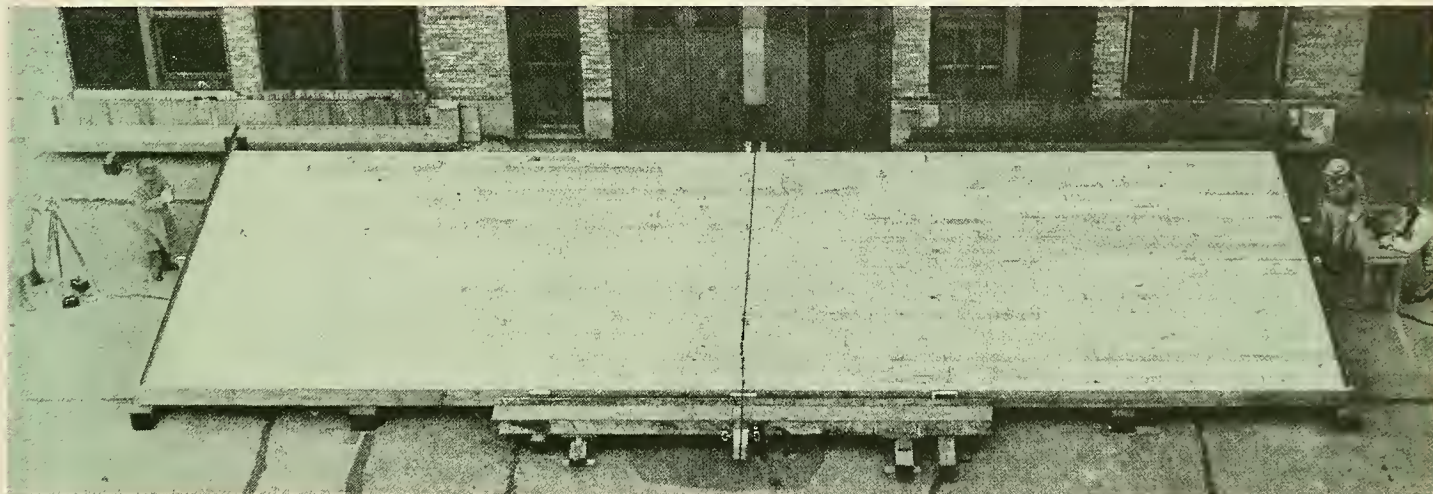


Ultraviolet light is used in this weathering machine to compare durability of different kinds of paint in research on house finishes at the FPL. In recent years there has been an increased degree of attention directed to the use of color for both exterior and interior use by American decorators.

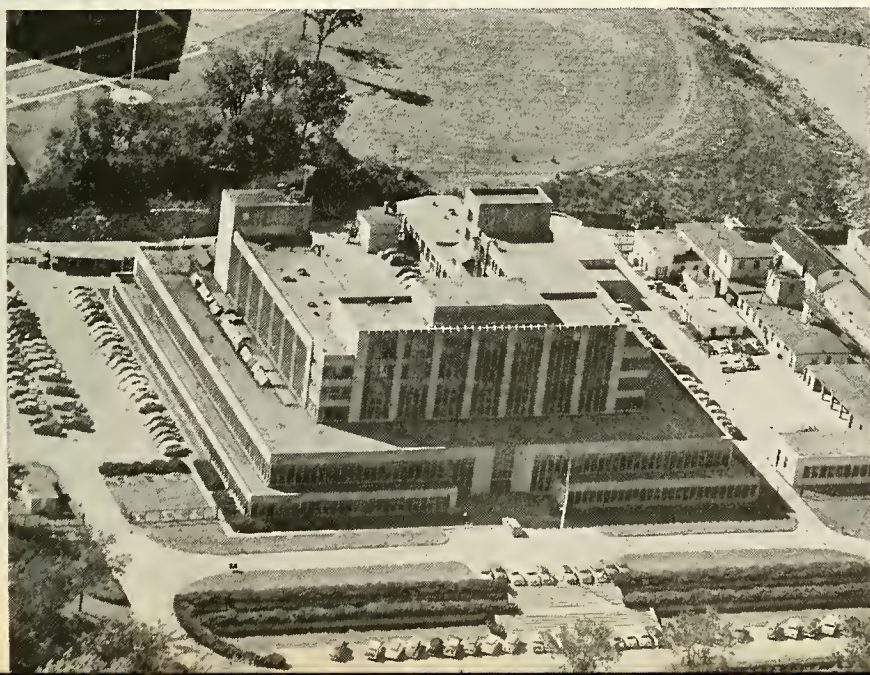


Under the electron microscope, FPL investigator studies structure of wood fibers enlarged many thousands of times. Such investigations help explain why wood behaves as it does during seasoning, treatment with preservative chemicals, and when loaded as in a floor joist.

This full-scale floor is being tested by FPL engineers for resistance to simulated loads such as might be imposed on it by a building wall under strong winds. Various kinds of floor construction were compared by the technical experts at Madison.



Aerial view of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., center of federal research in this field conducted by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Laboratory carries on a continuing search for new uses for wood.



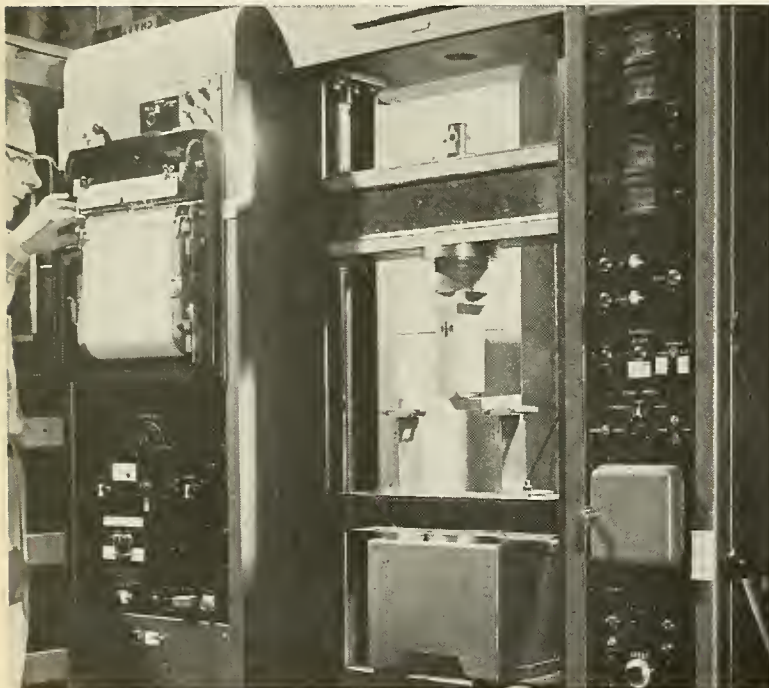
"Wood-Frame House Construction," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Agriculture Handbook No. 73. Practically every phase of light-frame construction is covered in this book, from foundations to interior finish and cabinets. The most recent book is "Wood Floors for Dwellings," issued in 1961 as Agriculture Handbook No. 204. It goes into details for laying all types of wood floors.

The carpenter interested in going into some of the scientific whys and wherefores of modern building practices can find a lot of reading in another FPL report, No. 1081, entitled "Partial List of Publications of Interest to Architects, Builders, Engineers, and Retail Lumbermen."



Pole frame construction, highly popular for certain types of buildings because of low cost, poses design problems. The joint between pole and roof rafters is a critical one. Here an FPL workman applies steel strapping to reinforce a plywood gusset joint to help resist side thrust of roof loads against pole-frame wall.

Electronic device imposes bending load on a wood specimen and automatically records data for studies of wood strength carried on at SPL. Results aid in establishing safe loads for house floors, other structures, and are widely used by code authorities, government agencies, trade associations.



Many of the publications listed in it are free; others can be purchased from the Superintendents of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Scope of Research Broad

The FPL scientists do not confine their investigations to housing. Every use made of wood comes under their scrutiny, in the search for new, improved and more efficient wood products. That goes for boxes and crates, for wood fiber products like paper and building fiberboards, and for chemicals

needed by industry to make synthetic textiles, films, explosives, and even foodstuffs.

Other phases of FPL research include seasoning, glues and gluing methods, preservative and fire-retardant treatments, the making of veneer, plywood, laminated members, particle board, and other building materials, painting and finishing of wood, and the development of new products such as plastics, paper-overlaid lumber and plywood, and woods specially treated to prevent shrinking and warping.

Obviously, this broad program calls for some deep delving into the nature of wood itself—how it grows under different conditions, its physical and chemical structure, its strength, hardness, and related properties.

All the tools of modern science are put to work, including light and electron microscopes, complex chemical procedures, and electronic testing devices operated under carefully controlled conditions of temperature and relative humidity. The skills of chemists, physicists, biochemists, pathologists, entomologists, biologists, mathematicians, foresters, and civil and chemical engineers are called into play. In fact, one of the great advantages of the centralized federal laboratory is that all these men work together under one roof. This makes it possible for each to consult the others as needed—which happens more and more frequently as each scientific specialty comes to lean more and more heavily on the others.

FPL First in World

Because there was nothing else like it when FPL was founded in 1910, it has come to be widely copied in other lands. Visitors come from every corner of the globe to consult with its highly experienced specialists. Some 100,000 letters and requests are received by mail each year, and staff members are frequently called upon to visit other parts of the United States or to go abroad as advisors and consultants in foreign lands.

Among the heavy users, naturally, are builders, lumbermen and other wood products manufacturers, and government agencies. One may send in a piece of wood asking that it be identified by species; another may want information on the strength of certain kind of wood; a third may have a building code problem. One thing is certain, however; all are confronted one way or another with the problem of making better use of wood.

And that's the Laboratory's main job; to find ways of making better use of wood, our chief renewable resource, and thereby insure its continued use for the benefit of all—including carpenters, whose jobs hinge on its continued use.

Detroit Hails Finlay C. Allan



The Brotherhood's recently appointed Second Vice-President, Finlay C. Allan, was honored in his hometown of Detroit on May 5. More than 2,000 persons attended a banquet hosted by the Michigan State Carpenters Council and its affiliates. Shown standing at the head table are: First Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Allan, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, General President Maurice Hutcheson; L. M. "Boots" Weir, Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit District Council; Tom McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit Building Trades Council; General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick and George Burger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council. L.U. 337, Detroit, is Mr. Allan's home local.

The following tribute is re-printed from the banquet program

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the recent selection of a Second General Vice President to fill the vacancy created by the untimely death of O. William Blaier, conferred this high honor on a former Detroit—Finlay C. Allan.

This, to the average laymen, is just an ordinary news item but to those familiar with the history of the labor movement in Detroit it is viewed as well-deserved recognition by this great international union of the many outstanding contributions to progress made by a diligent, faithful and dedicated trade unionist.

Finlay's record of achievement in Detroit and Michigan is a long and notable one. He first served his home local, Carpenters 337, in an official capacity back in the late 1930's when he was elected Financial

Secretary. In 1940 he was chosen Business Representative of the same local, a post he vacated in 1941 when elevated to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters District Council. In 1947 he left this office when elected Secretary-Manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council whose jurisdiction embraces Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties.

After a brilliant tenure of nine years in the Building Trades post, during which period he also served as President of the Carpenters District Council, he resigned and left Detroit to accept an appointment as Special Assistant to the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Maurice A. Hutcheson.

Space does not permit detailing the many services he performed in giving unselfishly of his time and energies to civic and governmental activities while residing in Detroit. To list a few: He served the Detroit Housing Commission nine years; was a member of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors eight years; a vice-president of the United Foundation; a member of the Governor's St. Lawrence Seaway Commission, and a member of the Governor's Committee on Labor Legislation.

His appointments have included two trips abroad, the first in 1949 as a delegate of the National Building Trades Department to the International Labor Organization in Rome, and the second, in 1953, as labor consultant to the Industrial Exhibition in Berlin.

Now as we look forward to the future, we, your friends, sincerely salute you, Finlay, in full confidence that with the additional responsibility now vested in you, your wealth of experience, sound logic and fervent adherence to duty will provide invaluable assets to the continued progress of our beloved international union The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America!

The guests enjoy themselves at Finlay Allan Banquet.



EDITORIALS



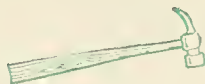
Let's Go Outdoors

This month's issue of *"The Carpenter"* will make many readers vacation-minded. The month is June and our theme is set in an article by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. He is the man in our Federal Government who is responsible for the Public Lands and the National Parks.

President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower, Republican as well as Democratic members of Congress, and millions of individual citizens have shown a common interest in plans to provide adequate outdoor recreation facilities for the American people. Although existing national and state parks cover a vast acreage, it is the general belief that they are not sufficient to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population with an increasing amount of leisure time and the means to devote a substantial part of it to recreational pursuits.

Gathering pressure for expansion of park lands and of facilities for outdoor recreation was given fresh impetus last winter when the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, created by Congress in 1958 on the recommendation of President Eisenhower, submitted a comprehensive report with numerous recommendations for federal and state action.

The report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission noted that the outdoors lay "deep in American tradition," that "when an American looks for the meaning of his past, he seeks it not in ancient ruins but . . . in mountains and forests, by a river, or at the edge of the sea."



Going Soft, Barry?

The Christian Science Monitor, a most reliable national newspaper, has a startling quote from Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona. On April 14, 1962, the paper quotes Senator Goldwater as saying, "Power and control are being concentrated more and more in Washington. I, frankly, look on this as a greater threat to our Government than communism."

Is the Senator going soft on the "Reds"?

Flying The Flag

June 14th is Flag Day. Sometimes Americans neglect patriotism. It is not that they are not patriotic, but Americans often find it hard to express those things they feel most deeply.

In time of war, or national crisis, our citizens always respond to the need. Today, our lives are a continuing national crisis. In an undeclared war, we face the most cunning and inscrutable enemy that has ever challenged human freedom. Sir Winston Churchill put it this way, "The present is difficult. The future is veiled."

On June 14th let's fly our flags, and as we look at them let's recall these words of President John F. Kennedy:

"Going the unknown ways requires many gifts of character. It requires courage. It requires poise in the face of adversity and danger. It requires the imagination to conceive new possibilities. It requires the steadfastness to persevere through disappointment. It requires informed and expert intelligence—the ability to push the science and technology of the day to the uttermost in the service of man's aspirations for knowledge.

"And it requires a confident vision of the possibilities of the future. 'How do you find the new worlds anyway?' asked Archibald MacLeish. 'By sailing to them?'"

WILLIAM J. KELLY

The Brotherhood suffered the loss of an old and esteemed colleague on April 29, 1962. Brother William J. Kelly, former Executive Board Member, died in Pittsburgh at the age of 86.

Brother Kelly served in a number of Brotherhood offices. He was Pittsburgh's representative to the Carpenters' District Council, Business Agent and member of the International Executive Board. He was general manager of the Pittsburgh Council at the time of his retirement in 1952.

The Brotherhood is richer for his service. Brother Kelly's long and useful life leaves its own monument.

By crossing the mountains? Or perhaps by believing in them?"

"This is the American tradition: to have faith to 'go the unknown ways,' not to settle for the easy, the routine and the familiar. Of course, we Americans have been talkers as well as goers, men of words as well as men of action. But in the end, words count only as they express reality.

"Some people think that patriotism is what people say. In my view, it is what people do. When I hear people saying that they are more American than anyone else, I am not deeply impressed. But, when I see people doing the brave and selfless things which the astronauts, the Peace Corps, the men and women in the armed services and so many young Americans are doing today, and which Americans have done for their people and nation for many generations, then I am impressed and moved."



Aid to Education Gets Surprise Boost

The Saturday Evening Post is an American institution. For millions of Americans it is a regular part of their reading. The *Post's* stories, cartoons and articles have delighted millions of Americans for many generations. The editorial policy is something else again. Usually Ben Franklin's favorite magazine can be counted upon to be out of step with the 20th Century, but not lately. Just recently the *Post* had this to say about the need for federal aid to education—"Without it we are going to have a big boom in ignorance".

"American education, once a legitimate source of pride," said the *Post*, "because it provided a chance at learning for almost everybody, may wind up offering less and less for anybody."

The magazine pointed out that it has been a year and a half since President Kennedy asked Congress to pass the \$5.6 billion aid-to-education program. It passed the Senate but is snagged over the question of aid to parochial schools.

Calling for action, the *Post* pointed out these "cold statistics":

"This year about 4,000,000 Americans are attending college; by 1970, 6,000,000 will be qualified to attend if funds and facilities are available.

"To accomodate those 6,000,000 will require almost \$15,000,000,000 worth of new facilities and repairs to existing facilities. (Kennedy has asked that the government make available \$1,500,000,000 of those construction funds.)

"Nearly 100,000 of the country's public-school teachers either have not been certified to teach or have not graduated from college. (We have no minimum national standard for education, let alone for teachers' credentials.)

"Today American public schools are awesomely crowded because we have a shortage of 127,000 classrooms; to meet the population demands of 1970, we require 600,000 new rooms.

"Every day that legislators continue their debates, 11,000 Americans are born to be fed into the school system.

"The argument that Federal aid to education is reprehensible is not impressive. School systems have been—and will continue to be—supported primarily by local community property taxes and controlled by states and communities. These taxes have already ballooned more than 200 per cent across the country since the end of World War II.

"It is cruel truth that many American communities simply cannot afford anything approaching an adequate school system given today's costs and tomorrow's population.

"Federal aid in some form is an old fact of American education life. In 1785 parcels of Federal land were set aside in every township for public-school use. In the middle of the nineteenth century Government land grants began for agricultural schools; today there are sixty-eight land-grant colleges.

"World War I prompted the Government to finance vocational training, World War II produced the famous GI Bill of Rights. After Sputnik, we enacted the National Defense Education Act which, this year alone, provides about \$200,000,000 for training engineers and scientists. In short, we have always extended some Federal aid to education. But never has education required aid the way it does right now. . . ."

Gentlemen, Ben Franklin is proud of you.



Local 1032 Is Called Upon to Take a Bow

Brother Leonard W. Luchsinger, Business Agent, of Local 1032, Minot, North Dakota, makes an interesting report.

It seems that the Brothers of Local 1032 have "adopted" a little patient in the Crippled Childrens' Home in Jamestown, North Dakota. She is Sheryl Melby, whose birth date is July 20, 1951. She is in the fourth grade.

The Brothers have set up a registration book and a cigar box. Their contributions buy little Sheryl clothing. She also likes to receive mail, so they send her post cards and letters.

Life now, and in the future, will be just a little better for Sheryl, because some thoughtful, kind members of the Brotherhood decided to help a human being less fortunate than themselves. In so doing, they do honor to themselves and to our Brotherhood.

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1. The right to vote is the most precious right the American citizen possesses.
2. Your vote raises money which provides the many public services that are important to *you* and *your family*.
3. You elect candidates who are *friends* of labor. If you don't register and vote you can elect their opponents who are *enemies* of labor.
4. A union man or woman who fails to register and vote is helping to take away at the ballot box the economic gains union members win at the bargaining table.

"The Carpenter" Wins National Award; BCTD Standing Committee Meets

A MAJOR step in construction safety was recently taken when the Building and Construction Trades Department convened a meeting of the Standing Committee on Safety. Second General Vice-President Finlay C. Allan represented our Brotherhood. Among the chief developments at the meeting were an agreement to work for close cooperation between unions to cut the accident rate and a recommendation to all affiliates to develop increased participation in the work of the National Safety Council. All except two affiliates of the Department have named representatives to the Standing Committee.

Department President C. J. Haggerty recommended to all affiliates that they strongly support H. R. 11192. This measure would lend financial and technical assistance to states for the development of occupational safety programs. Letters supporting the bills should be sent to Representative Carl Perkins, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C. He is the Chairman of the Subcommittee that is handling the bill.



Paul Connelley of the International Brotherhood staff accepts an award for THE CARPENTER. The Brotherhood's monthly journal was honored for its continuing safety program. Roger Coyne, Chairman of the Awards Committee of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, hands the plaque to Connelley. The plaque can be seen on the inside cover of this issue of THE CARPENTER.

The members of the Standing Committee are:

- Stonecutters, Howard I. Henson;
- Sheet Metal Workers, Rene W. Schroeder;
- Asbestos Workers, C. W. Sickles;
- Iron Workers, James V. Cole;
- Bricklayers, George King;
- Electrical Workers, Robert V. Coulter;
- Roofers, Richard V. Varney;
- Plasterers, Thomas D. Turnbull;
- United Association, William Dodd;
- Carpenters, Finlay Allan;
- Operating Engineers, Hunter P. Wharton;
- Marble Polishers, Joseph A. Parisseau;
- Laborers, Harold F. Feeley II;
- Lathers, Harold Mills;
- Painters, Bryce Holcombe;
- Boilermakers, P. V. Richardson.

Shown at the Committee meeting are: (left to right, clockwise around table) Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; William Dodd, United Association; James V. Cole, Iron Workers; William Schickler, Building and Construction Trades Department; C. J. Haggerty, Department President; Harold F. Feeley, II, Laborers; Finlay Allan, Carpenters, and Robert Coulter, I.B.E.W.





Canadian SECTION

Election Debates Give Out More Heat Than Light

The period during a general election campaign brings out more information and misinformation than at any other period in the life of a government.

Election day is June 18th, just about four years and three months since the Diefenbaker administration was elected.

A number of unexpected and critical events happened before the campaign was two weeks old which might have an important bearing on the outcome. But whether or not they have, they will still be major issues regardless of which party is elected.

Then there were a number of minor issues which provided the electorate with interesting information whether or not they influenced the voting. Take the gist of an address by one candidate on the matter of housing costs.

Housing has been a major election issue for at least 20 years. If half the promises about better housing at lower costs made by all the parties were made effective, Canadians would be the best housed people in the world.

Anyway this particular candidate, a lawyer who specializes in housing and mortgages, pointed out that a \$14,000 home actually costs the buyer, at National Housing Act interest rates, around \$30,000. The NHA rate is $6\frac{3}{4}$ percent. Non-NHA rates are higher—7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

This legal light stated that a standard NHA mortgage of \$14,400 at $6\frac{3}{4}$ percent, repaid over a period of 25 years, ends in a repayment of

\$29,766 at a rate of \$99.22 a month. The total interest paid is \$15,366, or \$966 more than the original loan.

It's all right to object to high interest rates, but what can be done about it? Lower the rate to three percent, this lawyer-candidate urged. This would reduce repayments on a \$14,400 mortgage to \$68.20 a month. The total repayment would be \$20,460 with a saving of \$9,306.

This argument makes sense if his advice could be made real. Instead of cutting wage costs, cut money costs to reduce the price of homes. Another place where a saving could be made is in land costs, if the speculators could be eliminated. This would be an even tougher assignment for any government.

A major issue which very unexpectedly hit the headlines was the reduction in the value of the Canadian dollar to 92.5 cents in relation to the U.S. dollar. Canadians who as recently as a year ago prided themselves on a dollar worth \$1.05

U.S. suddenly found themselves with a dollar worth 12.5 cents less.

Why? There was no easy answer. It was common knowledge that the government was pushing the dollar down to help exports. The pulp and paper industry was getting only 95 to 97 cents U.S. for a dollar's worth of product with the Canadian dollar at a premium. Down went the dollar and the price of paper company stocks went up with their profits. The same with other big exporting industries.

But what about imports? Everything we were importing and paying about 95 cents for a dollar's worth of goods from the U.S. is now going to cost us about \$1.08. So what we gain on the swings, we lose on the roundabouts. The cost of living looks as though it's on its way up. Certainly essentials like food items from California and Florida will be more costly, and in many months of the year, not replaceable with Canadian-grown products.

Status Quo

At press time, the situation between our Brotherhood and the Canadian Labour Congress remained unchanged, despite a visit to the general office by C.L.C. President Claude Jodoin.

We still are affiliated with the Congress, but not paying any more per capita tax until some assurance is forthcoming that we can expect fair and impartial treatment.

In the meantime, our Newfoundland Union has signed an agreement with the Pulp Companies. This first agreement not only wins better pay for the loggers, but also cleans up many camp and working conditions that have been a source of aggravation to the loggers for years.

This dollar argument will go on long after the election is over. So will the argument about a prepaid medical care plan.

The Saskatchewan government was all set to introduce the first provincial prepaid medicare program by July 1st when the doctors decided that they would stage what in effect amounts to a strike if the program came into effect. This is something new. Labor strikes. That's taken for granted. But for doctors to strike and claim that they will take no patients except emergency cases? Has this happened before anywhere?

U.S. trade unionists will know what the doctors' fight is all about. The American Medical Association has been fighting prepaid health care for the elderly and making a national scandal of it. Some people think that the AMA is backing the CMA which is backing the SMA (Sask. Medical Association) to make sure that no prepaid government plan gets a foothold on the North American continent.

The doctors in Britain took a negative position about prepaid care until 1945 when the British Labour Party introduced the British health plan. Now 90 percent of British doctors are for it. The consensus of newspaper opinion in Canada is that the Sask. doctors are in the wrong. Even so Conservative a paper as the Toronto Globe and Mail said editorially that "the doctors of Saskatchewan do not have the right, any more than any other group of citizens, to disobey the law."

What's the fight all about? Nothing real except that the doctors refuse to admit that it is reasonable to accept payment from a Medical Care Commission when they are already accepting payment from private insurance companies. This is not an issue they can win on, and the government has given them 100 percent assurance of co-operation and freedom in practising as long as the public's interest is protected.

This issue too will not die soon.

All the parties are talking about the need for more jobs. The electorate must be hard put to separate the wheat of effective policies from the chaff of policies that haven't

worked and won't work. The question always arises, does the public actually try to analyze the policies of the various parties on vital subjects, or do they ride into the polling booths "by the seat of the pants"—hoping they reach the right conclusion?

The trade unionist is ahead of the average voter in this regard. The trade union movement has principles and policies. He just has to know what these principles and policies are, analyze them in light of today's needs and in relation to the party programs. If he's got a head on his shoulders, he won't go far astray.

Carpenter Henry Saves The Town Some Money

"Operation Freedom," launched by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, has run into rough weather and could become a dead issue before long. The so-called "Operation" is a covert attack against the "welfare state"—old age pensions, health insurance and so on.

Half a dozen important local Chambers of Commerce have refused to endorse the scheme. In Oakville, Ontario, the Labor Council led by Carpenter-president Jack Henry, had the local Chamber's annual grant of \$15,000 cut down to \$3,400 by asking for a similar grant to advance Labor's objectives. The municipal council wouldn't give it to the Labor Council but when the town solicitor found out that the large grant had been illegal right along, they saved the town \$11,600 by the cut of the Chamber's grant to the legal limit.

Oklahoma RTW Petitions Show Irregularities

A citizens committee challenging a "right-to-work" law proposal in Oklahoma has reported to the state government that more than 20 per cent of the signatures of an initiative

petition examined thus far appear to be invalid.

Secretary of State William N. Christian, acting on the basis of the preliminary finding, set a 90-day period for a more complete examination of the 213,716 names on the petition.

The state official rejected an attempt by attorneys for the petition circulators to restrict the examination period to 30 days.

Attorneys for the group of citizens contesting the validity of the "right-to-work" petition agreed to file a further report of findings resulting from a more searching examination of the signatures at a hearing June 28.

William C. Kessler, vice-mayor of Oklahoma City and member of the city council, and James Rinehart, attorneys for the citizens' group, said in a preliminary report filed with Secretary of State Christian that examination of 15,992 signatures revealed that 3,895 showed "obvious discrepancies that should invalidate them." (PAI)

AFL-CIO Supports Adequate Funds For Education, Labor Departments

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Strong support for "adequate appropriations" for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and related agencies, has been voiced by the AFL-CIO.

Kenneth A. Meiklejohn of the AFL-CIO Legislative Department told a Senate subcommittee that the Federation believed it was "of the utmost importance that the Congress provide adequate financing for the important programs and activities for which these departments and agencies are responsible."

POOEY! I'M LOOKING FOR UNION LABELS!



By *Stewart L. Udall*
Secretary of the Interior



SOME years ago the great naturalist John Muir wrote a few simple words with a profound meaning for all Americans for all time.

"Any fool," he said, "can destroy trees."

The reverse of the coin is obvious. But it was stated well, I feel, by President Kennedy in his special message to the Congress on conservation within weeks after taking office.

"Our forest lands," the President declared, "present the sharpest challenge to our foresight. Trees planted today will not reach the minimum sizes needed for lumber until the year 2000. Most projections of future timber requirements predict a doubling of current consumption within 40 years. At present cutting rates, we are using up our old growth timber in Western stands. Because of the time requirements involved, we must move now to meet anticipated future needs, and improve the productivity of our nearly 500 million acres of commercial forest land."

This was but one point in a forceful overall call for action to conserve and develop America's priceless heritage of natural resources. Not since the days of the two Roosevelts has this Nation had at its helm a President so vigorously dedicated to the cause of conservation in all its forms.

"Wise investment in a resource program today will return vast dividends tomorrow," President Kennedy said in his message to Congress in February, 1961, "and failures to act now may be opportunities lost forever. Our country has been generous with us in this regard—and we cannot now ignore her needs for future development."

As a result of this strong leadership at the highest Governmental level, the list of conservation accomplishments in the 18 months or so of the Kennedy Administration has been a most impressive one. The fact is that, sparked by this impetus, we can look forward—if we join together in support of the great conservation crusade that has been set in motion—to the greatest era in the conservation history of the United States.



THE CONSERVATION



CHALLENGE OF THE 60's



At Yellowstone National Park a delighted throng watches Old Faithful spout scalding steam and water 150 feet into the air at an average interval of 64 minutes.

Let us examine briefly some of the forward strides in our resource programs since January, 1961.

—A 10-year projection of needs and plans for the development of our national forests has been sent to Congress—a major step forward in the management of publicly-owned forests.

—The great outer beach of Cape Cod is now a National Seashore Area, protected for the present and future enjoyment of all Americans, the first major addition to the National Park System in 14 years.

—A long-range duck stamp program has been launched to acquire additional lands for waterfowl so that they may grow and thrive.

—The saline water program to find cheaper means of converting salt water to fresh water was given new impetus by legislation authorizing additional funds to speed the building of demonstration plants.

—A full scale attack on one of the most destructive forms of waste—water pollution—has been mounted under the 1961 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act.

—Flood plain studies were initiated under a new nationwide program to provide the States and local governments with information needed to regulate the use of flood plains, thereby minimizing enormous flood losses.

—Work was started on 74 major water resources projects and 79 small watershed projects, and planning for water resources development has been intensified.

—Under recently issued regulations, sufficient land can now be acquired in the construction of Federally-

During one of his several recent tours of the West, Secretary Udall stopped at Lake Tahoe to address a group of conservationists on the need for safeguarding America's natural beauty.





financed reservoirs to preserve the recreational potential of those areas.

—Our urban areas can now guide their growth and development through the acquisition of open space for recreation and other purposes through the Housing Act of 1961—a landmark in conservation effort. In the past, a stumbling block in the progress of State and local recreational programs was their inability to finance expensive land acquisition. To remedy this, the Department of the Interior introduced a new pricing schedule for the sale to State and local governments of public lands expressly for outdoor recreation or for educational purposes. Such tracts and areas can now be purchased from the Department's Bureau of Land Management for \$2.50 an acre.

—The Delaware River Basin Compact was approved, providing a new basis for cooperative and coordinate development.

—The Tennessee Valley Authority is giving new emphasis to tributary watershed development.

Perhaps the view of conservation progress during the past 18 months may be brought more clearly into focus by a recounting of some of the advances made by the Department of the Interior—the agency of the Federal Government with primary responsibility for natural resource conservation and development.

With outdoor recreational opportunities shrinking rapidly in the face of the national population explosion and swift expansion of the "asphalt jungles" associated with commercial and suburban residential expansion, the Department's National Park Service has increased its efforts to preserve, while there is yet time, such out-

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is a 136-acre tract of virgin woodland in New Jersey. Known as Mettler's Woods, the tract was saved from destruction by the Brotherhood's generosity and foresight several years ago.



standing and spectacular areas as Padre Island, Texas; Point Reyes, California; Oregon Dunes, Oregon; Pictured Rocks and Sleeping Bear Dunes in Michigan; Utah's Canyonlands, and others.

Early in 1961, the President directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop plans for the early interconnection of areas served by the Department's hydroelectric power marketing agencies with adequate common carrier transmission lines; to plan for further national cooperative pooling of electric power, both public and private; and to enlarge such pooling as was then in existence.

A first significant step toward achievement of these aims came within months when the Department's Bonneville Power Administration, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and nine private and public owners of hydroelectric generating facilities signed a coordination agreement designed to produce maximum power at existing powerplants on Pacific Northwest rivers.

The agreement provides that storage and generating facilities on Pacific Northwest rivers shall be operated in much the same manner as if all were under one ownership.

It also provides for interchanges of energy and power among the signers in order to conserve water in reservoirs, and for coordination of the transmission facilities of the parties to the agreement.

Informal coordination in varying degrees prior to the signing of the agreement had resulted in approximately 1 million additional kilowatts. The new agreement had resulted in a substantial added number of firm kilowatts.

A further step toward conservation and better utilization of electric power resources was taken with the beginning of studies looking toward the so-called "pump-back" storage systems which permit the use of generation capacity during slack demand periods to build power reservoirs which can be pumped back into use at peak periods of power demands.

One of the most important and dramatic conservation developments of the new Administration came with the launching by the Department of the Interior of its new helium conservation program.

The program, climaxing many months of study and careful planning, is a cooperative undertaking by Government and industry through which privately built and operated plants will capture helium from certain natural gases destined for fuel markets.

Underlying the urgent need for this particular conservation effort is the fact that the equivalent of a year's supply of helium previously was being lost every 45 days. If such waste were permitted to continue, the Nation's limited helium reserves could not be relied upon to supply anticipated national requirements beyond 1985.

The falls of Multnomah, located on the Columbia River in Oregon, drop majestically 620 feet. The chateau is a popular tourist resort where cool summer temperatures are attraction.



The new program provides for recovering and storing for future use 52 billion cubic feet of helium which otherwise would be wasted when natural gases containing this valuable element are burned for fuel.

For 175 years, the public domain has furnished lands and natural resources to help meet the needs of a growing nation.

Immediately upon taking office as Secretary of the Interior in 1961, I was confronted with an overwhelming backlog of incompleting applications for public lands, many of them filed three and four years previously. As a result, I ordered an 18-month moratorium on most types of nonmineral applications and petitions for land of the public domain.

This moratorium has allowed time for three critical activities:

First: to eliminate the backlog of applications.

Second: to conduct a comprehensive inventory, evaluation, and classification of public lands; and,

Third: to review and revise regulations of the Department, and to initiate legislative proposals necessary to modernize and streamline the Nation's land laws.

In other areas of conservation action—affecting not only natural but human resources of the Nation—the Department of the Interior:

—Through the newly-organized Office of Coal Research, accelerated research efforts designed to find new and broader uses for that important fuel.

—ordered an expanded research program—utilizing twice the funds previously available—to solve the problem of fish passage at high dams in the Pacific Northwest, and greatly increased its oceanographic research programs.

—Through the work of a special task force, began the charting of a “new trail” for the American Indian, under which greater stress is being placed on fully developing the human and natural resources on or near the Reservations, rather than on termination of Federal trust responsibility.

—Through its Office of Territories, launched accelerated programs designed to improve political, social, and economic conditions in the territories for which it has responsibility, particularly in American Samoa.



Winter concentrations of ducks offer one of the best times to live trap the birds for examination and banding. Here agents are removing and banding mallards from a live trap.

Under special arrangement a concessionaire may sell his wares at Diamond Lake Campground in Umpqua National Forest in Oregon. The camper must maintain his campsite.



This progress, as President Kennedy said in his 1962 conservation message to the Congress, is gratifying.

But much remains to be done.

As I see it, the following are some of the most important conservation actions which should be taken promptly in the months ahead:

1. The passage by Congress of a sound wilderness bill.
2. The creation of a Youth Conservation Corps.
3. Action on legislation to launch a shoreline study and help States acquire needed areas.
4. Passage of a Water Resources Planning Act.
5. The establishment of new national parks or sea-

shore areas—particularly in the crowded population centers of the East and Middlewest.

Passage of these and related measures by the Congress can make 1962 far and away the finest year of accomplishment in conservation history.

Your record in support of worthwhile conservation measures in the past has been most meaningful.

Truly you in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—as all other Americans—are faced with an opportunity today to help achieve a resource program which can assure this Nation's strength and leadership for many years to come.

A saddle party comes over a flower-covered meadow at Mount Rainier National Park in Washington.



Second District Meets in Washington



The delegates assemble in the auditorium of the Brotherhood's new International Headquarters in Washington.

More than 200 Brotherhood Delegates of the Second District met at the International Headquarters in Washington on May 11-12. The Second District is composed of the following states: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, Springfield, New Jersey, heads the Second District.

General President M. A. Hutcheson addressed the delegates on the second day of their deliberations. The Brothers also heard the Resident General Officers and several members of the International staff discuss a number of pertinent and current matters. Representatives of the Department of Labor also spoke.

Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi is shown at the lectern of the meeting hall with General Secretary R. E. Livingston. On the platform, in left in photo, are International Representative James Bailey and General Treasurer Peter Terzick. The meeting of the Second District was held at Headquarters.



Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi presides at second District Meeting in Washington, D. C.





FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

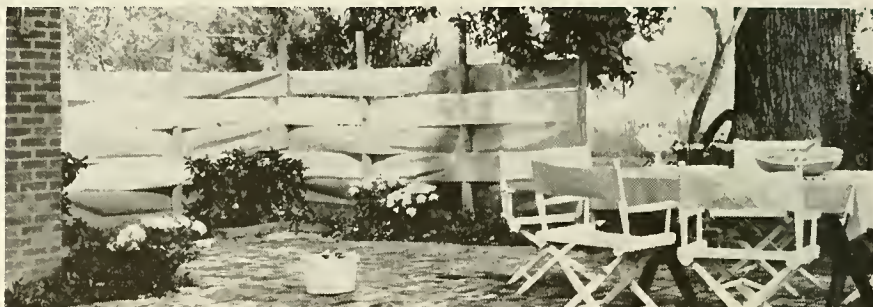
New Shapes in Summertime Shade

WANT to try your hand at exterior decorating this summer? More and more homeowners are finding that outdoor decorating is not only easy but fun when they use simple, easy-to-work-with materials providing pattern, texture and color—basic ingredients of any decorating plan.

Creating a big stir among the patio and terrace set this summer is a long-time outdoor stand-by—cotton canvas. Professionals and homemakers alike are using it in hundreds of handsome ways to lend a decorator touch to outdoor settings.

Look around the area you reserve for "outer space" living and see what's needed. Is it shade? More color? Protection from bothersome breezes? Privacy? Whatever it is, you can combine canvas with a dash of imagination and come up with a pleasing, colorful solution.

For instance, if you need privacy and protection, erect a pastel-colored fence made with strips of canvas and wood posts sunk in the ground. You'll have an eye-catching fence that's sure



An attractive fence of canvas woven basket-fashion behind and in front of uprights adds color, privacy. Directors' chairs are in matching canvas.

to attract lots of attention from friends and neighbors.

Make each strip about 10 inches wide and as long as the fence may be. Hem the strips and have them grommeted at an awning shop at the points where they intersect an upright. Then, using a simple basket weave, lace them in front of and behind the uprights, hooking the grommets over cuphooks on each post to hold the fabric taut. Use harmonizing colors in other outdoor accessories to give the entire area a look of unity. Pastel-colored director's chairs will repeat the lines of the woven fence to further heighten the effect.

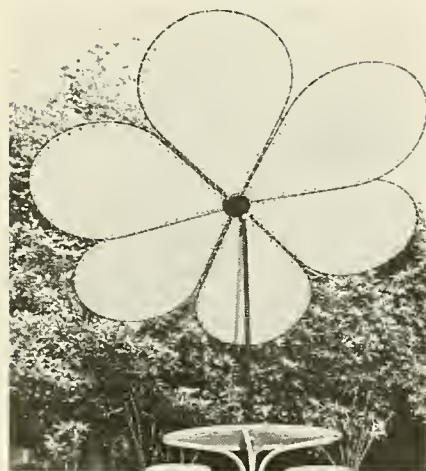
Versatile Screen

One designer lashed canvas to a single metal frame which was mounted on casters so it could be moved easily to any spot requiring wind or sun protection. In fact, designers have shown an exciting burst of originality in working with canvas as an outdoor decorating material. This year you can choose sunshades from an unusual collection of shapes and forms, ranging from round and rectangular to free-form. A West Coast designer even created a man-made "sunflower" by lacing heavy yellow canvas to a tubular framework shaped in a flower form. This huge umbrella adjusts to

any angle to outsmart the sun.

Whether your patio is round, oval, oblong, or free-form, you can plan a canopy that imitates its lines. Off-beat shapes are easy to duplicate with canvas panels laced to wood framework or light metal tubing. New paints offered by canvas manufacturers are not only more colorfast than before, but they offer greater protection for the fabric itself.

Outdoor houses are especially useful for families who like to eat outdoors but who don't like mosquitoes



This man-made "sunflower" of yellow canvas adjusts to any angle to cast shade where desired.



A sliding roof of canvas turns this shady porch into a sundeck by folding under the eaves. The fabric is suspended by metal rings from tightly drawn wires.

and bugs for company. Made with screen sides and canvas tops, these structures are spacious enough to serve as garden retreats and party areas, or can be used as giant outdoor playpens.

Many cabanas can be turned into handy pool-side dressing rooms through the addition of sliding canvas side curtains and dividing drapes.

A word about colors. They run through the entire color spectrum from such cool shades as misty blue, aqua and lime through the range of warm tones that include firecracker red, hot orange, coral, pink, magenta and lemon yellow. Stark white and rich black also add interest to the collection.

The choice of color can involve more than just matching or contrasting one of the house colors. It depends on where the color is and what effect is desired. If the house is small, canopies and awnings of related color will add visually to its size and avoid a busy, chopped-up look. If on the other hand, the house has a large boxy appearance, strong color contrast can be used to add interest and relieve monotony.

With this palette to choose from, here are some suggestions to help you maintain a pleasing relationship of one color to another:



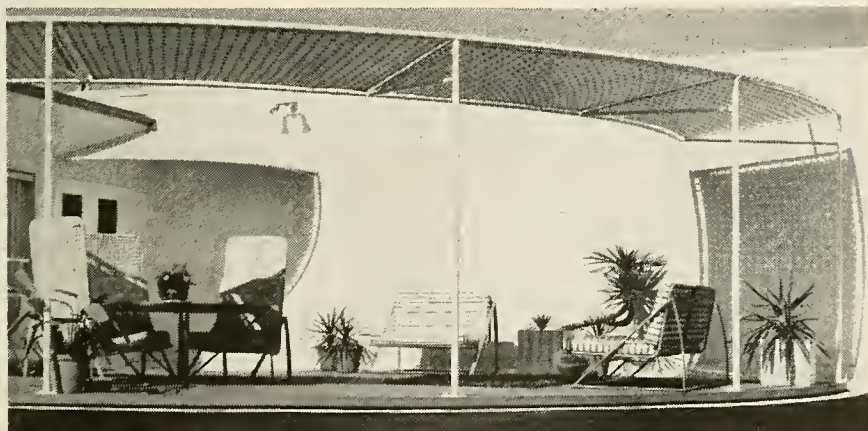
This screen-in house or cabana is topped off with a gay canvas roof of alternating colors. Ideal for dining, it converts into a dressing room by adjusting side curtains. Both roof and curtains can be removed for storage.

1. Repeat a single color in varying tones. Different values of a single color, such as brown-beige-cream, can produce a pleasing blend.

2. Combine closely related colors. These are colors which are next to each other in the color spectrum—such as bright red-orange-yellow or violet-blue-green.

3. Contrast color opposites. The colors opposite each other in the color spectrum, such as red-green or blue-orange, create a lively effect.

Don't slavishly follow these leads. Let these be the aims of your decorating plan: to please yourself, to fill your family's particular needs, and to create a patio or terrace with individuality. It's certain your outdoor living will be gayer and livelier than ever before.



Neatly-styled canvas-on-stanchion canopy provides unusual pattern of shade for summer lounging. Free-form awning above doorway repeats design.

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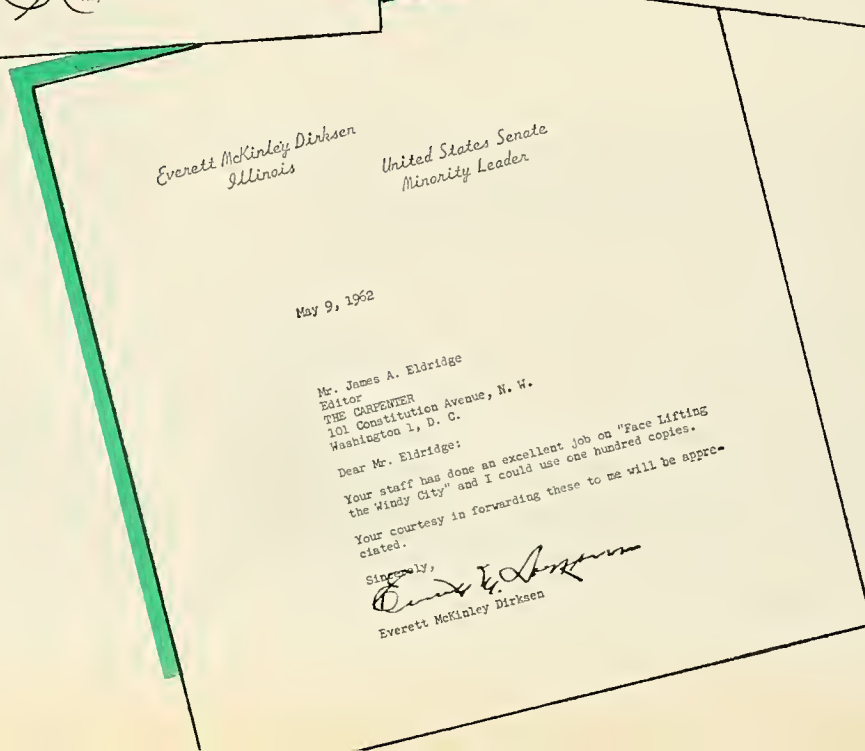
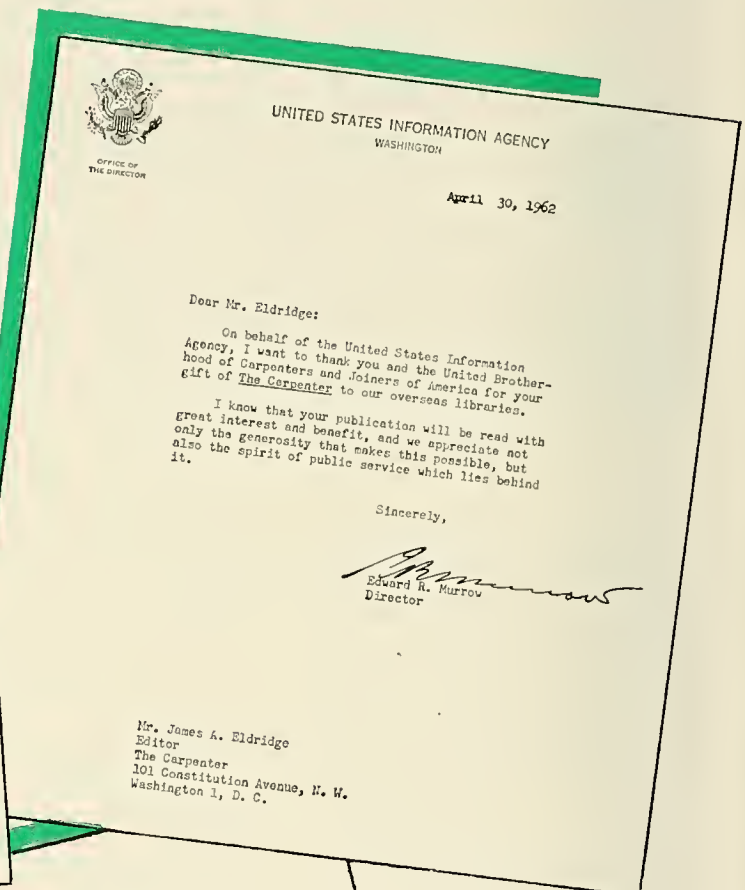
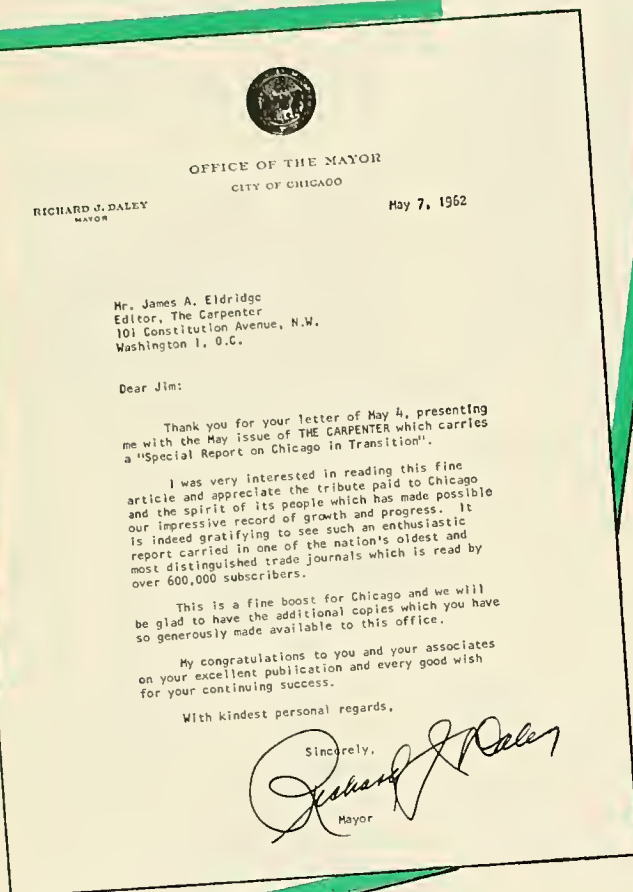
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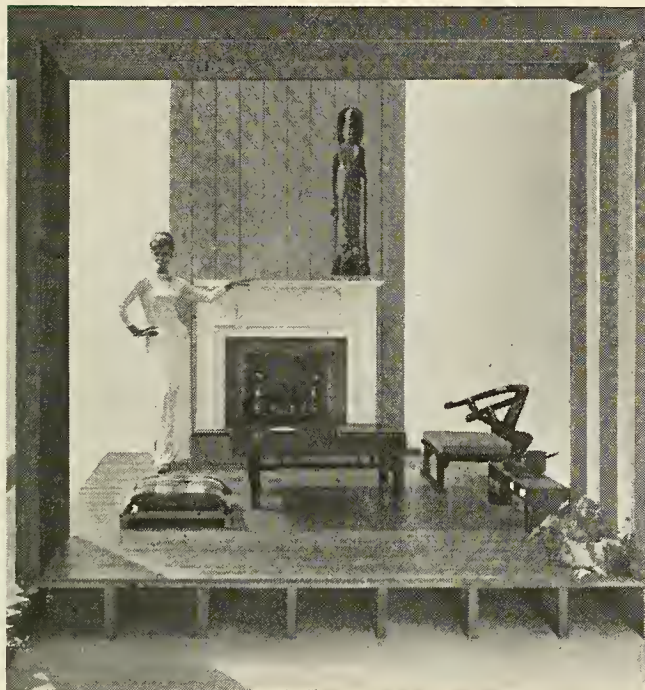
THE CARPENTER GETS *Hand* LETTERS

These are but a few of the many letters received by The Carpenter. The Editorial Staff is grateful to those who take time to write and comment.



RANDOM READING

"Open House"



Nearly 20,000 copies of "Open House: Previewing Your New Home of Wood," a full-color merchandising aid published by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association only three months ago, have been distributed to the home-buying public, lumber dealers, builders, and other interested groups.

Written for the consumer, the 28-page brochure provides much helpful, current information on house design, interior decorating, and the use of wood in residential construction. Six house styles—ranch, hillside, post-plank-and-beam, A-frame, modern, and traditional — are shown, complete with floor plans for each.

For those interested in interior designing and decorating with wood, lavish four-color photographs of

living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, dens, kitchens, and family rooms fill ten full pages.

In addition to the specific categories mentioned, two pages of the booklet are devoted to general information on why "Only Wood Is So Naturally Right for Home Construction." Covered here are such topics as wood's versatility, strength, economy of use, durability, and other qualities. Three color photographs show actual wall, roof, and floor systems under construction.

Single copies of "Open House" are free to builders and lumber dealers. It is available in quantities at 15 cents per copy from the Wood Information Center, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

New Booklet Aids Church Committees

A new guidebook, "Selecting and Working with your Church Architect," has been published by Weyerhaeuser Company Rilco, engineered wood products division, as a service to the building industry and church building committees. Written by Architect Robert L. Durham, F.A.I.A., of Seattle, Wash., member of the Church Architectural Guild of America, its purpose is to assist lay building committees of all denominations in enjoyable fulfillment of the rapidly accelerating church building programs throughout the nation. The brochure is free to persons serving on church committees. Write to: Weyerhaeuser Company, Box B 145, Tacoma, Wash.



Books That Will Help You

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CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. \$3.50.

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THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems including stairbuilding and roof framing. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price \$3.50.

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By FRED GOETZ

Recent item in Outdoor Meandering about fishing being a family pastime seems to have been confirmed by recent letters from the family of members of the Brotherhood. This column will carry some of them.

No Net

Ralph West of Osawatomie, Kansas, a member of Local 2514, his wife and daughter took off for one of their favorite lakes near town.

It was one of those days when the fisherfolk were eager—but the fish couldn't care less. Other fisherfolk friends gave up the ghost but the Wests remained.



Suddenly Ralph's line dipped down like a fish hawk after a floundering pilchard and he was fast to a "beeg one." Horrified they realized they had forgotten a most essential item: "net," especially horrifying in view of their location—perched six foot above the lake on a sheer rock ledge with light tackle!

He played the scrappy finster at the other end of line to a stand-still, then edged it carefully up the ledge.

Here's a photo of the prize, displayed by Ralph's daughter—a 10-pound, 29-inch catfish that failed to discern Ralph's hook carefully threaded through the dorsal fin of a live minnow.

Fat Cat

Come a warm spell you'll find Bill Hollingsworth of Muskogee, Oklahoma, a member of Local 1072, "out



there on the river." Here's a photographic account of one of the biggest cats he's taken—a 63-inch spoonbill taken below the dam at Fort Gibson.

* * *

Home Made

A good trout lure can be made, very inexpensively, by buying an assortment of plain spinner blades. Punch a hole in the bottom end of the spinner blade (a pear-shaped blade works best, a blade about the size of a penny or as small as a dime if you like, and work a split ring into either hole). Then work a swivel into the split ring at the tip end of the blade and secure your line or leader to it. Work a hook into the split ring at the bottom. This lure, augmented with weight (don't place the weight too close to the lure) if necessary has a dancing, wounded-minnow action.

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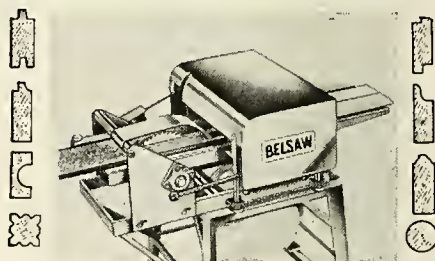
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It's True

An anonymous somebody, some sort of a wise guy named "Jake", writes and wants to know if your writing man ever caught a fish. Imagine that?

But I'm glad the question was brought up, 'cause I just happen to have a photo, fresh from the print shot, of Goetz, photographic evidence that he has taken, at least, one fish. (I know someone else could have caught the fish and handed it to me but, so help me Hanna, or rather Jake, I caught this one, after losing a like pair in quick succession.)

The airborne finster I'm holding up, showing to some folks on the slope above, is "alosa sapidissima," an anadromous member of the her- ring family, otherwise known as "shad."



This particular scrapper was taken from the Columbia, father of north- west rivers on a pippin lure in an area just below the first impoundment than spans its wide banks—Bonneville dam. The water in the lower right hand corner of the photo is mostly Columbia, but a small percentage of it is from a tiny, man-made tributary called Tanner creek. Here, each year, in the late spring and early summer days, the shad come to spawn.

* * *

Fishing Tips

Here are a few "off the top of your head" fishing tips we're passing along for what they are worth.

You can parley a combination of colored rubber bands, some nylon thread, and long-shanked fish hook into a mighty potent lure for bass, crappie, trout, just about any fish that'll take exception to an under- water stranger.

Cut an assortment of rubber bands into two-inch strips then secure the tips of them with the nylon thread, just below the hook's eyelet. To make it doubly provocative, make a loop with the front end of the rubber-band strip and tie it in such a manner that a loop forms behind the eye of the hook. If you have a little clear shellac or varnish handy, paint it on the nylon thread.

Another lure, similar to this, can be made up to resemble a spider. Tied on a small deep-bend hook, it has proven especially effective for bluegill and crappie. All you need is some sponge rubber, a long sewing needle with a big eye, colored rubber bands and the hooks. First off, cut some small balls out of the sponge, about 3/8-inch in diameter; or smaller if you prefer, then with the aid of the sewing needle pull through two inch-long lengths of rubber band, forming an "X" as you do so. Then simply thread your hook through it. You can use the natural sponge color if you wish. Watch it take the panfish.

* * *

Big Dip

Phillip R. Gremmilian of 1900 Congress Street, New Orleans 17, Louisiana, a member of Local 1846 for 23 years, admits he's never so happy as when he dips a line in lake, river or saltchuck.

One of his favorite fishing partners is Benson Phitys, his nephew, age 13, also of New Orleans. Benson shares his uncle's love of the angling pastime.

Here's a photo of the pair, just returned from a saltchuck junker—with a five-pound sheepshead that Benson caught.

How about telling a fellow fisherlad what you lured that sheepshead with, Benson, and we'll fire back a pair of fishing lures to you for your trouble?



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Meany Knows What Question to Ask

AFL-CIO President George Meany has long enjoyed the reputation of being "fast on his feet" and knowing how to say bluntly what he has to say.

He recently demonstrated he has not lost his touch. At the White House Conference on National Economic Issues he challenged Charles R. Sligh, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Manufacturers. Sligh had told the more than 200 business, labor and academic leaders that falling profits are behind the nation's employment problem. This brought Meany to his feet with these words, "I don't care how high profits go if you will tell us how this is going to be transferred into jobs and not higher salaries for executives or stock options—legalized larceny practiced by some of these corporations. We are meeting here because we are in trouble. We could accept the law of the jungle if we didn't have a problem. That problem is inadequate growth and a creeping unemployment rate. It is not enough to tell us that industry will make jobs and that things will take care of them-

selves. Let the NAM say how they will handle it. If they can show me, I'm for more profits."

Sligh refused to answer Meany's challenge.

Correcting the Record

Last month Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg spoke to a group of newspaper representatives from all parts of the country. These men and women had come to Washington to hear background talks by a number of leading officials in the area of labor-management relations.

Secretary Goldberg spoke to them about the excellent record being made by construction unions on missile bases. He discussed the record made on construction sites since the establishment of the Missile Sites Labor Commission.

He said, "If you take the whole period of the Commission's operations, there were 12,529,190 man-days worked and only 13,150 lost. The time ratio was .108 or one to 927." He added that for a comparable period the time lost on general construction was one to 159 and continued, "If you compare that one to 159 to one to 927, in other words, the record on

the Missile Sites is about six times better in terms of performance than it is in construction generally in the United States."

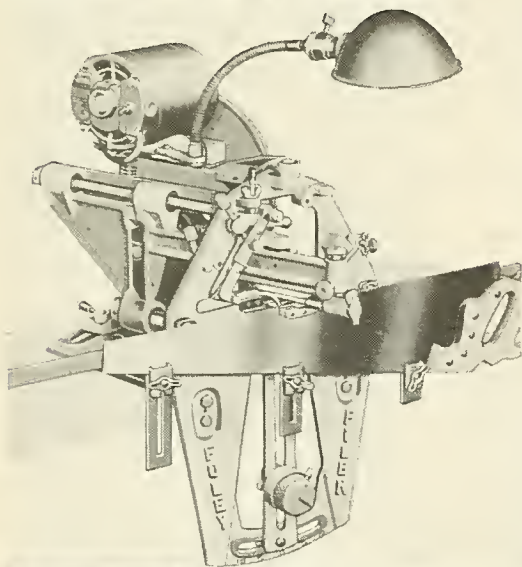
This means that the construction craftsmen on the missile sites have been making an outstanding record. But do we see any headlines about this? Of course not. We read headlines and hear radio broadcasts only when there is a work stoppage.

Funny thing about news in this country—it is news if there is conflict or crisis even though it might be of small moment. It is not "news" though when union labor makes an outstanding performance record month after month. We are glad Secretary Goldberg is attempting to set the record straight.

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Happy Birthday, Brother Kaminski

Brother Anton Kaminski, Gloucester Heights, N. J., will be 81 years old on June 3, 1962. He joined Local 393 in 1916 and he has been a faithful reader of *The Carpenter* from that time until the present day.

He received his carpentry training in his native Poland before coming to the United States. Before his retirement he was a cabinet maker and joiner. Happily, Brother Kaminski is still able to use his tools in small jobs and repair work.

Last October the Kaminskis celebrated their 52nd wedding anniversary. Brother Kaminski likes to point out that the year of his birth—1881—is also the year our Brotherhood was born and the year *The Carpenter* was established as the official journal.

Many Happy Returns, Brother Kaminski!

'Fat Cats' Still Make Big Money

NEW YORK (PAI)—The big boys in the big business world are still making big money, according to Business Week magazine.

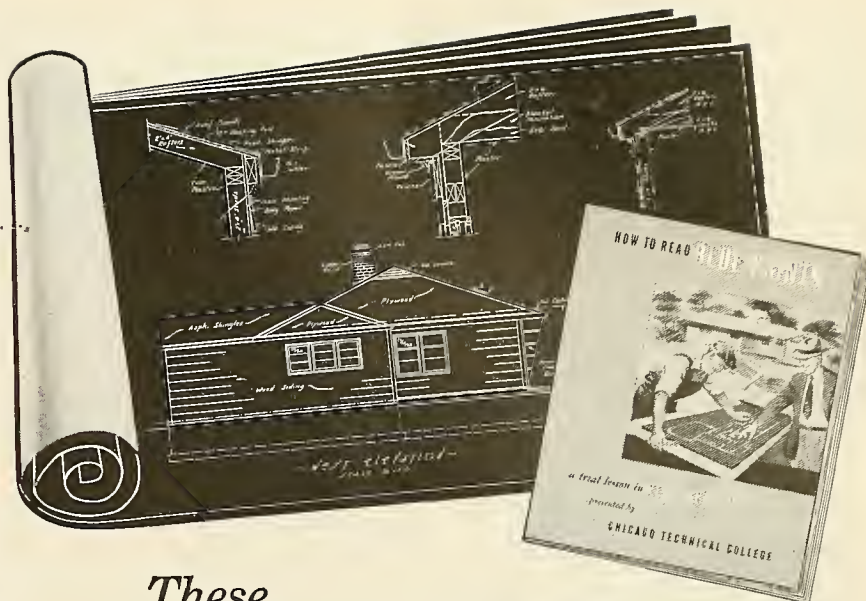
Business Week made a survey of top officials of major corporations and concluded that "earnings of top management in many major corporations rose substantially during 1961, reflecting the year's brightening economic picture."

There were a whole cluster of increases reported in the vicinity of 5 to 10 per cent. The most dramatic decrease was handed out by American Motors, an average of 38 per cent for its key executives. This was due, a company spokesman said, to expected lower sales.

For the third consecutive year the biggest wage earner was Frederic G. Donner, chairman of the board for General Motors. His salary, director's fees, bonus, stock options, etc. added up to \$676,475.

All told, nine GM officials received more than \$400,000. Henry Ford received \$460,000.

Officials of the controversial steel firms didn't do too bad, although they fell behind GM executives. Roger Blough received \$313,000 in 1961, an increase from \$294,000 in 1960.



These FREE BLUE PRINTS have started thousands toward BETTER PAY AND PROMOTION

That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

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As you know, the ability to read blue prints completely and accurately determines to a great extent how far you can go in building. What's more, you can learn plan reading simply and easily with the Chicago Tech system of spare-time training in your own home. You also learn all phases of building, prepare yourself to run the job from start to finish.

CASH IN ON YOUR EXPERIENCE

For over 58 years, building tradesmen and beginners alike have won higher pay with the knowledge gained from Chicago Tech's program in blue print reading, estimating, foremanship and contracting. Through step-by-step instruction, using actual blue prints and real specifications of modern, up-to-date buildings, you get a practical working knowledge of every building detail—a thorough understanding of every craft. And as a carpenter or apprentice, you already have valuable experience that may let you move up to foreman even before you complete your training.

Don't waste a single day. Start preparing right now to take over a better job, increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Find out about Chicago Tech's get-ahead training in building. Send for your free blue prints and trial lesson—today!

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Send for your free trial lesson now. You'll agree that this training is simple yet practical—your surest way to promotion and increased income in building.

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Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____

What's New



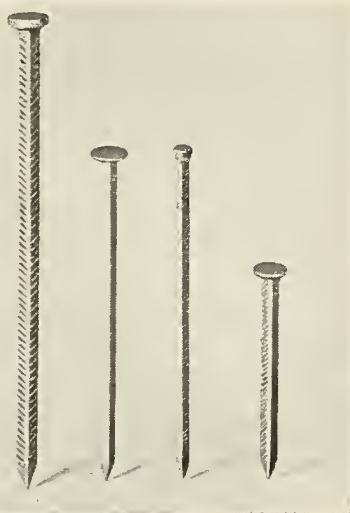
This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Angell Scotch Nail

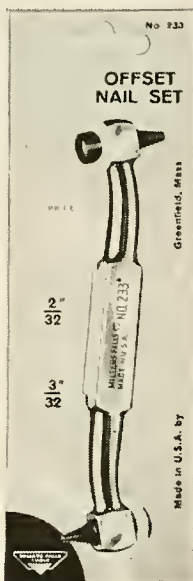
The new Scotch nail has superior holding power, is economical, prevents wood splitting. Designed with unusual square-shaped shank and deep serrations from head to point . . . has double the holding power of common round nails. Serrations prevent the nail from turning and working loose or being squeezed out of the wood. Drives more smoothly into the wood than ordinary round nails.

Additional information can be obtained from The Angell Nail & Chaplet Co., 4580 East 71st St., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

Four types (left to right) common, box, finish and truss nails. Note square shape and deeply serrated sides which cut through fibers as nail penetrates wood.



Unique Offset Nail Set



2 in 1 Offset Set has one $2/32$ " and one $3/32$ " point, taking care of practically all commonly used nails. Easy for the least skilled to use without danger of marring wood or striking the worker's hand. This inexpensive new tool developed by the Millers Falls Co. of Greenfield, Mass.

The "Uncapper"

Brand new opener that really does the job of removing lids from bottles, jars, cottage cheese cartons, metal ends on frozen fruit packs, jelly glass tops, inner seals on Mason jars . . . the works.

You don't have to hunt for it when you need it! Fasten it to the underside of a shelf or cupboard . . . handy to where you have things to open. Will also hold caps for resealing, even cork lined crown caps. Made of hardened machined steel, guaranteed to wear. Available from UNCAPPER, Box 1113, Palo Alto, Calif.



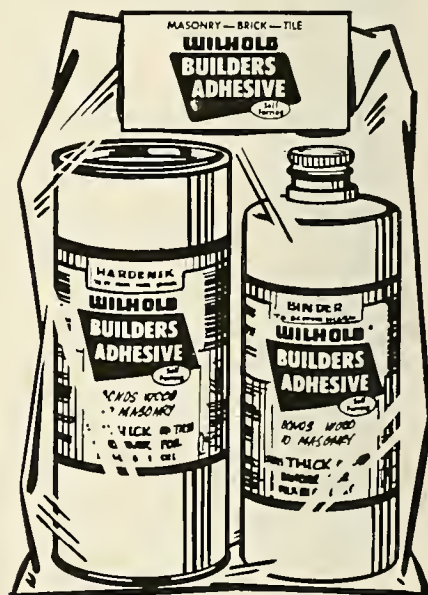
Indian Tomahawk Tool

New Multi-Purpose Tool, features unique design—combines basic features of a hatchet, hammer, nail puller and box chisel. Practically indestructible, the Tomahawk is forged in one piece from premium highgrade steel and has sturdy easy-grip handle. Available from: The Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corp., Box 3495, Bridgeport, Conn.

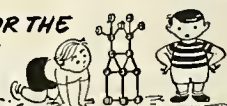


New Packaging For Builders Adhesive

The useful new "Bag Pack" doubles as a squeeze applicator for sensational glue that bonds wood to any masonry surface. For free literature and specifications, write Whilhold Glues, Inc., 678 Clover Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif.



LOOK FOR THE
UNION
LABEL



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

LOCAL



NEWS

UNION

60 New Building Trade Careers



Sixty new building trade careers were launched in the Detroit area at the recent graduation exercises of the Detroit Carpentry

Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The graduates are shown with Second General Vice-President Finlay Allan.

"Do You Recall?"



Principals at the 76th anniversary celebration of Thames Local 137, Norwick, Conn., talk things over prior to the commemorative banquet. Front row, from left, Herman Pukallus, Everett Rogers, Niel Crowley, Frank Barry, Gen. Rep. Rear row, from left, William Ortman, Joseph Yerrington, Richard Belli, Arthur Grodotske. Belli, Yerrington and Ortman were honored for 50-year membership in the Brotherhood.

Six Get Pins



Local Union 97 New Britain, Connecticut, held a testimonial dinner honoring six 50-year members. The late Brother William Sullivan, General Representative, presented gold pins to the following members: Gust Carlson, Edward Norden, Charles Carlson, Edward Peterson, Axel Larson. Not included in the picture, Dan Emery of Banning, California. The affair was attended by more than 150 members and was held at the Village Inn.

ATTEND YOUR LOCAL'S MEETINGS — ADD YOUR SUPPORT

Report from New York

In August of 1961, the New York State Council of Carpenters headed by our President, Charles Johnson, Jr., and our General Representatives, along with our recently deceased Second General Vice-President, the late William Blaier, held what was called a "Business Representatives Workshop" which helped to familiarize us with jurisdictional problems and the ways to solve them. After listening to these informed men discuss what is new in the carpentry field in the way of material and methods, I went back to my Local Union and told the members what to expect and how to cope with it. They agreed to look into the possibility of commencing a welding school in order to be better prepared to send men into the field who could handle the new types of material that come under carpenters' jurisdiction and require a knowledge of welding.

After securing preliminary information, I approached the local Adult Education Program Director with my problem. He was enthusiastic about the idea and felt this was true adult education and proceeded to help me start this program.



As a result, we now have thirty men who have completed the ten-week course and future courses are contemplated. We have already received calls for men with this background and the officers and members of Local 163 are proud of our progress in this direction.

The cost of this program is defrayed by the members who attend the classes and by the Local Union, with aid from the State and Federal education agencies. The class is taught by a member of the Brotherhood who is a millwright, and is assisted by a Committee of six men, headed by one of our Trustees, James Muse.

Many members of other trades inquire why carpenters are being taught welding. My reply is that in educating the carpenters, I have educated the No. 1 man in the building and construction trades, who is confronted with many problems in new methods of construction; and with the necessary knowledge we can stop other trades from encroaching on our jurisdiction of work.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH P. CANNIZZARO
B.A. Local 163

Pins for Hoosiers



Local 274, Vincennes, Ind., presented 25-year pins at a ceremony in April. Left to right: John E. Thais, Bing Shields, Robert Shields, Pural Mallory and Roy Borden.

Honors in Biloxi



At its meeting at the Carpenters Hall in Biloxi, Mississippi, on April 16, 1962, Carpenters Local 1667 presented 25-year membership pins in recognition of faithful service to those who had served Local 1667 during the last 25 years.

Left to right, Vice President Sheldon D. Skinner and President Eric Johanson, presenting the pins to Brothers Charles Yenewine, Sidney Manuel, Dan Fayard, Dewey Crochet, Lawrence Trochesset, Earl Tootle, and Samuel Starks (Business Agent). Not present but receiving pins were Brothers Albert Bosarge, Alonzo Moran and Leo Manuel.

1072 Gives Pins



Carpenters Local Union 1072, Muskogee, Okla., held their 60th Anniversary, April 7, 1962, in the Masonic Temple in Muskogee, Okla. 210 Carpenters and their wives were present at our Banquet. We had 20 Service Pins presented to members with more than 25 years of membership in the Carpenters Local Union.

Front row, left to right: John Terrapin 30 yr; Howard Farris 25 yr; Francis Croman 25 yr; Chester Blair 25 yr; Earl Dickey 25 yr; Alfred Stolze 50 yr; Bro. Stolze received a gold pin.

Back row, left to right: C. B. Birks 25 yr; Wayne Hollingsworth 35 yr; L. S. Croman 40 yr; W. B. Hollingsworth 40 yr; G. H. Taylor 45 yr.

Old Timers' Party in Fresno

The Fresno District Council of Carpenters entertained the old time members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the near olds at a banquet and a button-presenting ceremony. The banquet took place in the Hotel Californian and included all members of the district who were in the age bracket of membership from 25 years to 50 years. The meeting was presided over by Tom Seow, 1496, the

President of the council, with Floyd E. Torbit, Recording Secretary of 701, as Master of Ceremonies.

50-year pins were presented to the 50-year members by Brother F. R. Roughten who is a 50-year man himself and who helped organize the Council in Jan. 1917. Other pins were presented by the President of the Council.



Left to right: (with terms of membership in parentheses) L. D. Sturges (42), Otto Palm (42), A. A. Cooper (41), Carl Johansen (41), Ernest Bonnar (39), J. V. Dunlap (39), Harry F. Dunhan (44), Douglas Ede (44), Sherman Ede (49), Alex Horn (39), John Luther (42), Bill Mackerill (42), Robert Jensen (42), Wm. Thiege (40), C. P. Appleby (42), Ed Becham (45), F. L.

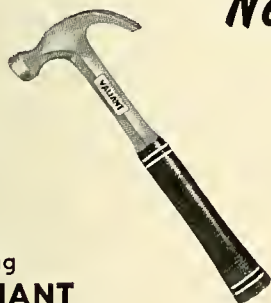
Berg (42), H. A. Bidwell (42), Clyde Clark (42), Ira Cowell (48), James P. Gainer (35), Jesse B. Holt (42), Hans Kock (48), Roy Luttrell (38), Lenarde Romenelli (47), Thomas Scott (43), C. H. Shaw (43), Wm. Stockill (46), E. A. Teagelberg (35), Henry Webster (46), Leon R. Webster (46).

New Estwing Low Priced VALIANT—MERCURY TOOLS

New

New

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Estwing
VALIANT
V16C—16 oz.

ONLY **3.98**

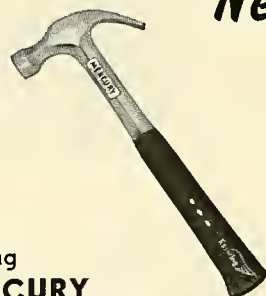
Curved or Straight Claw
Genuine Sole Leather Grip



Estwing **VALIANT**
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V24A ONLY **4.85**
Sheath Free

Genuine Sole Leather Grip



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Curved or Straight Claw
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Deep Cushion Grip

All Forged ONE-Piece Solid Steel—Strongest Construction Known!

Quality At A Thrifty Price

BE AMERICAN—BUY AMERICAN

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Mfg. Co.

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Rockford, Ill.

Inventors and World's Only Specialists of Unbreakable Tools that Give YOU Greatest Value.



M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

Home at Lakeland Gets Handsome Bouquet



Grown men seldom like to admit they occasionally feel sentimental. Most of us show the world a gruff exterior, but recently we received a letter we want to share with the members of our Brotherhood.

It is a simple "thank-you." It comes from a member of the Brotherhood whose father was also a member of the Brotherhood, and who recently died at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland.

As all of you know well, we have for a number of years maintained in the heart of Florida, near the city of Lakeland, the Home for Aged Members. It nestles among orange groves, palm forests and lakes. Here oldtime members, whose skill and brawn helped to build America, spend their declining years in peace and security. Here they find respite from the cares of the

work-a-day world. Here they find fulfillment of the word "brotherhood."

The letter on my desk is from Brother William T. Farris, Local 169, St. Louis, Illinois. He says, "*I am writing to you in respect to my father, Theodore Farris. He was a member of Local 169. About four and a half years ago he chose to go to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland. He came to see the children every year, but he wasn't able to make the trip this year. On March 10th I visited him at the Home because he had not been well for some time. On March 23rd Mr. Goddard sent a telegram telling us his condition was low. We arrived the next day and he passed away on March 26th.*"

"I know the Home is the most wonderful place in the world for our aged brethren. Mr. Goddard and all his wonderful staff are to be complimented for their services. The house crew, the hospital staff, the kitchen and dining room committees are doing the best job that can be done. I visited every place in and around the Home. Everyone was helpful to me during my stay. Every one of the employes is so nice to the old brothers and eager to help them enjoy life. Deep down in my heart it made me proud to be a carpenter. In closing I give thanks to the planning of the Executive Board in the past and the work of the Executive Board now, in keeping the Home and grounds so beautiful."

Receiving this kind of letter makes our work seem worth it all.



Plane Gossip



"Milk Comes from Cans"

Kenneth, our 13-year-old, said something about a "drover." Philip, his 17-year-old brother, replied: "You mean a 'driver' don't you? Then I said: 'Kenneth, you've been watching television, where the drovers drive the cattle to market, haven't you?'"

To which Kenneth replied: "Where ELSE do they drive cattle except on TV?"—John W. Ames, Mountain View, Calif., L.U. 3102.

Attend Your Union Meeting

This Practice Is Fun!

Gertie, our glamorous steno, says it takes a lot of practice for a girl to be able to kiss like an amateur.

Unionism—Basic Americanism

Simple Deduction!

A friend of ours was invited to the big house of a rich nudist and was telling us about his experiences. "... and when I arrived, the butler took my hat and coat ..."

"Waitaminnit!" said the crew wise guy. "If he didn't have on a uniform, how didja know he was the butler?"

"Well, I had a pretty good idea it wasn't the maid!"

Boost Your Union Label

How To Get Along

A World War II veteran was seeing his son off for military training and, as the train pulled out, yelled to him: "Remember son: if it moves, salute it! If it don't move, pick it up! If you can't pick it up, paint it!"

R U Registered 2 Vote?

Hard Feelings?—Yes!

Jerry didn't show up for work today. Seems he called his wife a terrible cook and she beamed him over the head with her heavy-duty can-opener.

Thoughtful Brat

Mama came in and saw little Junior, the terror of the neighborhood, sitting quietly in the living room while his Dad was asleep on the couch. "It's nice you are being quiet while Daddy sleeps" she whispered. "Yes" replied the little monster, "I'm watching his cigaret burn down to his fingers!"

Give a BUCK to COPE

Danger of the See

Rosie didn't call her bathing suit a Bikini because she was testing a-toll, or because it was going over with a bang. It was on account of the danger of fall-out.

Unionism Is Protection

Agreeable Fellow!

The wife was dying as she said to her husband: "Promise me you'll ride to the cemetery with Mother!"

"Well, all right," groused the spouse, "But it's gonna spoil my whole day!"

In Union There Is Strength

Who's Whose?

Two guys were feeling sorry for each other over a flock of drinks at a bar. "My wife doesn't unnerstand me at all" complained one. "Does yours?"

"I dunno" replied the second. "I don't even know if she's even met you!"

Daffy-nitions

Specimen—Italian astronaut.

Meal ticket—Paunch card.

Endorse—Last portion of an equine.

Diverse—Poetry read in an espresso joint.

Summitry—Place where they bury people.

Vertigo—Question—which direction did he take?

Truculent—The pickup you let your cousin use.

The Working Mouse

A very 'fussy' lady engaged a carpenter to renew a broken sash cord in a double-hung window. When the carpenter arrived she was much concerned with the operation. Soon after the necessary procedure was under way the carpenter explained it was necessary to insert a mouse into the window pocket. "Good Heaven's man! A mouse? Whatever you do—DON'T LEAVE THAT 'MOUSE' IN MY HOUSE!"

"No ma'm—A good carpenter always carries a MOUSE in his tool kit." "My, My" she said, "of all things, A MOUSE!"—"Russell" Local 1499.

Union Dues—Security Investment!

New York Adventure

These two drunks of ours are always getting into situations. It seems they visited New York and, at 42nd Street and Broadway, got separated. One wandered around until he ended up at Grand Central, where he saw his buddy coming up out of a subway.

"Man, where you been?" the one above asked.

"I stumbled into some guy's cellar" replied the other. "And, man, you wouldn't believe the set of trains he's got!"

Be Active In Your Union

A Military Secret

Susie was telling Janie about her plan to disguise herself as a man and join the Army to see the world. "But Susie" replied Janie, "you can't do that! Why, as close as people live together in army barracks, they'd be sure to find out!"

"Yeah!" replied Susie with a big grin, "But who'd tell?"

Live American—Buy American

In Her Hic-Cups!

Probably the most-embarrassed gal in the world was the switchboard operator at the distillery with a bad case of hiccups!

IN
HOT
WEATHER
PROTECT
YOUR
HEALTH

WITH

SALT

TABLETS



Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

JULY, 1962

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



**MONTICELLO, the Home
of President Thomas Jefferson**

THOMAS JEFFERSON – Master Craftsman

A Special Feature



Plane Gossip



"That's Counting!"

A farmer, close-mouthed and with a terrible temper, was driving his new bride away from where they had been married. He had a new mare hitched to the buggy and when she stumbled, he said:

"That's once!" They rode along a little while and the mare stumbled again.

"That's twice!" he said. They continued riding and the mare stumbled a third time.

"That's three times!" he exclaimed. Reaching under the seat, he pulled out a revolver and shot the mare between the eyes. His new bride started bawling him out for his temper. He let her talk until she ran out of breath and then said:

"That's once!"

Unionism—Basic Americanism

Newsy Gnus, Too?

Papa gnu came home from work and said: "Well, how were the children today?" To which Mrs. Gnu replied: "I have good gnus for you tonight!"

Attend Your Union Meeting

Overtaxing Himself

The wife-beater had been convicted and the judge had fined him \$110.

"I can understand the \$100" he complained, "But what's the \$10 for?"

To which the judge replied: "That's the amusement tax!"

Boost Your Union Label

Dangerous Condition

Overholt's symptoms were alarming enough to send him to a doctor for a checkup. After well-fortifying himself at a tavern, he showed up at the medic's office. The doctor left him in the reception room while he processed his tests and, later, came out and said: "Well, it seems there

is every indication that a small percentage of blood is getting into your alcohol system!"

Give a BUCK to COPE

Oh, Yeah?

Scientists are working on a new cigarette with a tranquilizer built into it. You still get cancer but you don't care!

Unionism Is Protection

Over the Hump!

"Darling I love you and want to marry you" cried the suitor

"That's wonderful" she exclaimed,

"But have you seen my mother yet?"

"Yes" he replied, "but I want to marry you anyway."

In Union There Is Strength

Telling The Tooth!

The tourist was admiring an Indian necklace and asked what it was made of.

"Him alligator teeth" replied the Indian.

"Oh," said the tourist, "I suppose they have the same value for your people that pearls do for others?"

"Ugh!" replied the Indian, "Heap more! Anybody can open um oyster!"

Oooh Johnny!

One man's touch

Is much like another;

One man kisses you

Much like his brother.

So take what you can

And be still . . . be still!

If Johnny won't kiss you,

Then Jeremy will!

If Johnny won't kiss you,

Don't wail like a loon

And eat out your heart

In the dark of the moon.

For Jack's just as gay

And Jim's just as bonny,

But—oooh—Johnny!

By Film-Flam?

A cameraman tells us: Many a negative has been developed into a positive in a dark room.

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Daffy-nitions

College-bred: A four-year loaf on the old man's dough.

Pink elephant—Beast of bourbon.

Be Active In Your Union

The Disbeliever

Quoting the office cynic: "Oh yeah? Did you ever hear of a blind nudist?"

Live American—Buy American

Permanently Divorced

The little old lady was telling the doctor her symptoms. "I never slept a wink last night, doctor. I was cold and shivering."

"Did your teeth chatter?" asked the doc.

"How should I know?" replied the lil' old lady. "We haven't slept together in years!"

United We Stand

Success Story

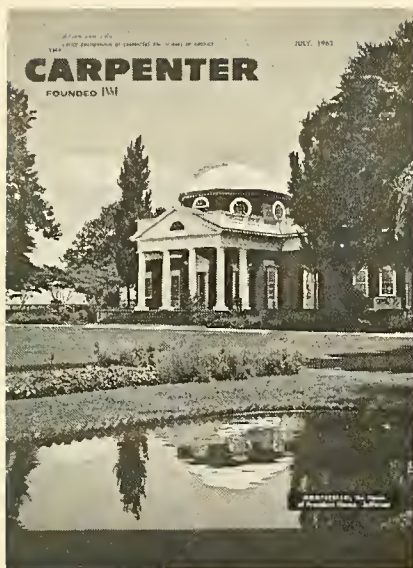
She built herself up a terrific wardrobe, starting from only one little slip.

Buy Union—Buy Label

Best Indicator!

The rich old guy was in a luxurious room in a private hospital recovering from a serious illness. His nurse, however, looked like she had just parked her broom. A friend asked: "How is it, if you can afford all this luxury, you picked such a witch for a nurse?"

"I did it on purpose," said the patient. "When she starts looking good to me, I'll know I'm well!"



THE COVER

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Third President of the United States, was born on April 13, 1743 at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia. Few men have served the Republic so well. When he died on July 4, 1826—the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—he left behind him several enduring monuments including his stately home at Monticello. Today thousands of people visit Monticello each year to pay tribute to the great American who asked to be remembered for three events in his life—the writing of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom and the founding of the University of Virginia.



VOLUME LXXXII

James A. Eldridge, Editor

NO. 7

JULY, 1962

IN THIS ISSUE

THE annual Union Industries Show is one of the most important events sponsored by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. In a sense, this is our great public relations show each year. This year the show was held in May in Portland, Oregon. *The Carpenter* is proud of our coverage. Pages 3 to 7 bring our readers a full and graphic account.

July 4 is the most important civic holiday in America. On this day the Declaration of Independence came into being in 1776. Our national freedom dates from this Summer day in the latter part of the 18th Century. The life of Thomas Jefferson is the embodiment of this treasured tradition. *The Carpenter* doffs its editorial hat to this man.

Note especially the page on safety—Page 27. For each member of the Brotherhood there is a special message in connection with the Labor Day holiday in September.

Remember, the Brotherhood's 29th General Convention opens in Washington on Monday, September 17.

NEWS AND FEATURES

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POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579-P should be sent to **THE CARPENTER**, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

The Carpenter has received a large number of inquiries regarding unemployment benefits. The following gives a complete rundown.

UNEVEN BENEFITS. An analysis of unemployment benefits by the Commerce Clearing House shows widely varying standards among the states of benefits and the duration for which they apply.

There is a similarity of duration in a number of states running between a high of 39 weeks in Oklahoma to a low of 20 in Virginia, but maximum benefits show a wide discrepancy.

Massachusetts, for example, has no limit on benefits which include the number of dependents while Arkansas and Mississippi have lows of \$30 a week.

States which pay benefits for periods longer than 6 months are Oklahoma (39 weeks), Utah (36 weeks), Wisconsin (34 weeks), Colorado (32½ weeks) and Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Washington (30 weeks each). Unemployed persons in Louisiana can receive payments for up to 28 weeks.

In states which do not provide for dependency allowances, the top benefit payments are \$55 in both California and Hawaii and \$50 in Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin.

Beginning July 1, 1962, the maximum weekly benefit amount is raised to \$40 in Kentucky, \$45 in Utah, and \$41 in Vermont. Virginia has raised the maximum weekly benefit amount to \$34 and the maximum duration of benefits to 24 weeks, effective October 1, 1962. Here is the state by state breakdown:

<u>State</u>	<u>Max. Weekly Benefit</u>	<u>Max. Duration</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Max. Weekly Benefit</u>	<u>Max. Duration</u>
Ala.	\$32	26	Mont.	\$34	26
Alaska	45-70	26	Neb.	34	26
Ariz.	35	26	Nev.	37.50-57.50	26
Ark.	30	26	N.H.	40	26
Cal.	55	26	N.J.	50	26
Colo.	47-59	32½	N.M.	36	30
Conn.	45-67	26	N.Y.	50	26
Del.	50	26	N.C.	35	26
D.C.	48	34	N.D.	36	24
Fla.	33	26	Ohio	42-53	26
Ga.	35	26	Okla.	32	39
Hawaii	55	26	Ore.	40	26
Ida.	43	26	Pa.	40	30
Ill.	38-59	26	R.I.	36-48	26
Ind.	36	26	S.C.	34	22
Iowa	30-44	26	S.D.	33	24
Kan.	44	26	Tenn.	32	22
Ky.	37	26	Tex.	37	26
La.	35	28	Utah	43	36
Me.	33	26	Vt.	40	26
Md.	35-43	26	Va.	32	20
Mass.	40-	30	Wash.	42	30
Mich.	30-55	26	W.Va.	32	26
Minn.	38	26	Wis.	50	34
Miss.	30	26	Wyo.	49-55	26
Mo.	40	26			

By E. R. BUSSELLE
Editor, *The Union Register*
(Special for THE CARPENTER)

PORTLAND, Ore.—They dazzled upwards of 300,000 visitors at the 1962 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show here May 25-30, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America large exhibit booth was one of the key stopping points for multitudes of the public who witnessed the Western States Carpenters and Cabinetmakers annual apprenticeship contest.

So great was the interest in the Carpenters apprenticeship contest over a five day stretch that it was hard to keep the viewers supplied with varied pamphlets that brought home the impact carpentry plays in everyday life of the public.

The Brotherhood exhibit emphasized usage of wood products, with the apprenticeship contest dramatically driving home this point as young, skilled tradesmen constructed products before the eyes of tens of thousands who at times were lined three deep by railings to watch hammers swing and saws bite accurately into wood.



Overall view of the Brotherhood's booth and contest area at Portland show.

General Representative Paul Rudd, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, Executive Board Member Lyle Hiller and General Representative Leo Gable okay plans for Brotherhood's booth.



Mr. William Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO, Mrs. Arthur Goldberg, General Representative Paul Rudd and Secretary Goldberg visit Brotherhood booth.

1962

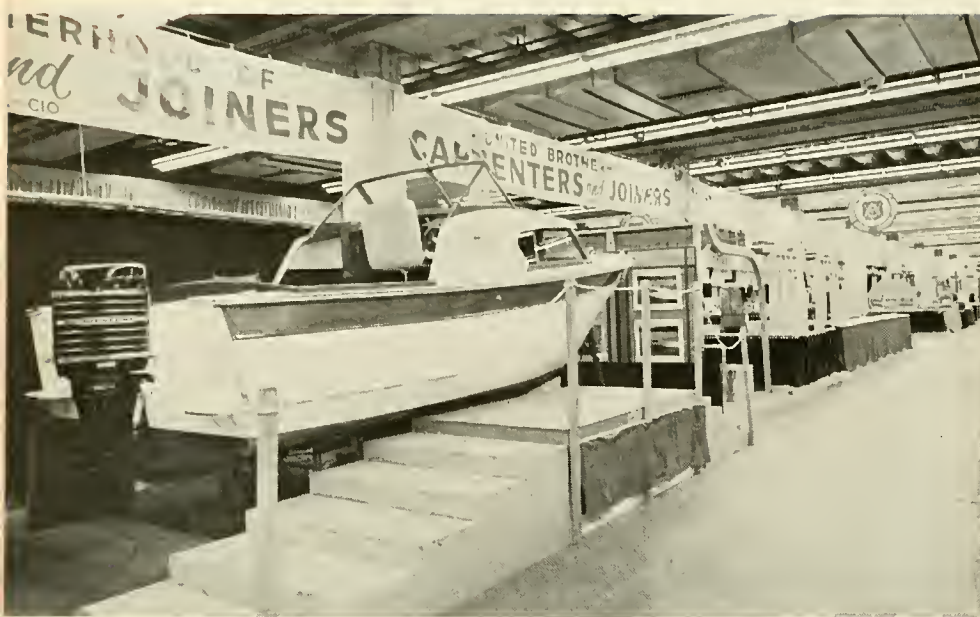
UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

PORTLAND, OREGON

MAY 25-30



**Carpenters' Display is
Headline Attraction**



1



2

Brotherhood General Treasurer Peter Terzick was on hand and addressed the apprentice award banquet held on the closing day. Lyle Hiller, seventh district executive board member, like Terzick, found things keeping him busy at all times.

Carl Wright who lives at Oxnard, Calif., and is from Local 2463, Ventura, Calif., was judged top carpenter apprentice; Jimmie Minnick, Seattle, Wash., Local 338, topped others in the cabinetmakers' apprentice contest. Both received \$200 U.S. Savings Bonds.

Terzick in addressing the "completion" banquet had praise for the competing apprentices and the important role they will have in the broad field of skilled carpentry. He was emphatic in stressing the need for knowledge through apprenticeship.

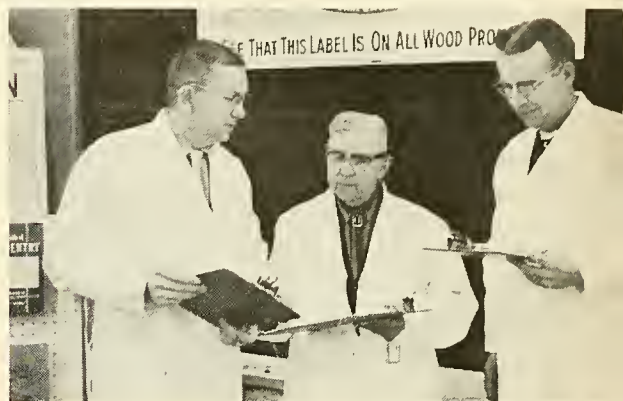
Other awards in the Western States apprenticeship contest included: Carpenters—William B. Morris, Tucson, Ariz., Local 859, second; Jerry Gran, Bellingham, Wash., Local 756, third. Runners-up were: George Lingelbach, Port-

land, Local 226; and Gary Bader, Reno, Nev., Local 971.

Cabinetmakers—Harold R. Nichols, National City, Calif., Local 2020, second; Glen E. Burki, Portland, Local 1120, third. Frank G. Petz, Phoenix, Ariz., Local 2093, was runnerup. Second place winners received \$100 U.S. Savings Bonds, third place \$50 bonds.

These entries competed during a five day schedule that carried the Brotherhood skilled trade message and label emphasis to nearly all the show visitors.





1. The Brotherhood's handsome booth drew thousands of visitors at the Union Industries Show in Portland, Oregon.
2. The Associated General Contractors, the National Association of Home Builders and the American Institute of Architects joined in the sponsorship of the booth.
3. Apprentice Contestant William Morris, Local 857, Tucson, Arizona.
4. Apprentice Contestant Carl Wright, Jr., Local 2463, Ventura, Cal., works on assigned project.
5. Apprentice Contestant William Morris, Tucson, Ariz., Local 857, shapes hole for door latch.
6. Contest Judges Jay Stewart, Contractors Association member, Continental Homes; William Aikins, Local 470, Tacoma, Wash.; Joe Rudd, architect and A.I.A. member.
7. Apprentice Contestant Carl Wright, Jr., Local 2463, Ventura, Cal., checks his plans.
8. Apprentice Contestant William B. Morris, Local 857, Tucson, Ariz., swings the hammer on concrete form.
9. Contest Judge Jerry Scott checks on Apprentice Contestant George R. Lingelbach, Local 226, Portland, Oregon.

Western Apprenticeship Awards are Presented at Portland



General Treasurer Peter Terzick addresses Awards Banquet.



General Representative Paul Rudd presents a 50-ft. tape to James McLaughlin, apprentice member, Local 226, Portland, Oregon for his contest help.

Master of Ceremonies Robert King gives prize to Frank Pitz, cabinet maker apprentice of Phoenix, Arizona.



Carl Wright, Jr., First Place Winner in the Carpenters' Contest, is a member of Local 2463, Ventura, California. He is being congratulated by General Treasurer Peter Terzick, Executive Board Member Lyle Hiller, C. E. Sanford, Leo Gable and Paul Rudd.



Harold R. Nichols, Second Place Winner in the Cabinet Makers' Contest, is a member of Local 2020, San Diego, California. He is shown with Peter Terzick, Lyle Hiller, Leo Gable, Paul Rudd and C. E. Sanford.



Left to right: Vern Foster, Carpenter Apprentice Coordinator, Phoenix, Arizona; Frank G. Petz, Cabinet Maker contestant, member of LU #2093, Phoenix, Arizona; Cal Hackworth, Apprentice Coordinator, Tucson, Arizona; Jerry Hoffman, Financial Secretary, LU #1089, Phoenix, Arizona; William B. Morris, second place winner, Carpenters Contest, member of LU #857, Tucson, Arizona; E. J. Wasielewski, contractor member of AGC, Phoenix, Arizona; Mike Anderson, Cabinet Maker apprentice coordinator, Phoenix, Arizona.

Delroy Akre, left, member of LU #2181, Corvallis, Oregon, Oregon State Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest awards winner, being presented certificate by Business Representative Karl Krutsinger of LU #2133, Albany, Oregon.



Leo Gable, Brotherhood apprenticeship co-ordinator, was guiding light throughout the contests, and on closing night conducted drawing for six cabinets turned out by apprentices.

Arrangements for the exhibit, which occupied some 180 feet frontage, were supervised by Gerald Larsen, executive secretary of Portland District Council of Carpenters.

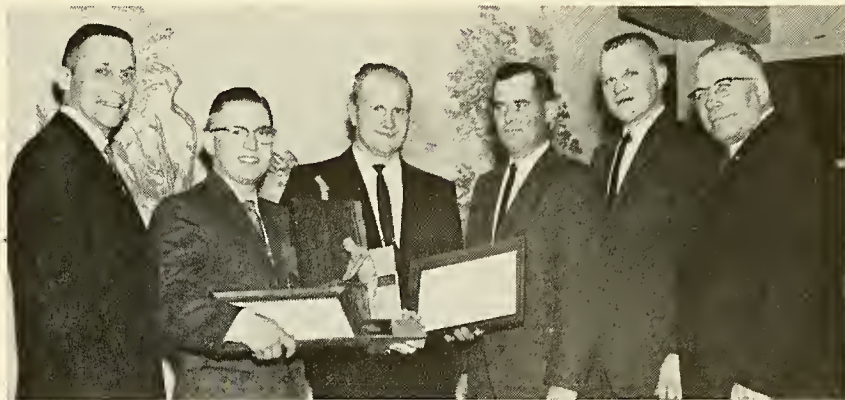
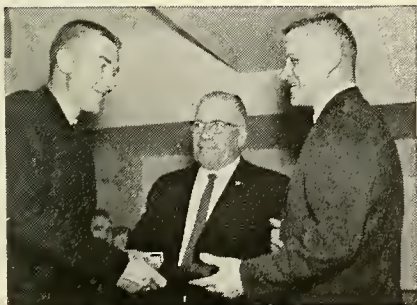
The exhibits, besides the top apprenticeship attraction, contained displays from the U.S. Forest Service on fire prevention and several from Portland area manufacturers and one from Memphis, Tenn.

Several thousand copies of an eight-page edition of The Union Register, official publication for most Lumber and Sawmill Workers and Carpenters in the western area, were distributed to visitors, many of whom also found themselves photographed, heading homeward with "10 second" pictures of themselves through courtesy of the Brotherhood and the labor publication.

The Union Industries Show heard Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, read a message from President Kennedy tabbing the event as a "demonstration of what free men in a free society can do." AFL-CIO Secy.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler launched the show at ribbon ceremonies saying the exhibition was a means to "broaden understanding of the union label and what it means in terms of the general welfare."

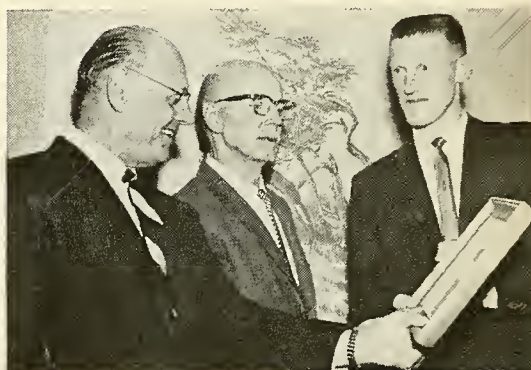
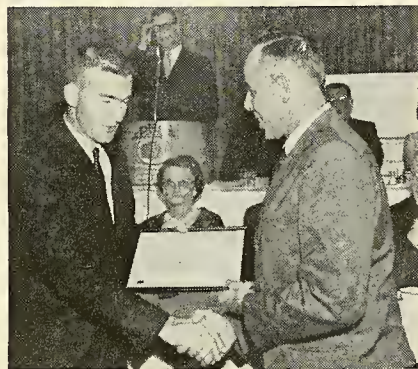
There was no better method of spreading "understanding of the label" than through "live" construction at the apprentice booth. Tens of thousands were impressed, singing praises of "build it good with wood."

Left to right: Carpenter Apprentice Contestant George Lingelbach, LU #226, Portland, Oregon, receiving certificate from Paul Rudd, and R. G. Hutchinson.



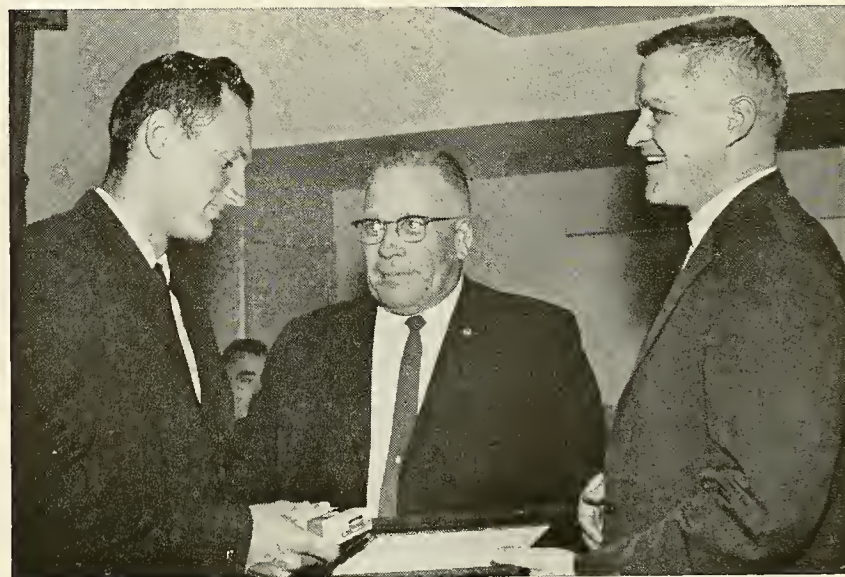
Left to right: Robert Buckingham, Carpenter Apprentice Coordinator, Seattle, Washington; Jimmy R. Minnick, First Place Winner Cabinet Maker Contest, member of LU #338, Seattle, Washington; Jerry Gran, Third Place Winner, Carpenter Contest, member of LU #756, Bellingham, Washington; H. H. Brown, President, Washington State Council of Carpenters, Pasco, Washington; R. G. Hutchinson, Assistant Manager, Seattle Chapter, AGC, Seattle, Washington; Paul Rudd, General Representative, UB of C&J of A.

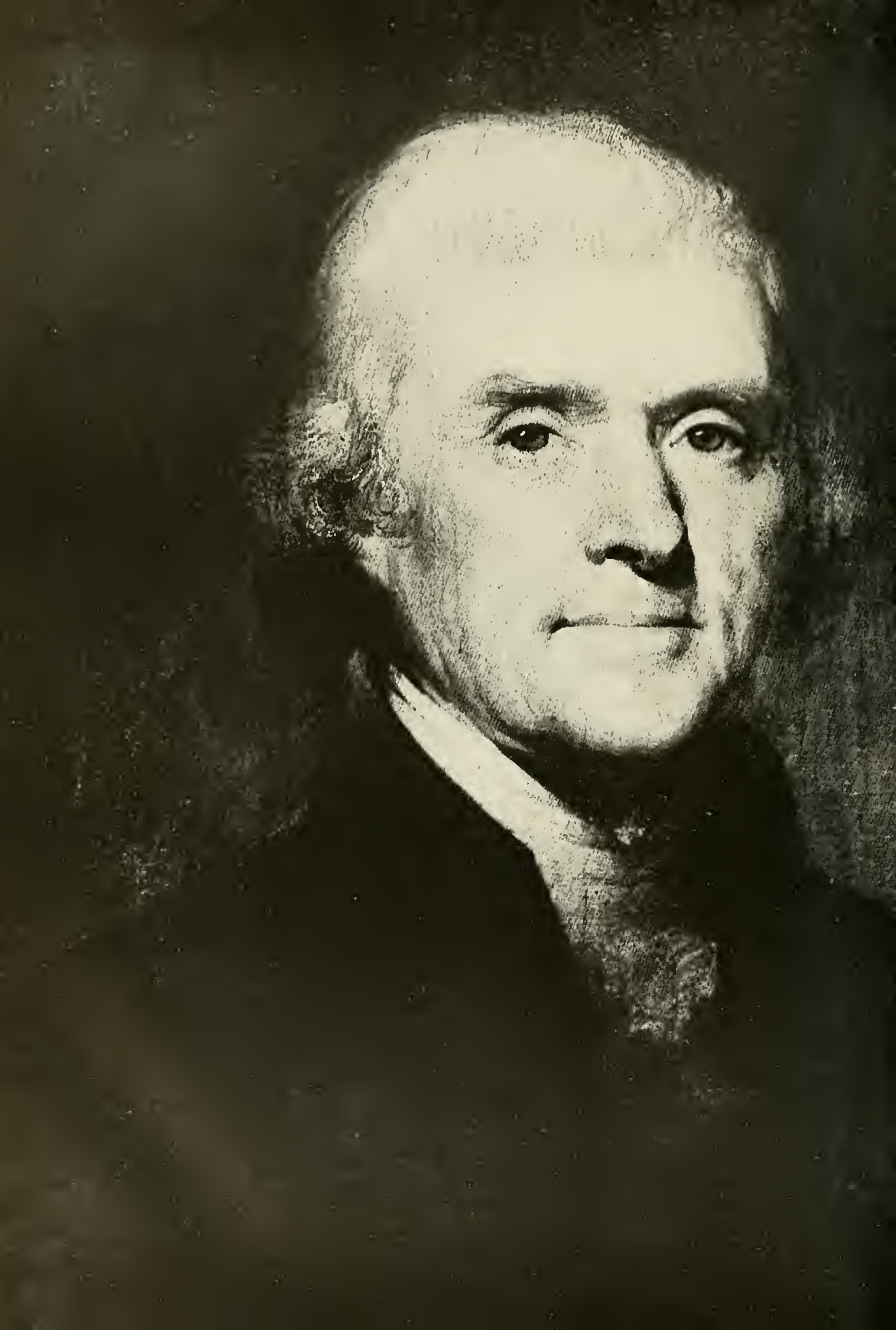
On the left, George Lingelbach, member of LU #226, Portland, Oregon, the Oregon State Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest First Place Winner, being presented certificate award by Karl Krut-singer, Business Representative of LU #2133, Albany, Oregon.



Left to right: Peter Beach, Business Agent, Local Union #1120, Portland, Oregon; Robert Donaldson, Assistant Business Agent, Local Union #1120; Glenn E. Burki, Cabinet Maker contestant and member of Local #1120, Portland, Oregon.

Gary D. Bader, member of LU #971, Reno, Nevada, Carpenter Apprentice Contestant on left, receiving certificate from Paul Rudd, and R. G. Hutchinson.







THOMAS JEFFERSON is, in the view of many, one of the most gifted men to grace Western civilization.

At a recent White House dinner, President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy honored a large group of Nobel Prize winners. These celebrated persons, some 49 of them in number, were laureates of achievement in the pursuit of peace, literature, and science. Yet, when the President rose to toast them, he said, "This is the most extraordinary collection of talent, of human knowledge, that has ever been gathered together at the White House, with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone."

Historian-Biographer Claude G. Bowers put it this way, "To Thomas Jefferson, more than to any other one man, we are indebted for the formulation of the theories of society and government popularly described as 'Americanism.' He enshrined these definitions in the Declaration of Independence. He forced the protection of the liberties of all the people into the Bill of Rights.

"A wise philosopher, a consummate diplomat, a prescient statesman, a daring crusader for liberty and toleration, he was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his age. Artist, musician, architect, landscape gardener, lover of painting and sculpture, and a graceful writer, no other American has approached him in versatility of talent. His artistic spirit lives in the exquisite beauty of Monticello and in the stately lines of the University of Virginia. His love of liberty and equal rights is written into the laws. His wisdom lives in his published letters and public papers, and his monument is—the Republic."



The Honeymoon Cottage and Servants' Quarters at Mr. Jefferson's elegant home, Monticello in Virginia.



Thomas Jefferson's Bedroom. At the right can be seen his revolving desk.



The Entrance Hall with the famous 7-day clock operated by cannon ball weights, on the right and left. Markers on the wall indicate the day of the week. To reach "Sunday" the balls must descend through a hole in the floor.

The beautifully furnished parlour with the automatic doors opening into the Entrance Hall.



EVERY schoolboy knows about Thomas Jefferson as the statesman, writer, diplomat, and educator. Twice elected President of the United States, the author of the Declaration of Independence, Minister to France and father of the University of Virginia—these are familiar chapters in the life of a great American.

But not so many of us, even historical scholars, are familiar with Jefferson the craftsman. Yet much of the time he spent at Monticello, his beloved "little mountain" plantation near Charlottesville, Virginia, was devoted to his drafting board and well-equipped workshops. After he finally retired from the hurly burly of public life and foreign travel in the service of his country, nothing delighted him more than to sketch out his own plans and designs, for everything from huge public buildings to items of the mansion's furniture, or its embellishment.

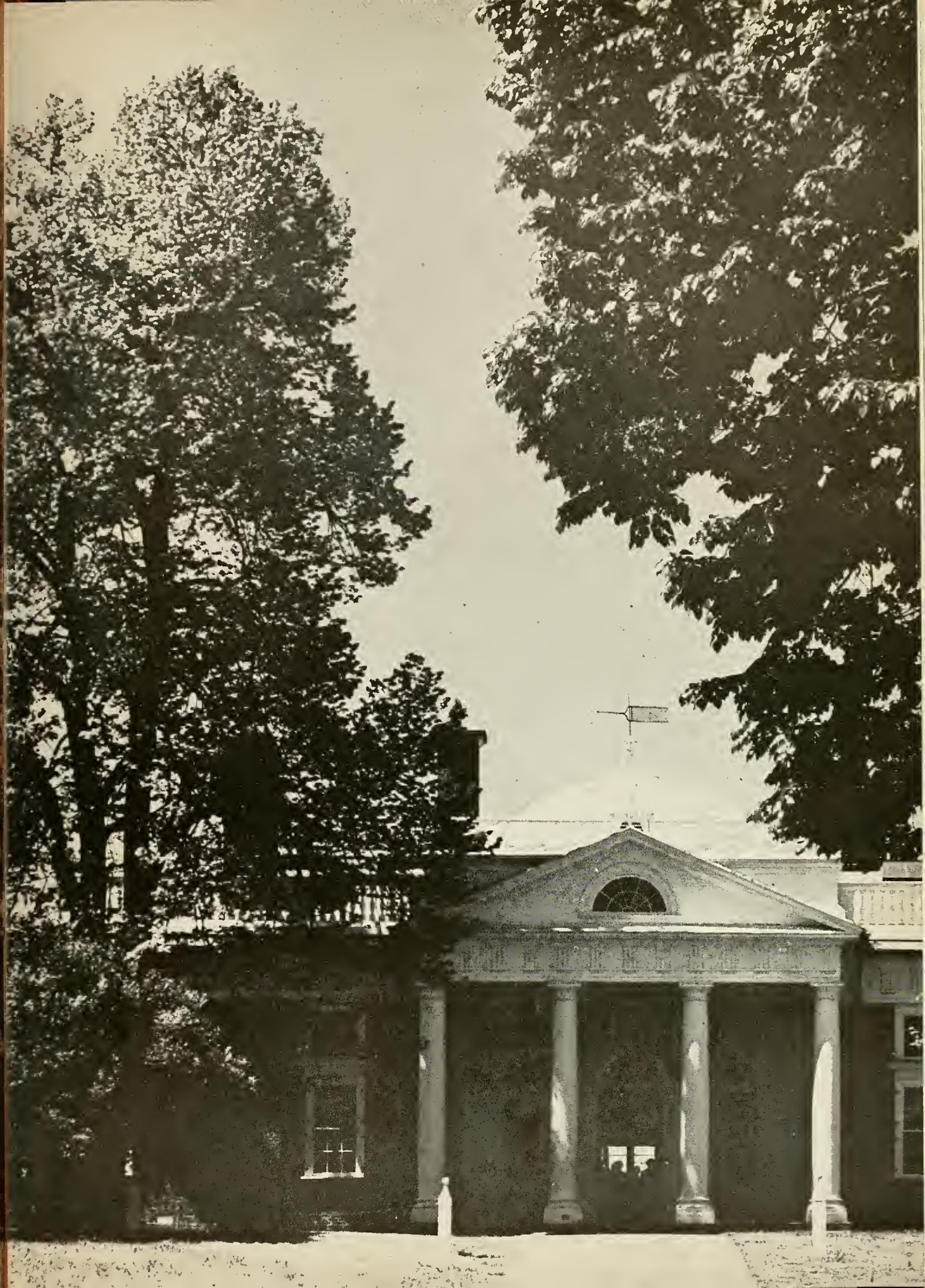
Jefferson's fertile imagination and his cosmopolitan taste in household furniture, as well as his inventive genius, unquestionably proved something of a strain on the ability of even the skilled staff of artisans he had assembled on "Mulberry Row," a roadway lined with small crafts cottages that formed a terrace along the south side of the hilltop. But his workmen were not surprised to see "Mars' Tom" occasionally drop his lofty role as overseer and lord of the manor, take off his velvet jacket, roll up his ruffled sleeves, and put into effective operation some of the skills he had learned during his boyhood at nearby Shadwell, the simple home of his frontier-conquering father.

Actually the crafts cottages along "Mulberry Row" were not remarkable. All the big plantations of the 18th and 19th Centuries had similar facilities. In those days a plantation had to be more or less self sufficient, or, as Jefferson himself phrased it: "To be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves, and place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalists."

Today all but the weaver's cottage are gone, and it is used as a dwelling for the resident superin-



**THOMAS
JEFFERSON
MASTER
CRAFTSMAN**



tendent. A very picturesque stone chimney and ivy-clad footing mark the former location of the joinery or furniture shop. A platform or bed of stones bears a marker: "Site of Nail Factory," and recent archaeological explorations nearby have turned up the foundations of the blacksmith shop, which produced quite a variety of ironwork under Jefferson's supervision.

The little nail factory was probably the most important unit of Monticello's industrial complex, because it not only provided all the nails needed on the plantation, but also produced a surplus which could be sold at a profit to Jefferson's neighbors. Jefferson, contrary to the belief of many, was not a wealthy man, and his finances had been sorely strained by his public services.

The iron for nails was imported from an ironmonger in Philadelphia, and Jefferson launched his business venture with "40 bundles of nail rod," that arrived by wagon on April 20, 1794. The nailery, completed in 1793, was 37 feet long and 18 feet wide, complete with anvils, bellows and a forge, as well as handworking tools. In 1796, he imported a nail cutting machine from England.

At first only eight and ten penny nails were offered for sale. Later the nailery turned out some sturdy four-penny (an inch in length) and thirty-penny (four inches long). In addition, several types of tacks and brads were manufactured. For ten or twelve years the enterprise prospered. By 1800, sixteen Negro boys, women and older men were employed under a foreman who acted also as accountant and salesman. Jefferson himself kept a close eye on the operations, and entered all transactions in his "Nailery Account Book." However, failure to collect from retailers, and bartering of nails for other services, led to the closing of the nailery in 1823.

The joinery, apparently, was not intended to be a profitable enterprise, other than it produced furniture and other woodwork which would be costly to buy and ship to Monticello from the seaboard cities where most of it was made or imported. It also served as a workshop

for the development of many of the gadgets and gimmicks that Jefferson's fertile mind constantly dreamed up.

Little has been recorded of actual operations in the joinery, but it must have been a right busy place, if we are to accept as genuine all the furniture which tradition says was made there. They are constantly cropping up, these "genuine Monticello-made" items, and give antique dealers and other experts a hard time, especially the numerous pieces attributed to one of Jefferson's particularly skilled slave craftsmen, John Hemings (or Hemmings).

Why more of the Monticello-made furniture is not attributed to James Dinsmore, the carpenter-architect-builder of Monticello; Hugh Crisholm, the carpenter who made much of the woodwork within the house, or John Neilson or John Perry, who were as fully qualified to produce a passable variety of "plantation furniture" as Hemings, no one knows.

"Possibly there is more romance connected with a chair or a table made by a slave cabinetmaker," says James A. Bear, Jr., Monticello's present curator.

The most famous item produced in the Monticello joinery was a model of an ingenious mould-board for a late 18th Century type of plow, following a design worked out by Jefferson. The original of the model was presented by Jefferson to a Paris museum in 1801, but there is a copy of it in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Here, too, was fashioned a most unusual sundial, of which Jefferson proudly wrote: "My dial captivates everybody foreign as well as home-bred, as a handsome object and an accurate measurer of time." It can be seen on the grounds today.

In the smithy or blacksmith shop William Stewart plied his trade. Stewart was imported from Philadelphia in 1801, and stayed at Monticello for seven years, although his fondness for the bottle occasionally tried Jefferson's patience. But he was an expert at making chain traces, pointing a coulter, or laying a foot adze, as well as turning out carriage bolts, key bolts used in



Revolving buffet which Jefferson designed made serving more efficient.

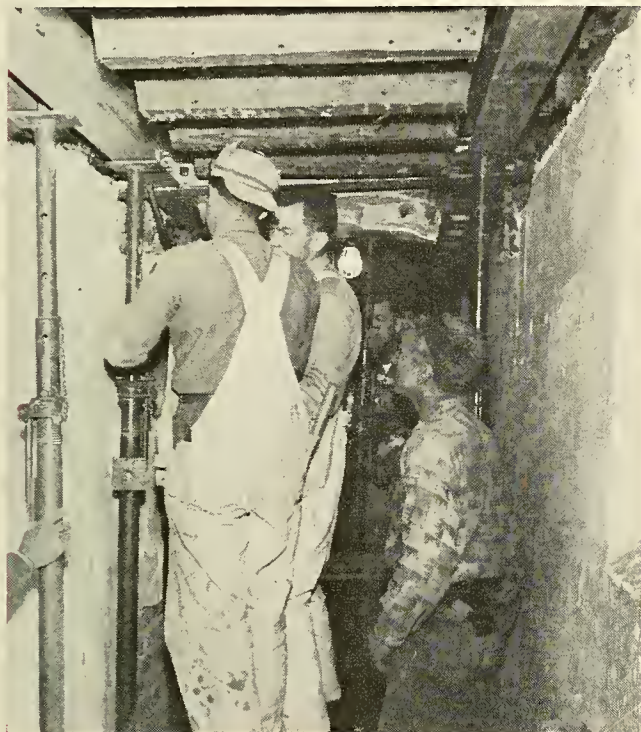
This photograph taken during the restoration shows the new light steel joists in the second floor to receive the original floor boards, over 150 years old.



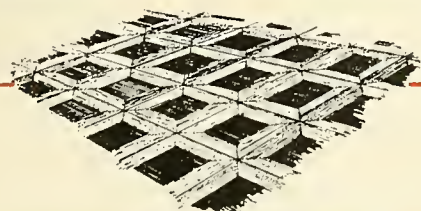
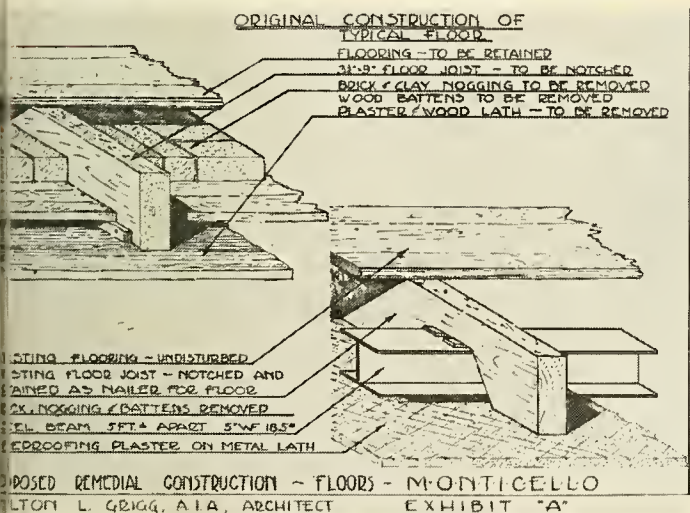
Restoration—a view of the Drawing Room showing niches which were blocked up in 1796 and uncovered in 1954 for the installation of air-conditioning. Jefferson's drawings led the restoration staff to suspect the niches were behind French mirrors.



This picture taken in 1954 shows workmen shoring up the beams of the ancient and worn floors.



This drawing shows proposed remedial construction in the floors at Monticello. Great care was exercised to preserve design and construction as it was in Jefferson's time.



Parquet floor in Monticello drawing room.

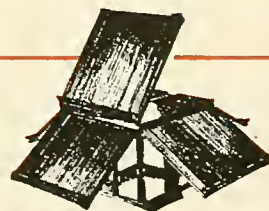


Several sizes of nails were made at the nail factory on Jefferson's estate during his own lifetime. These were recently excavated during work on the site.

This desk, adapted from the Chippendale period, was made at the Joinery, Monticello, by Jefferson's own craftsmen. It is believed to be the desk he used to make the drawings for the University of Virginia, one of his favorite achievements.



Jefferson designed unusual stand to hold music of several different instruments.



roof trusses, and such miscellaneous items as header hangers to reinforce the junction of heavy beams. Examples of his craftsmanship can be seen in a small new museum which has been set up in the basement of the main mansion house. Don't miss it.

The mansion house itself reveals at every turn the fondness of Jefferson for innovation and novelty. Jefferson was the original American gadgeteer, and Monticello is an engrossing monument to his genius. In 1954, the historic manse was given a \$240,000 overhaul, a most thorough job that not only fixed up the famous gadgets, but, with steel and other materials unknown in Jefferson's day, made the floors, walls and ceilings stouter and safer than ever before.

The architects made no basic changes. They didn't have to. "Marse Tom" seemed to have anticipated some of their needs with uncanny perception—even to the extent of providing hidden spaces for de-humidifying and air-conditioning ducts! What Jefferson actually planned to do with these spaces remains his secret, but his spirit must be chuckling at the renovator's pleased amazement at finding them in just the right places.

A day at Monticello, for the person who is handy with tools, is a real adventure. If Jefferson couldn't find or buy the quick-and-easy device or convenience he needed, he promptly invented or adapted it, working out the technical details in his own shops. Some of the gimmicks met only his personal needs, and are not duplicated elsewhere. In others you recognize the antecedents of many things in common use today. It is a surprise to learn that Jefferson first put into practical operation such things as: radiant heat, storm windows, floor and wall insulation, sound-proofing, inside toilets, automatic door catches, servi-doors, and a host of other conveniences. Even his carriage had a "convertible top."

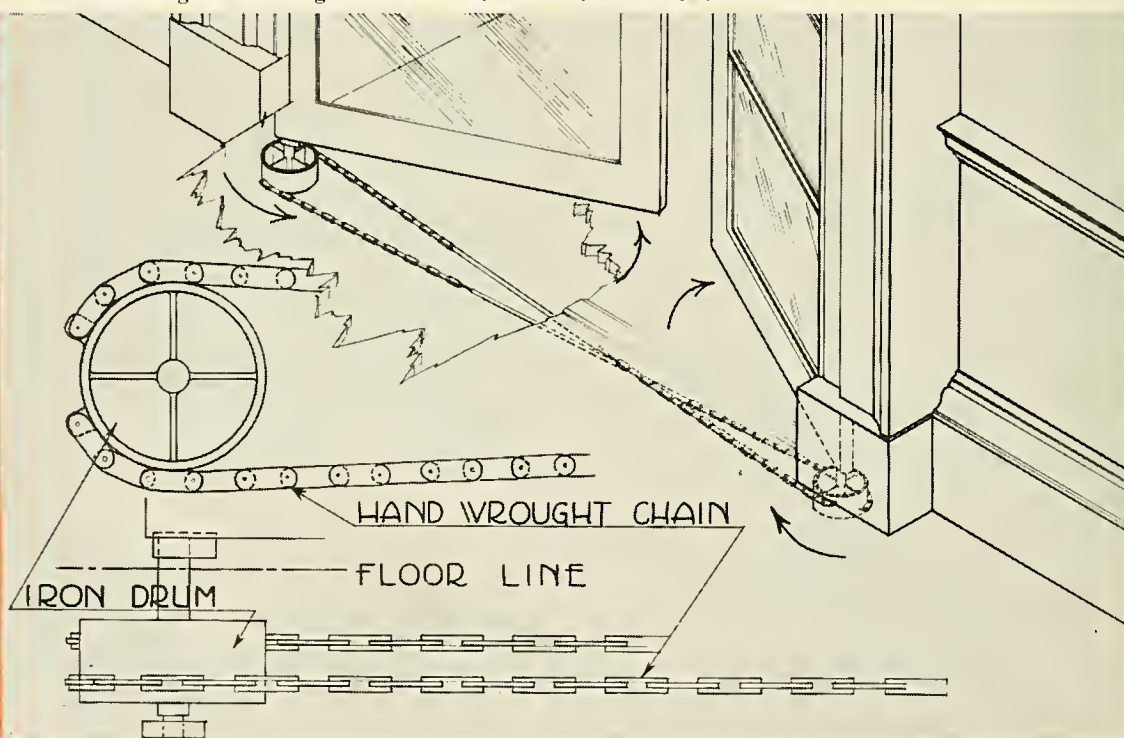
Best of all is a pair of glass doors between the reception hall and the parlor. Both doors open and shut when only one is pushed. During the recent renovation workmen found the secret of its mechanism. Each door was swung on a concealed drum. The drums were connected by two sprocket chains, somewhat like a modern bicycle chain. Midway the chains crossed, thus turning the drums in opposite directions with the movement of each door—a method somewhat

similar to that on modern trolley or bus doors.

Long before Rube Goldberg was born, Jefferson had a two-faced clock with a remarkable operating mechanism. Two stout lines led from the clock to the side walls of the reception hall. From them are suspended heavy cannon balls—weights to run the clock. As the cannon balls slowly descend, markings on the wall tell the day of the week—that is, all but Sunday, which is in the basement, and a hole had to be cut in the flooring to permit the weights to reach it! On the roof is a copper gong, on which hammers would beat out the hours for all the plantation to hear.

As a handyman and do-it-yourselfer, however, it seems more likely that Jefferson was half of a two-man team. Louis A. Leschot, the Swiss craftsman whom Jefferson induced to migrate to America, for many years was not only a member of the plantation staff but Jefferson's confidant and advisor upon many technical matters and the mechanical devices of Monticello. Jefferson finally established him in business in Charlottesville, and, when Leschot and his wife died, they were buried in the Jefferson family graveyard at Monticello.

This drawing shows the detail of the operating mechanism of the double swinging doors connecting the Drawing Room with the Entrance Hall at Monticello.



OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, *Chairman*

R. E. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary*

All correspondence for the General Executive Board
must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—

DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating

who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation," unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly Circular for the months July, August and Sept., 1962, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United

Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.



FROM that day in ancient history when our prehistoric ancestors first built an earth and masonry dam to contain a river so they could irrigate their crops and provide themselves with drinking water, the dam has proven its utility to every civilization since.

The dam, like the wheel, another prehistoric invention, has changed little in basic shape or design since the Egyptians built their huge earthen dams on the river Nile thousands of years ago.

Down in southwestern Virginia 125 members of Local 319 are helping build two dams that still contain a vestige of resemblance to these ancient dams. The two dams are the

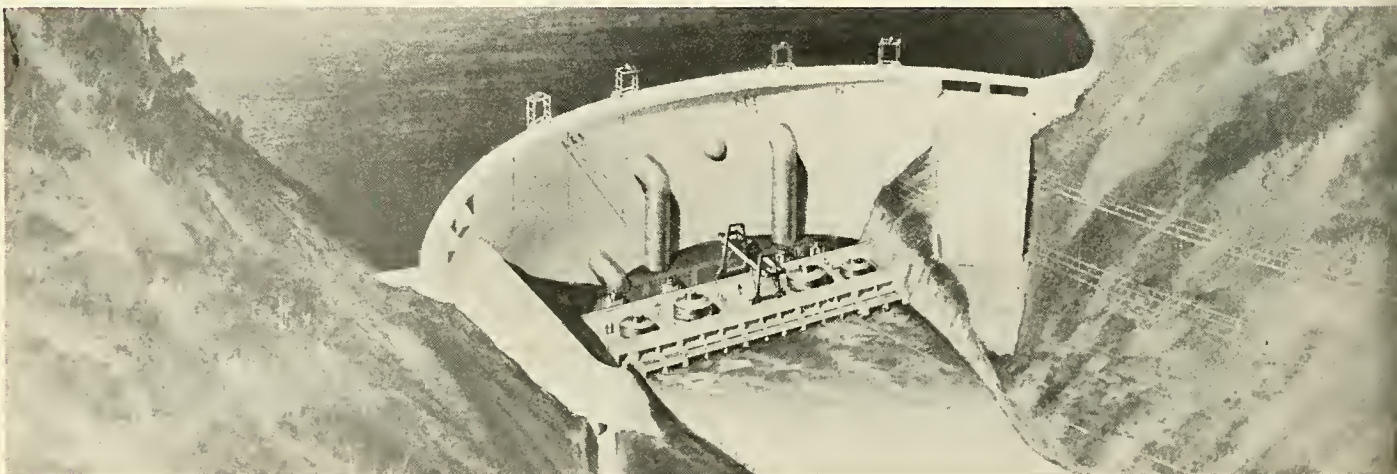
Smith Mountain Dam and the Leesville Dam and they will cost in excess of \$55 million. Both are located 17 miles apart on the Roanoke River 40 miles southeast of Roanoke, Virginia.

Although there were no carpenters needed on the ancient dams of Egypt, innovations built into today's dams call for new construction techniques that require the skills of our members.

Both the Smith Mountain and the Leesville dams are made of concrete but before one cubic yard can be poured, sturdy wooden forms must be built to contain the concrete. This important phase of construction is the responsibility of our trade,

Two units of the Smith Mountain Dam Project near Roanoke, Va. are the Smith Mountain Dam (below left) and the Leesville Dam (below right) shown in these architect's drawings. Both dams will cost \$55 million and will have a combined generating capacity of 444,000 kw.

3 REASONS





O. F. Vaught (left) and D. M. Mullins, both Local 319 members, erect heavy timber forms for concreting. Four-cubic-yard bucket is being lowered into work area at top of photo.

Looking down on Leesville Dam. Initial closure at this dam will be made next month backing up waters of Roanoke River.

regardless of where dams are built.

What are the 3 Reasons For 2 Dams, as our title points out?

When the initial closure is made at Leesville next month and the waters of the Roanoke begin to back up, it is expected that a whole new land of opportunity will begin to open up for this area. For instance, as the two vertical-shaft turbines at Leesville and the four turbines at Smith Mountain begin to turn out electrical energy (Reason #1), it is hoped new industries (Reason #2) will shortly begin moving into the area.

As the waters begin backing up and creating two huge lakes (see map) vacationers will start to flow

into the area to take advantage of recreational facilities planned along the shoreline of the lakes (Reason #3).

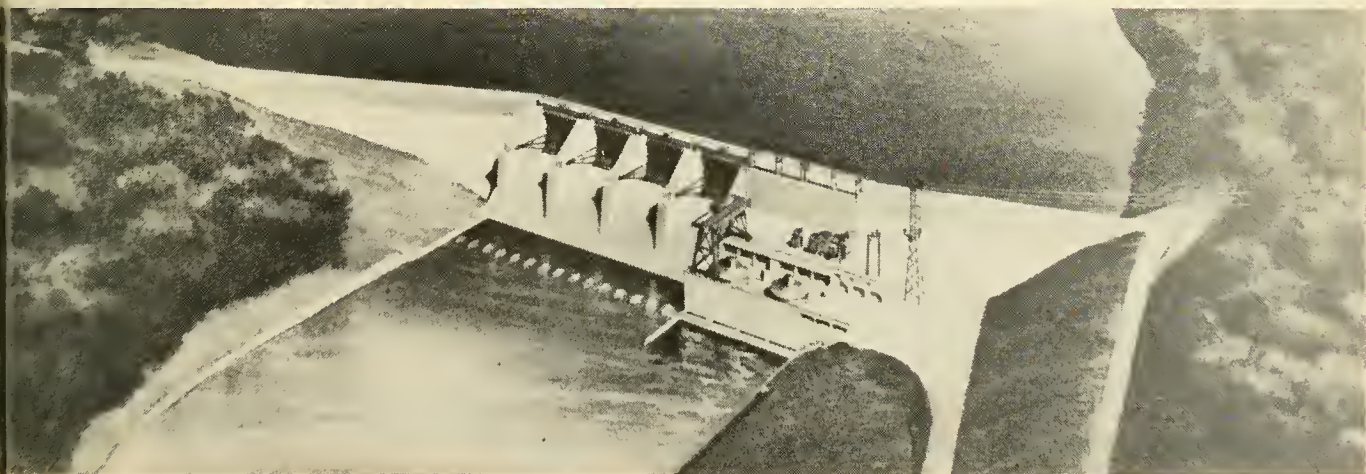
At Smith Mountain Dam about 50 members of Roanoke Local 319 are busy building the forms that are needed to hold the 180,000 yards of concrete that will be required to complete this then-arch dam, the only dam of this type in the eastern United States.

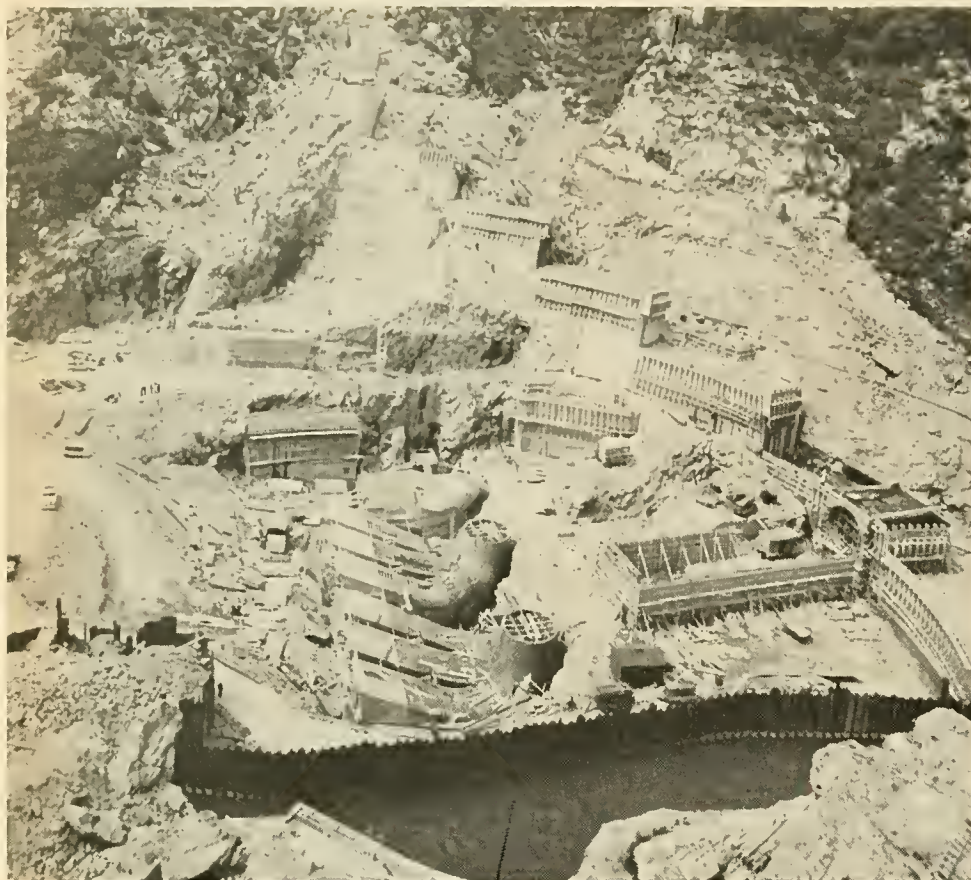
The 227 feet high and 816 feet long Smith Dam will generate the bulk of the 444,000 kw. of electrical energy that the combined dams will turn out for its builder, the Appalachian Power Company.

A unique feature of the Smith



FOR 2 DAMS





High above Smith Mountain Dam, cofferdam, draft tubes and backbone of concrete structure can be seen in this panoramic view. Rock faults in dams site area plagued contractors during early phase of construction, causing nearly a year's delay.



Cable car strung high above dams site moves four-cubic-yard concrete bucket into position for a pour.

Dam will be its ability to "reuse" the waters that will flow through its massive penstocks and out into the lake below.

During periods when the demand for power is low, special turbines will be reversed and water at the face of the dam will flow, as through a straw, back up behind the dam to be used again.

At the smaller Leesville Dam, 17 miles downstream from Smith, a crew of 75 Local 319 members are pushing construction to the near-completion stage. About three months after initial closure is made at Leesville next month, work on the dam should be completed. This concrete gravity type dam will reach 90 feet from riverbed and will stretch 920 feet from bank to bank.

One of the more difficult jobs our members were called on to perform on the two dams was the building of the massive draft forms which will emit water after it runs through the turbines. When the dams are completed, these circular, elbow-shaped tubes will extend

out of the power plant itself.

Because of rock faults in this rugged foothills section of Virginia, work on the Smith Mountain Dam was delayed for nearly a year while the contractor, Sollitt Construction Co., bored holes into the mountain side and poured additional concrete to provide a firm foundation for the dam.

At Leesville they had their problems too. Rock slides plagued the contractor, S. J. Groves, and his construction crews and delayed the job slightly. But these problems have all been cleared up and as construction moves into the summer months work is again nearly on schedule.

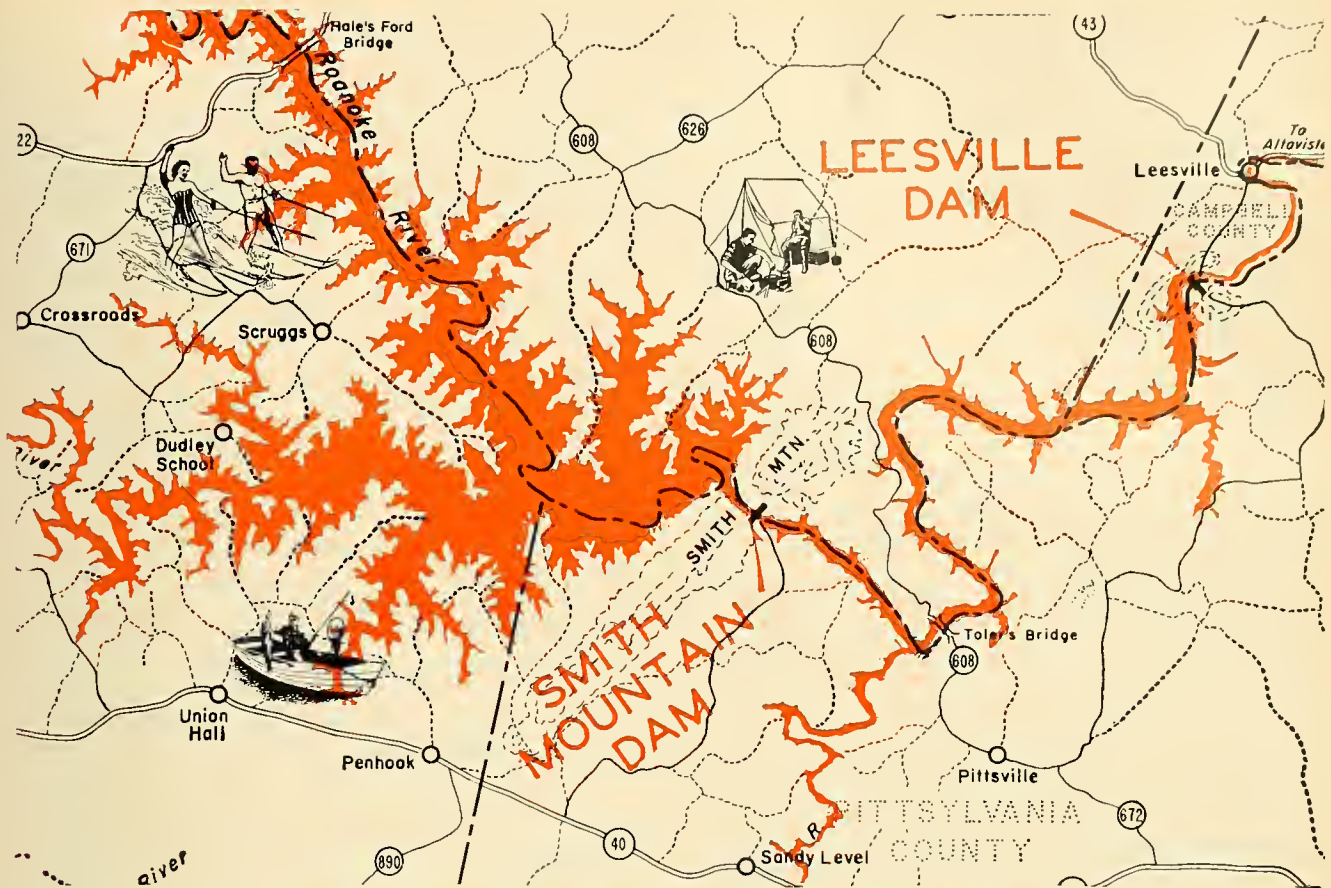
One interesting sidelight on this project was an expedition carried out by the Smithsonian Institute located in Washington, D. C. Whenever a dam is constructed, sometime prior to the flooding of the area behind the dam, the Smithsonian sends one or more archaeologists into the area to search for artifacts.

Dr. Carl Miller, a veteran of many

of these relic foraging assignments at damsites, was sent to Virginia to comb the entire 23,000 acres that will be disappearing beneath the waters of the Roanoke next year when both dams are completed.

During the several weeks Dr. Miller spent in the area looking and digging test holes, he uncovered pipe stems, arrow points, ax heads, shell and animal bones that indicated about 35 Indian camps were once set up in the area. He estimated that they were living there about 500 years before Columbus discovered America.

In sharp contrast to the ancient Indian relics found by Dr. Miller are the modern and novel construction techniques being used by the two contractors as they build the dams. At Smith Mountain, for instance, a cable car suspended high over the working area runs four cubic yard buckets of concrete back and forth from a nearby batch plant and lowers them into the concreting area far below. The concrete is hauled from the batch plant to the



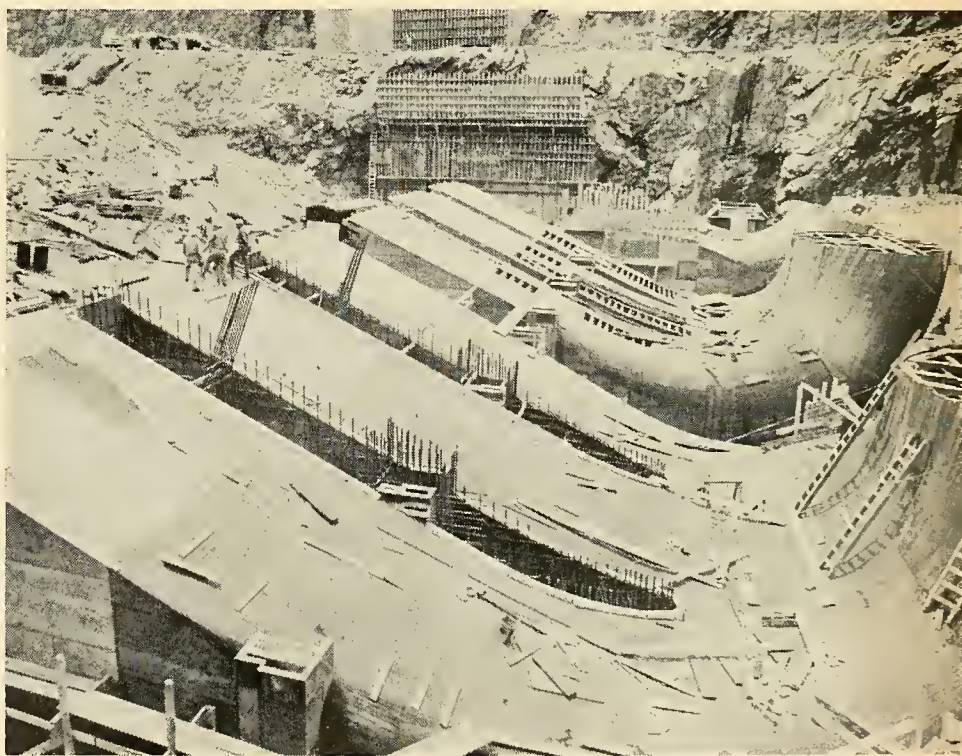
Map locates Smith Mountain and Leesville Dams along Roanoke River.

spot where it is hooked to the cable car by a converted diesel earth mover that runs on both rubber tires and rails.

Another unusual but not unprecedented construction technique being utilized at both dams during the hot weather months is the mixing of ice water with the concrete to hold the temperature down to 70 degrees. This temperature is considered ideal for pouring.

Overall, work on the two dams has been an interesting and challenging experience for the men of Local 319, according to Business Representative Carl W. Gordon.

"Although the work has been frustrating at times, considering the slides and the hard rock encountered," Business Representative Gordon said recently, "the men from our local consider work on the two dams a real challenge and they believe that they are making a real contribution to the economy of this area."



Wooden forms for massive draft tubes at Smith Mountain Dam are handiwork of Roanoke Local 319 members. A total of 125 members are working at the sites of both dams designed to control the flow of the Roanoke.

EDITORIALS



It's A Giveaway

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) has pledged a fight "right down the line" against a bill to set up a space communications satellite system which, the Tennesseean charged, "is a giveaway of hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' money."

Kefauver appealed to the press to tell "the full story" to the American people, because he believes when the people know what the facts are, "they will not stand for it."

The bill, which would create a private monopoly to own and operate a world-wide system using space satellites, is due for Senate debate later this session. At that time, Kefauver and a number of other Senators will oppose its passage and attempt to substitute a bill of their own, which would provide for government ownership and control of the space communications system.

Kefauver has declared that the bill presented to the Senate is "infinitely worse" than the legislation originally introduced at the request of the Administration.

Kefauver is chairman of the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee which conducted a series of public hearings in an effort to bring before the people the true facts concerning the antitrust and "giveaway" features of the bill.

Kefauver issued the following statement on the legislation which will come before the Senate:

"I did not agree with the President's original bill, although it did have some features intended to protect the public interest.

"This bill is infinitely worse. It is a give-away of hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' money. It will deprive this country of the opportunity of having the best satellite communications system in the shortest time; there is no adequate protection for independent small manufacturers of communications equipment.

"I intend to fight it right down the line and I expect to have a lot of support.

"I believe when the American people know the full story, they will not stand for it."

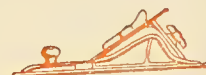
A Good Word for the Old New Deal

Periodically, the New Deal still takes an oratorical beating. In every election in this country since Franklin Roosevelt's time, some politician denounces the New Deal and all its works. It seems to us that we really ought to leave the matter to history. A surprising editorial, however, appeared in the *Evening Star*, a Republican newspaper published here in Washington. This distinguished newspaper had occasion to comment on a recent meeting in Washington of former staff members of the now extinct Home Owners Loan Corporation. This is what the *Star* had to say:

"An unusual reunion in Washington over the past week end recalled a real success story in the up-and-down history of Federal help to American institutions and individuals. It was a reunion of former officers and employes of the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, a New Deal 'alphabet agency' that opened for business in mid-1933 and closed its books in early 1952. Perhaps to the dismay of its early critics, but not surprising to those who had directed the agency so efficiently and to many of those who exchanged reminiscences here, the books when closed showed a profit of more than \$14 million—duly turned in to the United States Treasury.

"There were, however, even greater 'profits.' The HOLC was set up in the depths of a great depression. Home owners, unable to meet mortgage obligations, were losing their homes by the thousands each month. But in the damaging spiral of mass foreclosure actions, real estate values were being forced down to the point where the lending institutions themselves were being driven close to insolvency as they tried to protect their commitments by taking over the properties. The HOLC reversed this drift toward disaster by refinancing more than a million 'distress loans' in a three-year period, assuring the lenders of a full return of their capital and giving the borrowers terms on which most could—and did—save their homes.

"It was a good chapter on Government in business"—a refutation of the notion that all such intervention necessarily is bad. If there was a pleased-with-themselves atmosphere about the week-end reunion, there was justification for it; the HOLC was a good deal."



Some Words to Ponder

Dropouts are a grave social problem in America today.

Mr. Edward P. Tobin, President of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, recently wrote some wise words regarding this challenge to our future. Mr. Tobin's comments are worthy of wide-spread circulation. He wrote:

"Educators use the term 'dropout' to describe the voluntary early termination of a high school student's formal education. In brief, a 'dropout' is a high school boy or girl who quits before the completion of the prescribed four year course. . . . More than ever America needs skilled, trained technicians and scientists to further develop our natural resources, and also, educated leaders to direct, guide and coordinate the talents and abilities of their fellow men and women. Unless we do this, we shall not be able to maintain our world leadership. The 'dropout' is almost exclusively a phenomenon of our country. The national pride, diligence, and dedication of youth in other nations make 'dropouts' almost nonexistent.

"Educators maintain that the most common cause of 'dropout' years is belief on the part of the average student that he cannot cope with more advanced work. It begins with a lessening of scholastic interest. It is nurtured by parental apathy and the tendency of high school teachers to devote an increasing amount of time to exceptional students. . . .

"Parents must play a major role in the solution of the 'dropout' problem. They must be ever alert for prolonged periods of disinterest in school work and school activities. The curriculum of most high schools requires preparation outside the classroom. Parents should supervise if necessary and help when they feel their assistance will serve to bolster their sons' and daughters' morale. . . .

"Parents should expand their own horizons beyond the channels marked on their TV sets. If they will establish a three-way communication between their children, their teachers and themselves, they will find that their children's interest in their own future will be developed to the degree that they will want to complete their education."



Thanks to the Ladies

Dr. Louis H. Kohler, Superintendent of the St. Louis State Hospital, has taken the time to write a "thank you" letter to Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary #23. The ladies donated wheel chairs to the hospital. Dr. Kohler says, "The chairs met a great need and are in use by the patients. Your thoughtfulness is truly an inspiration to us."

The ladies had some fun along with their good deed. They raised the money by giving a party.

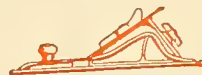
Three Cheers for Local 644

Members of Local 644, Pekin, Illinois, joined with other members of the building trades to build an attractive, modern school for mentally retarded children in Pekin.

The school was built entirely by free labor. The materials were donated by dealers in Tazewell County.

Twenty-eight pupils are enrolled in the school at this time. They are divided into two classes. One class for 6 to 10 years and the other for 10 to 18 years.

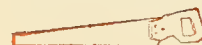
The members of Local 644 and their fellow workers have made a notable contribution to community welfare.



What Does the Senator Do Now?

Senator Lee Metcalf (D., Mont.) has received many interesting communications regarding the proposed tax reform bill. Among the most interesting is the letter reproduced here. The Administration-backed tax bill has passed the House of Representatives and now is pending before the Senate Finance Committee.

"When I received my notice of savings and loan interest the other day there was enclosed a request to write my Senator in opposition to some bill. I can't find the slip and don't know what bill but you probably know and I want to tell you I am against it."



Hot Fight

By the time this issue of THE CARPENTER reaches the members of the Brotherhood the Congressional battle over President Kennedy's Medical Care for the Aged Bill will be nearing the crucial voting stage. Known as the King-Anderson Bill, the measure provides some medical care for our older citizens under Social Security. The American Medical Association is bitterly opposed. Organized labor, led by the AFL-CIO, backs the proposal. It behooves every union member to write TODAY to his 2 Senators and Congressman and express his support of the King-Anderson Bill.

This reminds us of a letter we recently read in the Saturday Evening Post by Laurence D. Baker of Kendallville, Ind. Baker asks, "Why not have Ben Casey give a shock program to the public by presenting a typical bill to his patient?"





Canadian SECTION

Dollar Devaluation Hits Pride and Pocketbook

When the federal government was forced to devalue the Canadian dollar by pegging it at 92.5 cents in terms of United States funds, it struck a blow at Canadians' pride as well as our pocketbooks.

Some spokesmen have tried to shrug off the affair by saying that devaluation would give a big boost to our exports while having no really serious affect on our imports. But others predicted that the cheaper Canadian dollar would push our livings costs to new heights.

Both of these predictions have elements of truth. But the basic fact is that the Canadian economy has not been in good shape, as heavy unemployment proves, and this reason as much as any other has forced devaluation.

Heavy Deficit

One of the major problems facing the economy is the heavy deficit on the balance of payments. This means that Canada is paying out more for goods and services to other countries than we have been receiving from them for the goods and services they buy from us.

The following table comparing the balance of payments record for 1961 with 1959, 1957 and 1951 shows that our balance of payments deficits have been substantial:

Canada's Current Account with All Countries
(in millions of dollars)

	1951	1957	1959	1961
Balance on merchandise	-147	-594	-422	+179
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-370	-864	-1082	-1168
Total balance	-517	-1458	-1504	-989

Merchandise means trade in actual goods. Non-merchandise means so-called "invisible items," for example, the spending of money in other countries by Canadian tourists and the payment to other countries of interest and dividends. These two items account for the biggest part of our deficits.

We get the money to pay for additional foreign goods by borrowing from or selling shares to foreign corporations, governments and individuals.

It Must End

Deficit financing is not necessarily bad, but it cannot go on for ever. Sooner or later this country will have to pay for its imports out of what it receives for its exports.

Most of our deficit is in our trade with the United States. In fact Canada very often has a trade surplus with almost all the other countries of the world but a trade deficit with our southern neighbour.

In 1961, for example, we had a \$1,393 million trade deficit with the U.S. but a \$182 million surplus with Great Britain, and a \$222 million surplus with other countries. We have to obtain U.S. dollars to meet the excess of payments over receipts. We have done this by borrowing from or selling stock to the United States.

Here is a table showing where our imports came from and our exports went in 1961:

	Imports	Exports
United States	67%	54%
United Kingdom	11%	16%
Other countries	22%	30%

Last year was a relatively good year for Canadian exports, but the biggest part of the improvement came from exports to China, Japan and far eastern countries. The wheat deals with China were very helpful in improving the figures but they were one-shot affairs and will do nothing to reverse the adverse trade trend in a fundamental way.

Spokesmen on the right such as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce say that the way to improve our trade is to lower our costs. They charge that labour is "pricing us out of international markets" and inviting competition from imports for our home market.

Wages Increase

They mean of course that high wages in Canada make the prices of our goods higher than foreign goods, and that Canadian wages have been increasing faster than productivity.

They are wrong on both counts. The strongest competition for the Canadian market comes from the United States, but U.S. wage rates are 15% to 20% higher than ours. Moreover a direct comparison of wages in Canada with wages in other countries is meaningless unless fringe benefits are taken into account. And often fringe benefits, in European countries in particular, are much higher than in Canada.

In any case the cost per unit of output is the vital factor in the cost of production. For example, a man getting \$1.80 an hour to produce six units of product an hour is costing the company 30 cents per unit. If a man getting 90 cents an hour produces only two units, the cost is 45 cents per unit.

So, because productivity is higher in Canada than in most other countries, our labour cost per unit is lower. If productivity is higher in the U.S. than in Canada, then their costs per unit are lower even though their wage rates are higher.

Recently an economist in the federal department of labor stated that in a number of key industries, Canadian wage rates in 1959 were lower than in 1953 per unit of output, in some cases, 25% lower. But total costs per unit went up. Why? Because of higher costs for white collar workers, raw materials, interest, rent, advertising, depreciation and insurance.



The Ontario Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners elected its 1962-3 executives at the conclusion of a three-day annual convention in Brantford June 4, 5 and 6.

Elected president to succeed Frank Hutnik of Windsor was A. J. Campbell of Kingston.

The following were elected vice-presidents: Basil Clarke, Toronto; W. Hague, Niagara Falls; S. Brodack, Port Arthur; D. Roberts, Hamilton; T. Mior, Port Arthur; J. K. Laforce, Kapuskasing; L. N. Hilborne, Preston.

George McCurdy of Windsor was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

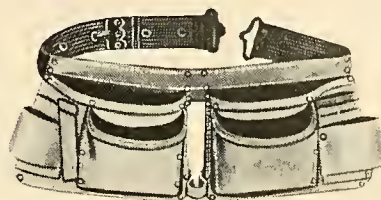


The 5000-member Hamilton Building Trades Council has elected J. M. Alldis, business representative of the Elevator Constructors Union, as president. Stephen Cole, Plumbers and Pipefitters, was elected vice-president while Alfred Davidson of the Bricklayers remained as secretary of this 19-building trades union council.

JULY, 1962

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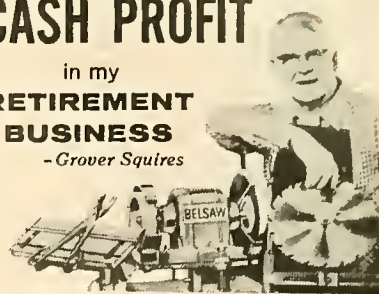
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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Strawberry Time is Here Again!

STRAWBERRIES—red-ripe and fragrant! Their season is short, so it pays to make the most from them fresh from the vine—in preserves, jam and jelly.

Every jar of beautiful strawberry preserves advertises its makers' skill but the flavor is no better than that of jam. Anybody who can tell the time of day can make excellent jam. Here's how:

Strawberry Jam

1) Set out a 4 to 6 quart kettle or deep pan. (Take a big one because jam will boil right out of a small one), sugar, a 2½ ounce package of powdered pectin, 1 lemon, salt, and 2 to 2½ quarts red-ripe berries.

2) Wash and rinse jars and lids. Cover with water. Bring to boil—no further boiling necessary. Just before putting jam in to cook, take jars and lids from hot water and invert them to drain.

3) Measure and set aside 7 level cups sugar.

4) Wash, drain and remove stems and "caps" from the strawberries.

5) Thoroughly mash berries—use hands if you like but a potato masher is neater.

6) Measure 4½ cups of mashed berries into the kettle and add the juice from the lemon, about ¼ teaspoon salt and the 2½ ounces of powdered pectin. Place the kettle over heat and stir until the mixture reaches a hard boil. Then add the sugar. Stir until mixture reaches a fast rolling boil—that's the sort you can't stir down. Let boil 1 minute and remove



from heat. Quickly skim jam to remove foam. Fill the jars almost to the top with boiling hot jam and seal at once. Invert jar. When all jars are filled set them upright to cool. Check jars after 25 or 30 minutes. Chances are the fruit will be in the top half of the jar. If so, gently shake the jar to mix the fruit with the syrup. If you shake too soon you may need to try again.

Strawberry Preserves

Ever start out to make strawberry preserves and end up with an over-sweet jam? Maybe you used large, porous or over-ripe berries, or increased the recipe. If you really want preserves, be sure the berries are medium sized, firm, tart, and without white cores. Such berries, when cooked in small batches, can be expected to yield a product in which the fruit holds its shape, is clear, tender and plump. The syrup will be thick or jelly-like.

Preserves require 1 to 1½ pounds of sugar to each pound of fruit. Fruit cannot be measured accurately. However, one rounded quart of medium sized berries, without stems, weighs about 1 pound. One pound of granulated sugar measures approximately 2¼ cups.

Preserves may be put into jars and sealed immediately after cooking, but berries will be plumper if left standing in the syrup from 12 to 24 hours before canning.

If you do not have a favorite recipe, perhaps you would like to try this one:

2 pounds prepared berries

2½ pounds sugar

6 tablespoons lemon juice

Wash, rinse, stem and "cap" berries. Mix berries, sugar and lemon juice. Let stand 3 to 4 hours. Heat slowly to simmering. Stir gently with fork until sugar dissolves, then shake berries every minute or two to prevent berries from sticking. Boil rapidly 10 to 12 minutes





cold preserves in hot fruit jars. Process pints and quarts 20 minutes at simmering (180-185 degrees F.) in hot-water bath.

Strawberry Jelly

Truly good strawberry jelly is hard to find in grocery stores and expensive when found. But why look for it when it's so easy to make? All you need except jelly jars, is fresh red-ripe berries, sugar and either powdered or bottled pectin. A reliable recipe for strawberry jelly comes with all the top brands of pectin. You may, of course, cover the jelly with paraffin but the quickest, easiest and surest way is to seal it with home canning caps. To do this follow the pectin manufacturers' recipe until you reach the place which reads, "Leave ½ inch



or until berries are clear and syrup thick. Skim off foam. Pour preserves into shallow pan or dish. Let stand 12 to 24 hours in a cool place. Shake pan occasionally to distribute berries in syrup. Pack

space at top of glass." That's right for paraffin but for vacuum sealing, you quickly skim the jelly, pour it boiling hot to within ¼ inch of top of tapered jelly jars, seal at once with home canning cap, and the job is finished.

Carpenters' Treasurer Terzick Attends White House Conference



Treasurer Peter Terzick (second from left, foreground) was one of more than 250 representatives of labor, employer groups and educators who attended the recent White House Conference on Economic Issues. Conference explored in

depth the complexities of modern labor-management relations. Shown with Terzick are Emil Rieve, Textile Workers President-Emeritus; A. J. Hayes, Machinists President, and William Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO.



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Carlson, Gunnar
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Erickson, Leonard J.
Franzin, John E.
Grevoy, Peter
Gronvall, John
Gustafson, Otto
Harkins, Eugene
Heidelberger, John
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Johnson, Ernest N.
Johnson, Frank
Johnson, Knute E.
Johnson, Russell
Jorgenson, Christian
Larson, Louis
Magnuson, R. L.
Moldestad, Ole
Ness, Richard
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Olson, Helmick
Olson, John O.
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Peterson, Simon
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Vanman, Egil
Weltzin, N. H.
Wickstrom, Gust
Zarembski, Joseph

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Williams, A. J.
Wright, H. R.

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Martin, Luther C.

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Bjorkland, Richard
Carlson, Milton
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Magnuson, Carl A.
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Mandelkow, Ray
McElroy, Robert
Newton, Richard
Pearson, Nels
Peterson, Gust.
Steinberg, Edward Van

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Heiman, William
Liggins, Harry
Miller, Glenn

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L.U. NO. 1693, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Miller, James
Rich, Leslie A.

L.U. NO. 1784, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Heim, John
Jager, Markus

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Lines, George M.
Morrow, James H.
Samson, John W.
Sanders, Charles W.

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Heller, R. H.
Walden, J. H.

L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Beyl, Paul
Hubley, Oleah A.
Williams, Henry P.

L.U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.

Granath, Arthur
Marzewski, John

L.U. NO. 1939, CLIFTON, N. J.

Zanetti, Roger A.

L.U. NO. 1987, ST. CHARLES, MO.

Bridges, Herman
Droste, Alvin H.

L.U. NO. 2020, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Rimoldi, Victor
Skoglund, John A.
Webber, Leo

L.U. NO. 2078, VISTA, CALIF.

Buetner, W. W.
Campbell, A. A.
Soza, Albert F.

L.U. NO. 2230, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Anderson, J. L.
Culbreth, C. B.

L.U. NO. 2288, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Gaines, Willie W.
Garcia, Leandro L.

L.U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

Cockayne, Ernest A.

L.U. NO. 2450, PLASTER ROCK, N. B.

Sisson, Roy R.

L.U. NO. 2466, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Fischer, F. W.

L.U. NO. 2794, MATTOON, WISC.

Knowles, Howard A.

L.U. NO. 2902, BURNS, ORE.

Reineman, Albert A.

L.U. NO. 3110, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Lowery, Lawrence

HELP MAKE LABOR DAY SAFE



For a number of years organized labor has sponsored a campaign to cut down the annual accident toll over the Labor Day weekend.

As a result of this campaign the 1961 Labor Day weekend was the safest on record, considering the volume of traffic and the miles traveled. It is particularly fitting that organized labor, which inaugurated the labor holiday as a means for providing working people with a special day of rest and relaxation, should take the lead in fighting to cut down the annual toll of deaths and disablements that the Labor Day weekend usually brings.

As its contribution to the campaign, the National Safety Council has prepared a special kit of materials for Local Unions and District Councils interested in furthering the Labor Day Safety Campaign. This kit is available without cost to unions. **Simply drop a card or letter to the Labor Department, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois,** asking for the Labor Day Safety Campaign Kit. Your request must reach the National Safety Council before August 1.

Here is a chance for every Local Union and Council to get behind a very worthy cause.

APPLICATION

This coupon must not be postmarked later than August 1, 1962

*We want to help reduce Labor Day holiday accidents.
Send me a packet of safety materials.*

Name

Union

..... Local No.

Address

City Zone State



By FRED GOETZ

Brother Goetz Likes to Hear From His Readers. The address: 8658 S.E. Ellist St., Portland, Oregon

Family Fun

Ernest Hanes, 724 S. Rockford, Tulsa, Oklahoma, contends that "angling" can't be topped as family outdoor fun. (Ernie's been a member of Local 943 since 1947.)

He sends in the following photo of his son, Roger, astern of a nice catch of rainbow trout taken during the summer vacation at Eagle Nest Lake, New Mexico. All shared in the catch.



Weaker Sex?

Joe Benedick, 3974 Monroe Street, Gary, Indiana, a member of Local 985, admits that he is far from being the top angler in his family. On the last junket to White Lake, near Montague, Michigan, he sat in the same boat as his partner for two days—without a strike, while said partner took a limit of bass and two northern pike that tipped the scales at 7½ pounds. Small consolation was that Joe got half the fish—in the pan. The successful member of the boat crew was Mrs. Joseph Benedick!

Thrilling Moment



There is no age limit in the world of angling fun, for "out fishing," every man's a boy; every woman a girl again.

R. L. Smith of 1633 Davison, Richland, Washington, a millwright at the Hanford Atomic Works and a member of the Carpenters' Union, says the angling champ in the family is his son Randy.

He sends in the photo above of Randy experiencing the ultimate in angling suspense, the thrill of a strike and "fish on!"

Stay with it, Randy.

Coast to Coast

Coast-angling records show where the average salt water fisherman can expect to catch 100 fish if he spends 13 days a year fishing.

Also: "There appears to be around 6.3 million salt water anglers who spend 80 million man-days to catch 630 million fish."

Half of the fishing, according to the report, was on the Atlantic coast, the other half split fairly evenly between the gulf and west coast.

And so it might appear to certain fishless salt chuckers that they are not average fisherfolk—or maybe they are fishing on the wrong coast.

Try This for Kicks

Just for kicks and a change of pace in lake fishing, try trolling a mite-sized dry fly—say a No. 12 or 14 black gnat.

Strip out about 25 yards of free line with nothing but fly attached. The line should be as light as possible, say two-pound test.

Troll slowly, covering the shaded, lake-shore areas.

Waterproof the fly, and as you troll give an occasional tap to the rod's tip section, prodding the fly into an occasional darting motion.

If there are fish around, you'll have a piscatorial ball.

This system has worked for us when the fish seem to snub bottom baits or spinner and worm trolls. We've found the best time in the early morn' or late evening hours.

You'll get a double bang out of catching them in this manner for unhampered by a conglomeration of gear, the fish can give a better account. Give it a whirl.

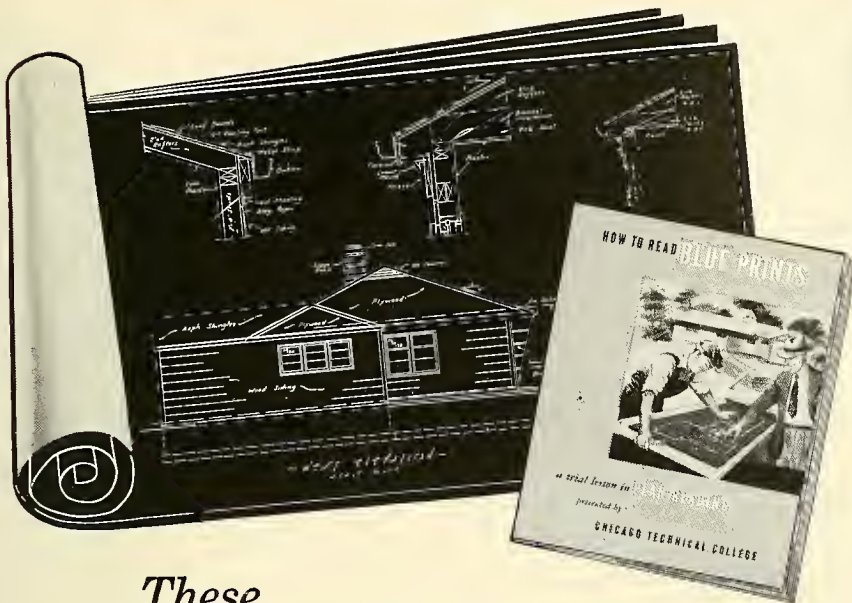
Montana Dolly

Famed for lunker trout is Flathead Lake, Montana, and Marshall H. Smith, Kalispell, a member of Local 911, same town, knows it well. He and his eight-year old youngster have taken their share of Dolly Vardens from these waters.

Marshall tells us there are 20 pound Dollys finning around in the deep, dark depths and he's working his way there—fast.

Here's a photo of Marshall Jr. with a "moose of a trout" from Flathead—a nine-pound Dolly Varden. This one was taken on a red head plug in about 20 feet of water, the first week of April.





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BETTER PAY AND PROMOTION

That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

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As you know, the ability to read blue prints completely and accurately determines to a great extent how far you can go in building. What's more, you can learn plan reading simply and easily with the Chicago Tech system of spare-time training in your own home. You also learn all phases of building, prepare yourself to run the job from start to finish.

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Don't waste a single day. Start preparing right now to take over a better job, increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Find out about Chicago Tech's get-ahead training in building. Send for your free blue prints and trial lesson—today!

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 Chicago 16, Illinois

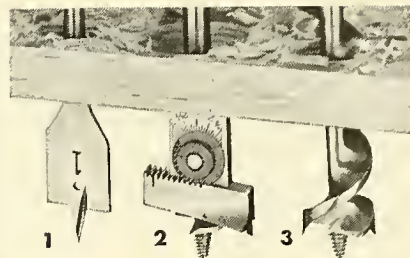
Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

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Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____



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 bore holes faster**

1. Irwin Speedbor "88" for all electric drills. Bores up to 5 times faster in any wood, at any angle. Sizes 1/4" to 1", \$.75 each. Sizes 1 1/8" to 1 1/2", \$1.25 each.

2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, 7/8" to 3". Only \$4.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, 5/8" to 1 3/4". Only \$3.60.

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes 1/4" to 1 1/2". As low as \$1.05 each.

EVERY IRWIN BIT made of high analysis steel, heat tempered, machine-sharpened and highly polished, too. Buy from your independent hardware, building supply or lumber dealer.

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 only \$1.25 for 50 ft. size

New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand. 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.



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This man is a skilled craftsman. Tough, long-wearing Lee CARPENTERS OVERALLS are designed with the special features he requires in his work-wear. And, Lee builds extra quality into every garment made . . . guarantees satisfaction. They are available in Tailored Sizes for a perfect fit for every build.

Get the best garment for your job . . .
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THE H. D. LEE COMPANY
 Kansas City, Missouri



Labor Has Great Stake in World Trade, Economics

By James E. Johnson

A pamphlet and a book, both of which have immense significance for organized labor in America, have been published recently. The pamphlet is called "*A Positive World Trade Policy For Labor*." It is the work of the International Association of Machinists. It grew out of a conference on world trade which the Machinists held in Washington. The pamphlet is only 48 pages long but they are 48 meaty pages. Under the 4 general headings, Part I—Trade and The World Labor Movement; Part II—General Problems in International Trade; Part III—Achieving a More Effective Foreign Trade Policy; and Part IV—Summary and Conclusions: A Positive Trade Policy for Labor, the pamphlet sets forth a clear-cut authoritative picture of what the coming changes in world trade mean to every American worker.

This excellent study can be obtained free by writing the International Association of Machinists, 1300 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The book we want to call to the attention of the readers of *The Carpenter* is called "*The Rich Nations and The Poor Nations*."

Barbara Ward, the distinguished British economist, is a rarity. She has established, in a profession usually identified with the masculine gender, a wide reputation not only

in her native England but across the Atlantic.

In her most recent endeavor, *The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations*, (Norton, 159 pp.) Miss Ward directs her attention to the established wealth of the Western Community and the economic dislocation prevalent among the emergent nations.

The author attributes this economic dislocation to a revolution composed of several revolutions. Four are paramount.

It's a Revolt

The first is the "revolution of equality." This includes the desire for equality among men as well as among nations. Miss Ward believes this to be "a tap root of modern nationalism." It is also the theme central to, and exploited by, Communism.

Another revolution having to do with human aspirations "is the idea of progress"—an idea that dominated the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Age of Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. It has endured because it offers man material progress rather than spiritual progress.

Of the two remaining revolutions, one is biological, the other, an "application of science and saving—or capital—to all the economic processes of our life."

Out of Europe's desire for trade,

colonialism developed. The colonies were depended upon for markets and trade flourished. Now, the colonies have become independent. Economic dislocation has resulted.

The emergent nations were left with very little in the way of an economy, political organization and government. This is not especially applicable to India. The term "emergent nations" is stressed rather than "underdeveloped" since we are talking also of India and China. These two civilizations, stretching back thousands of years, cannot be considered underdeveloped in the sense of their contributions to culture and civilization.

Colonial powers became economically strong through the "application of science and saving." Capital was needed for development and expansion. By saving, capitalistic nations accumulated the needed capital, invested it and expanded their economies. The unintentional result, the triumph of capitalism.

What the poor nations need, and have not, is this capital or accumulated savings. This lack prevents economic growth.

Some Light Shed

The "biological revolution" sheds another light on the problem. Nations such as India and China, with enormous populations, are retarded economically because the necessity to sustain their own people drains their ability to accumulate the needed savings and capital important to economic growth. In contrast, America was underpopulated in her early stages of development. This enabled her to absorb incoming workers who, in turn, enhanced and helped to build the nation's economy. Communism, however, ignores the biological revolution, Miss Ward says.

"For the Russians, Malthus might never have written." His thesis was that overpopulation would diminish resources. Communism is "an attempt to put all the revolutions of our day into one coherent system." It "attempts to make materialism the measure of all things." Miss Ward continues with a lucid explanation of Marxism.

Let it suffice here to mention that Marx envisioned the working class

taking over an industrial society that was already operating. He little imagined that Russia would be the first to attempt his program of socialism. He was thinking, when he wrote *Das Kapital*, of Western Europe—England, France and Germany. Since Russia did not have an industrial society to overtake, she created one. This is her prime appeal to emergent nations, to whom she can say, “We can show you how to do it.”

Russia’s triumphs are the result of “a rigidity of forced saving.” She mobilized her people and resources, restricted herself to bare minimums, and accumulated the needed capital to expand. Russia’s “Communism,” says Miss Ward, is actually “State Capitalism.”

The poor nations confronted with problems in economic development, both in industry and agriculture, are burdened with large populations that continue to grow. Their methods of agriculture are sorely in need of reform, and “if you do not change

agriculture, you will not change the economy.”

It is true that the idea of equality which haunts the uncommitted nations originates from their contact with Western societies. But the issue of colonialism has become a tired slogan, made more absurd by Nehru’s “liberation” of Goa. Certainly, mistakes were made. But Colonial rule was not all bad. This excludes France who frantically twitches at the thought of the 20th Century.

These problems facing the new nations — economic development, population, want for equality, are often hampered by indifference, distrust, uncertainty, racial prejudice and an unrealistic idea of how fast results should materialize.

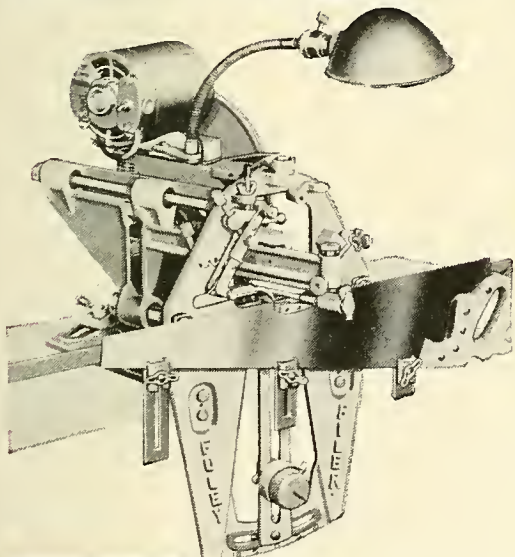
Miss Ward believes the Atlantic nations “give the impression of not being particularly concerned with the revolutions they have wrought.” The Deists thought that God felt the same way after creating the world.

What lacks in filling the gap between the rich nations and the poor nations is “moral energy”, not the resources to do the job. There must be a revival of the “Marshall spirit”, a “policy of generosity” and a sense of “rededication”.

“All the wealthy nations must accept a common obligation to provide capital and technical assistance to the underdeveloped areas. Britain, Canada, Australia, Western Europe. . . America is carrying far more than its fair burden both of the defense of the free world and of aid to the developing nations.” Miss Ward says that “Germany, so generously rebuilt after the war . . . might be in the forefront of those who accept this obligation.”

We must show imagination, vigor and interest; we must share the good fortunes of our crop; we must meet the challenge we have helped to create, else we admit we lack the vision and ability to meet that challenge and hand over the responsibility to the Communists.

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When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: “After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time.” Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—and new model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the only machine that sharpens hand, band, both combination and crosscut circular saws.

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LOCAL



UNION

NEWS

Senator Javits at New York Convention



Left to right: Assemblyman Hyman E. Mintz—only unopposed Assemblyman in N. Y. State; Pres. of N. Y. State Council of Carpenters and General Executive Board Member, Charles Johnson, Jr.; Hon. Jacob K. Javits—U. S. Senator from New York; Hon. E. Ogden Bush, Senator to N. Y. State Senate, 34th Sen. Dist.; Hyman Zamansky, Vice President, Hudson

Valley District Council and Vice Chairman, Convention Arrangement Committee; George Yerry, Jr., Pres., Hudson Valley N. Y. District Council and Chairman, Convention Arrangement Committee, and Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary, U. B. of C. & J. of America.

There were 217 delegates in attendance at the New York State convention, plus 112 guests and 7 fraternal delegates. The highlights of the Convention were the addresses of U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits, the Hon. Charles H. Tuttle, Mr. Walter A. Farrell, Vice President, Kaiser Industries; Mr. Peter W. Eller, Advisory Chairman, Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers Association of New York; Mr. Peter Brennan, President, New York State Building and Construction Trades Council and also President, New York City Building and Construction Trades Council; Hon. Martin J. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner, State of New York; Hon. Louis Lefkowitz, Attorney General, State of New York; Mr. Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Hon. Edward Maguire, Member of the New York Board of Water Supply and Labor Consultant to the 1964 World's Fair. All of these speakers and several others, such as the Hon. E. Ogden Bush, of the New York State Senate, Hon. Hyman E. Mintz, the only unopposed candidate for Assemblyman in the State of New York, gave interesting talks on current topics affecting the membership of our Brotherhood in the State of New York and in the Nation and were well received by the Convention delegates.

The fraternal delegates at the Convention were J. Earl Welsh, President, Illinois State Council of Carpenters, Gordon A. McCullough, Executive Secretary, California State Council of Carpenters, Mike Harrington, President, Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, George Friend, President, Connecticut State Council of Carpenters, John Anello, fraternal delegates from the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, Albert T. Campbell, fraternal

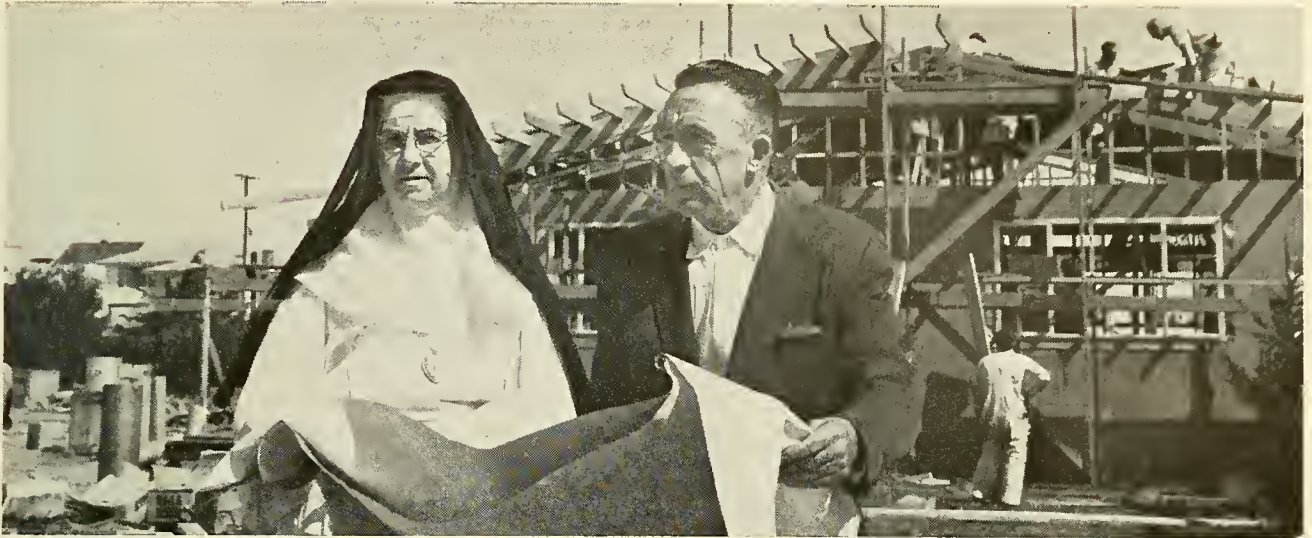
delegates from the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, and Bernard Johnson, fraternal delegate from the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters. A welcome visitor was Michael J. Sexton, President, Carpenters Local Union 13, Chicago, Illinois.

All Representatives from the General Office, including A. H. Saul, Patrick Campbell, John S. Rogers, George Welsch, William Lawyer and Sam Ruggiano, gave interesting talks on jurisdiction and other matters of importance to our membership.

The highlight of the Convention was the adoption of two resolutions which were personally signed by each and every duly elected delegate to the Convention, one conveying to General President M. A. Hutcheson their complete confidence and loyalty in him as General President of our United Brotherhood and their continued support, despite the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. This information was forwarded by telegram to President Hutcheson, immediately upon adoption of the signed resolution. The second resolution pledged the support of the Carpenter Locals they represent, for the nomination and reelection of all of the present incumbent General Officers and District Executive Board Members, at the coming Convention, in September, in Washington, D. C.

General Secretary Livingston was given a rising ovation upon conclusion of his address to the Convention. Prior to adjournment, Secretary-Treasurer John McMahon and President Johnson made their annual reports to the Convention. Both reports were well received by the Convention.

Local 22 Lends a Hand to Good Shepherd Home



Mother Mary Passion and Business Representative Jos. O'Sullivan of Local 22 studying plans.

On Sunday, September 17, 1961, a new Transition Residence at San Francisco's Home of the Good Shepherd was dedicated. The ceremony marked completion of a special project by the members of the San Francisco Carpenter's Union, Local 22.

The project came into being early in April of 1961, when Mother Mary Passion and a group of sisters of the Good Shepherd called on Jos O'Sullivan, Business Manager of Local 22, with a problem. The Home, which cares for delinquent girls from 30 California counties, was in great need of living quarters for girls whose rehabilitation was almost complete . . . a Transition Residence in which to prepare for the difficult task of resuming life in the outside world. But, the cost of materials and labor to complete such a building had been estimated at \$100,000 . . . a figure far beyond the financial resources of the parish.

Mother Passion knew that in 1955 the men of Local 22 had donated their time and skills to construct 3 large buildings for the Hannah Boys' Home in Sonoma, so she turned to Local 22 for similar assistance. And they came through with far more than just their labor.

O'Sullivan took over the entire planning of the project. He called on all the other building trade crafts in San Francisco for help. Their response was immediate and favorable. With the necessary skilled labor provided for, business firms and manufacturers were informed of the project, and they donated all the building materials from lumber to a radiant heating system.

Members of Local 22 have often contributed their time and skills to build without cost a wide variety of other community projects, such as churches of all denominations. Again, they gave freely and willingly of their spare time and weekends to assure the success of the project.

O'Sullivan, a master carpenter himself, having followed the trade since boyhood, coordinated the work as contractor and construction foreman.

During the 16 days of actual construction, the air was never free of the busy sounds of hammer and saw. Miles of lumber, dozens of window frames, doors, hardware and other materials were brought to the site to become part of the new building.

The members of Local 22 put in over 64-hundred man-hours on the job without a single injury, working with a



Members of Local 22 at work in foreground.

pride of craft and exacting attention to detail that are second nature.

In early September, the job was finished. A new Residence stood completed, providing facilities for up to 25 girls at a time. The spacious lounge, large bedrooms and wide halls, the many window looking out across San Francisco gave the entire building a feeling of light and cheerfulness. A modern kitchen and large dining area promised comfort and convenience.

Dedication took place on September 17. Father Arthur Cantwell of Saint Elizabeth's Parish intoned the ancient Latin phrase, "Pax huic domui, et omnibus habitantibus eam" . . . Peace be to this house, and to all who dwell therein. Then Mother Passion presented Joe O'Sullivan with a hand-made plaque expressing deep gratitude from the girls and sisters of the Home, to the members of Local 22 . . . who had made the occasion possible. She told him of a special Blessing just received from Pope John XXIII, for all those who assisted in making the Transition Residence a reality.

The Transition Residence at the Home of the Good Shepherd in San Francisco, stands as a permanent monument to the members of the San Francisco Carpenters' Union, Local 22, for their unselfish efforts in completing a project that reflects credit on the Carpenters' Union everywhere, and in fact, on all of organized labor.

Big Party in Milwaukee



Carpenters' Local Union 1741 recently celebrated its 25th Anniversary, at its annual spring dance, where 175 of the Locals members were honored and presented 25 yr. pins. The presentation of pins were made by President Robert Strenger and Secretary-Treasurer August Trappler of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

Six of the 25-year members are Local Officers: Pres. Ralph Bowes, V. Pres. Alfred Eichstaedt, Warden Carl Blend, Trustees Floyd Bowes, George Fleischmann and Herman Glienke.

25 yr. Members are as follows: Everett Anschutz, Homer Baglein, George Barth, William Bassel, William Bastian, Henry Baumann, Alfred Becker, Irwin Behm, Leo Bergeron, John Biedenhender, Ray Biedenhender, George Blank, Arthur Bilder, Alois Blend, Eugene Boeck, Arnold Brandt, Frank Budnick, Glendon Byers, James Callahan, Herbert Caspary, Dennis Conally, Herman Deml, George Dornbach, Percy DuPee, Walter Eckl, Albert Efram, Harry Ellenbecker, August Fehlhaber, William Feiten, Raymond Feld, Raymond Fiedler, Rudolph Franke, Victor Gerard, Otto Glasl, August Glemser, Winfred Goetsch, John Goetter, Frank Graff, Joe Halverson, Adolph Hansen, Edmund Heger, John Heil, Chris Helmers, Walter Hilger, Peter Hoffmann, John Holzman, Walter Hunholtz, Herwig Jahnke, William Jahns, Oscar Johnson, Albion Kallas, Victor Kalsow, Alex Karbowski, Paul Kinzel, Paul Klatt, Gerhard Klug, Harry Klug, Richard Klug, Carl Koeppen, Walter Koeppen, Edward Kohloff, Alfred Koller, Leonard Kosecki, John Koskie, Louis Koss, Ferdinand Kohlmann,

Ernest Kraase, Harold Krell, Herbert Kroll, Frank Krenn, Arthur Kreig, Louis Krueger, Robert Krueger, Edward Krueger, Otto Kunde, H. C. Lauterbach, Armond Liebold, Frank Leisten, Anton Liehl, Joe Limbach, Jacob Link, Albert Luehke, Paul Lukowitz, Ben Macek, Edward Machacek, John Machacek, Leo Marquard, Harold Matfews, Clem Meyer, Walter Mitte, Ethan Moericke, William Molkenuthen, Erwin Muscke, Louis Multerer, John Munich, Wilford Nehmer, Adolph Neuman, Anton Ney, Dewey Nicklas, Halfdon Olsen, Edward Plotkin, Carl Pokel, Julius Polaski, Joe Ponschock, Nick Porte, Elmer Pusch, Mike Rauen, George Raymond, Elmer Rehfeld, Rip Reukema, Elmer Rheingans, Joe Ruhland, Arthur Schaefer, Ray Schemenauer, William Schmechel, Carl Schmidt, Nick Schmitz, Peter Schmitz, Erick Schneider, Joe Schneider, Joe Schramek, John Schroeder, Alex Schwartz, Tim Scully, Eric Sedenberg, Fred Semerau, Ben Scubert, Anton Siglinsky, Edward Smaglick, Mansworth Smaglick, Clarence Smith, Albert Spanheimer, John Spanheimer, Reuben Staats, John Stach, Matt Stockhausen, Albert Strom, Arthur Struck, Francis Strupp, Leonard Thibodeau, Rudolph Thorgensen, Ralph Turano, Alois Tuschere, Carl Uecker, Gus Vanselow, Frank Vollbrecht, Arno Vorpapel, John Wagner, Clemens Wagner, Carl Weissberg, Fred Weiteman, Nick Weitemann, Fred Wendlandt, Joe Wenninger, Jack Werking, Louis Werner, Edward Weiner, Edward Wild, Fred Wilk, Clarence Wolter, Ray Wolter, Roy Wolter, Joe Woppert, Walter Worm, Joe Yenter, Carl Zahn, Louis Zarnsy, Edward Zelhofer, Emil Ziebert.

Colorado Fellowship at Banquet



Local 896, Longmont, Col. recently held its 10th annual banquet.

45 Years Later



Local 528, Washington, D. C. celebrated its 45th birthday on April 21. A dinner was held at the Dodge House. Shown at Speakers Table are, left to right, General Secretary R. E. Livingston; Dr. John Waits, Consultant, Bureau of Labor

Safety Standards; First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson; Brother Nicholas R. Loope, Director, Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee and Local 528 President Charles E. Biggs.

Local Honors Its Own

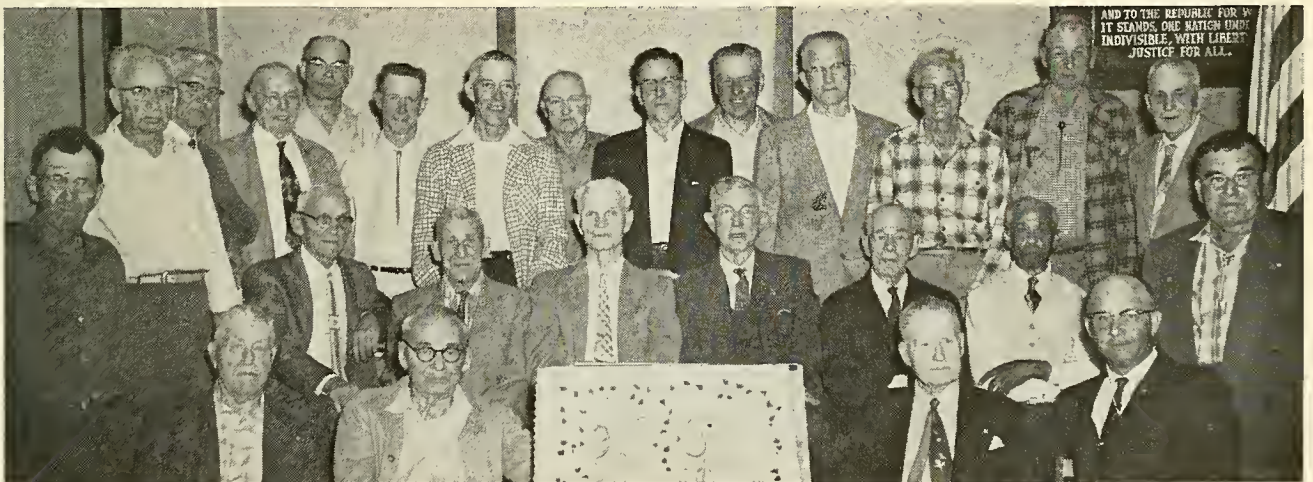


On December 22, 1961, Carpenters Local 944 honored 67 of its long-time members with membership pins, ranging from 25 to 50 years. We are herewith enclosing a picture of the members who were present to receive their membership pins, and are also listing the names of those who were unable to attend the ceremonies. The presentation of the pins was made by International Representative H. H. Williams, assisted by International Representative J. W. Howard. The following received pins: William Baur, G. A. Carlson, L. J. Conley, William Dowse, J. D. Evans, Homer Ford, Charles M. Gigy, Arthur Hawkes, Harvey Hawthorne, Herbert Heston, Axel

Holt, J. E. Hood, Edwin D. Hoover, Milton Johnsen, Joseph Kaposi, Robert Larson, Charles Luff, Theodore Madsen, Paul Meyer, George A. McCoy, John Monninger, H. H. Morrison, Arthur P. Outler, Jack B. Pearson, Otto Rehwald, Raymond Shnlberg, Earl D. Stewart, Charles S. Stowe, A. Gust Sundin, Herman Tardy, *Don S. Thompson, W. A. Vincent, Ben Walston, William Waterbury, J. J. Wiens, A. J. Withers, John Writer.

NOTE: All of the above received 25-year pins, with the exception of Don S. Thompson, who received 50-year pin.

Sunshine Glory



Local 1363, Redding, Cal., recently honored its 25- and 50-year members. Standing, L. to R., George Banet, Ralph Hoxie, L. A. Brown, Walter Schmidt, Milton Mudron, Donald Carlson, Wm. Peoples, Nello Pugmire, Dallas Oleson, Alvin Arbuckle, Argie Knolty, Wm. Fischer, William Steppig, George Thomson and John Ebert, Sr., Middle row, seated, John F.

Dodson, Leo Langer, Pearl Hollibaugh, Earl E. Wood, Arthur Brossard and John Coleman. Seated, front row, LeRoy Shunterman, LeRoy Eldridge and R. B. Tucker are 50-year members, and E. N. Bell, Business Representative who is also a 25-year member.

Stevenson in Illinois

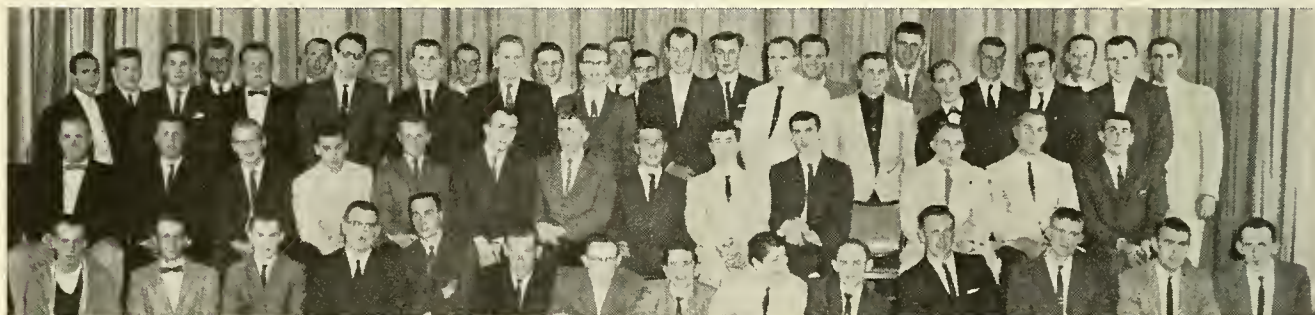


First General Vice President John R. Stevenson attended Local 1889's 50th birthday party in Downers Grove, Illinois. Standing left to right: Ellsworth Steinhauer, Trustee, Local 1889; George Vix, Vice President, Local 1889; Roy Vix, Financial Secretary, Local 1889; Arthur Prokaski, President, Local 1889; Andrew Baschen, Past President, Local 1889; Alex Robertson, Business Representative, Chicago District Council; Frank Dean, Warden, Local 1889; Ray Swanson, Trustee, Local 1889; Frank Freiden, Administrator of Pension & Welfare, Chicago District Council; George Vest, Business Representative, Chicago District

Council; Duff Corbin, President, Fox Valley District Council; Fred Mock, Vice President, Chicago District Council; Charles Thompson, Financial Secretary, Chicago District Council; Ed Backlund, Local 1889.

Seated: Emit Johnson, Business Representative, Chicago District Council; Ed Landorf, Conductor, Local 1889; Fred Prokaski, Business Representative, Local 1889; John Stevenson, 1st Vice President, Carpenters International; Fred Homann, Trustee, Local 1889; Otto Vix, Recording Secretary, Local 1889; Harry Rayner, Treasurer, Local 1889.

Twin Cities Honor 104 Completing Apprentices



Twin City Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Floor Coverers Joint Apprenticeship Committees held their Annual Completion Ceremony at the University of Minnesota. Leon Greene, Executive Board Member, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the principal speaker.

John E. Bohman, Executive Director, St. Paul Home Builders Association, was master of ceremonies.

Certificates of Completion were awarded by A. Steve Ihrig, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor. One hundred and four were graduated.

Missouri Shows 'Em



Local 417, St. Louis, Mo., recently gave a party for their 25- and 50-year members. 1st. Row (L. to R.): Wayne Kimler, Wm. Kaller, Art Ruhl, Boy Brewster, Ed Werre, Clyde Bird, R. C. Mummert, M. W. Sucher, John Mason, Herschel Givins, Geo. Kircher, Wm. Boeckneke, J. W. Quigley, Milton Mitchell; 2nd. Row (L. to R.): Wm. Boles, John Scheffing, A. R. Cochran, John Flynn, E. Hewitt, C. L. Moses, Geo. Muse, Hank Ton-

kins, Wm. Speir, Ted Shasserre, Ed Pallardy, E. J. Buck Fitzgerald, Buford Capstick, C. W. Tucker, Cliff Jaas, C. H. Knickmeyer, John Wetzel, Gus Huster, Omer Rottmann, Frank Berveiler; 3rd. Row (L. to R.): M. B. Gittemeier, J. Shields, Frank Netzela, Ed. Lowes, E. Timmerman, Geo. Voight, Robt. Kilgore, R. A. Edwards, R. J. Dixon, John Muldoon, Art. Schroeder.

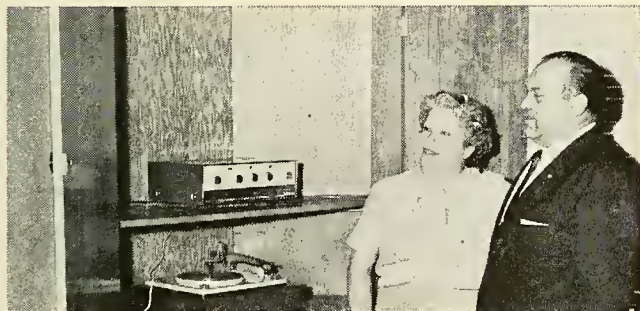
Brothers Are Big Brothers

Mr. John J. Walsack
Essex County & Vicinity-Dist. Council of Carpenters
56 Nineteenth Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Dear Mr. Walsack:

Enclosed is a picture of Mr. Gerald Sassone (Brotherhood Business Representative) and myself taken in front of the cabinet for our high-fi stereo machine. This cabinet was made possible by Mr. Sassone. In a few days I will forward to you a picture of some of the men who constructed our stage and who are in process of putting up some shelves for displaying the work accomplished by our "Community Living" group.

May I take this opportunity to tell you how wonderful Mr. Sassone is and how deeply we appreciate the help we have received from the men who have done so much for us. Men from as far away as Tom's River came to work on the alteration of a room we needed for an eye clinic. And one day Mr. Pescheria and another man working on the Stephen Crane project came over and presented us with \$122 they had collected, after seeing one of our children in the yard. Such thoughtfulness is heart-warming and one finds it difficult to express in words the appreciation we so deeply feel.



Mr. Sassone, as I am sure you know, is a remarkable man. Aside from arranging for the construction of the eye clinic, the stage, the stereo-cabinet, the shelves, and many other smaller items, he has helped us with our Father's Carpenter Club. This Club, made up of some of the parents of our children, meets to paint, sand, put together or repair items needed in our occupational therapy department. Mr. Sassone arranged to have the heavy cutting and sawing done at the Carpenter's School.

May I again extend my thanks to the members of your Council and especially to Mr. Sassone. The budget for this year is at an all time high due to the number of services we are offering to the children. It would be impossible to put a dollar and cents value on the contribution your men have made because one could not buy the kind of service they have rendered, but in hard, cold money, what they have done would have amounted to a substantial sum.

Sincerely yours,

Edith A. Aynes

Executive Director

Cerebral Palsy of Essex County
and West Hudson, N. J.

Minnesota Accolade

Executive Board Member Leon Greene addressed the annual Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Floor Coverers Apprenticeship Completion Ceremony held on April 30, 1962 at the University of Minnesota.

One hundred four apprentices were awarded certificates of completion.



Most unique feature was the awarding of a certificate to a second generation carpenter under this program. Pictured is Richard Cook, Jr., receiving his certificate from A. S. Ihrig, Field Representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor.

Looking on are LeRoy Shosten, full time apprenticeship supervisor, and Richard Cook, Sr., the father and member of Carpenters Local 87. (Picture also on page 36)

Carpenters Show Skill

The largest contingent of delegates ever to visit Rochester were represented at the 35th Annual Convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Department of the State of New York just concluded. "The most exciting and dynamic Convention" closed with a pledge of renewed dedication to the promotion of union products and services. The three-day meeting was held at the Manger Hotel from May 7-9th.



The delegates unanimously approved a series of significant resolutions and participated in important sessions dealing with the future of the Department. Speakers addressed themselves to the need for an expanded public relations program and a broader and more vital appeal in the field of consumer education. Numerous state and national AFL-CIO representatives as well as state officials delivered important addresses.

Montana Turns Out



Two hundred and fifty persons attended the annual banquet of Local 112 in Butte, Montana. Members received 25- and 50-year pins. Two members received 50-year pins—Arnold Rossiter and Andrew Phau (Phau is not in the photo). Local Treasurer Richard Tiddy received a gold signet in appreciation of his 30-year service.

Front Row: (kneeling) L. to R.—Ord Mitchell, Ed Connors, David Walsh, Rudolph Richter, Robert Richter, Edmund Duaine.

2nd. Row (sitting) L. to R.—Samuel Neely, George Craig, Anton Jacobsen, Charles Tiddy, Sam Stevenson, Richard Tiddy,

James Gribble.

3rd. Row (standing) L. to R.—George Jones, Lewis Prater, Charles Kaudy, Sr., Michael Kelley, Joseph Belanger, Jalmer Bergandahl, Jack Maynard, Allen Thomas.

4th Row: L. to R.—Arnold Rossiter, John Cunnene, Wm. McCracken, Conrad Benson, Kenneth Julson, Alfred Jacobsen, Chester Johnson.

Back Row: L. to R.—James Drain, Vernon Huggins, Ralph Searchilli, Nels Knudson, Peter Favero, Earl Lynch, Roy Matson, James Henry, Thur Johnson, Weldon Mainard, Franklin Allen.

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Local 63 Pays Tribute



Bloomington, Illinois Local 63 honored the aged and youth in ceremonies held May 18, 1962. From left to right, front row, five graduating apprentices, Eldon Smith, Ray Stauffer, Seldon Brown, Earl Harms, and Stanley Corum. Second row, Joe Gilliam, Business Repr., Twenty-five-year pin journeyman, Frank Menken, Fifty-year pin journeyman, Mannie Jaspers, Twenty-five-year pin journeyman, Howard Lanham, Otto Kaestner, and President of Local 63, Lester Kerfoot. Third row, continuing with Twenty-five-year pin journeyman, Lambert Halsema, W. Nance, Mike Crawford, and Robert Hayden.

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Bill to Exempt Construction From U.S. 'Set-Aside' Program Backed

Washington—Legislation to exempt the construction industry from a provision of the Small Business Act "setting aside" government contracts under \$500,000 for "small" companies has been strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty told a Senate Banking & Currency subcommittee that "no firm or firms dominate this highly competitive industry" and the practice of subcontracting guarantees that smaller firms receive a share of all contracts.

"On heavy construction," he said, "prime contractors subcontract out about one-third of their work; on building construction approximately 50 percent is subcontracted."

By disqualifying contractors who do over \$5 million a year in business from many government projects, costs have been "unnecessarily increased" and "chaotic labor relations" created, Haggerty declared.

St. Charles Fish Fry



At a recent Fish Fry, the members of Local 1987 had as their special guests the following men whom they honored by presenting them with silver pins commensurate with their years of loyalty and service. Seated from left to right: Wm. Yost—40 Year Pin, John Kuester—40 Year Pin, Walter Wilson—40 Year Pin, H. V. Zumwalt—40 Year Pin, Joe Ledig—35 Year Pin, Marian Reed—27 Year Pin.

Officers of Local 1897 in back row—Joe Podhorsky, Recording Secretary; Fred Redell, President; Ray Wehmeyer, Vice President; Garrett Thornhill, Financial Secretary.

Urging approval of the bill sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.), Haggerty said the existing law places the government "in the position of assisting shortsighted contractors in undercutting" wages and restricting the development of apprenticeship programs.

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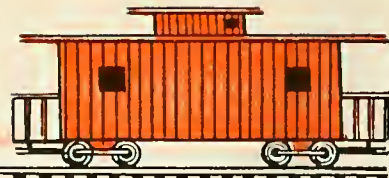
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



29th General Convention Opens in Washington, D. C. on September 17, 1962

The International Headquarters is a busy place these days. We are getting ready for our twenty-ninth general convention of the Brotherhood.

On April 30th the official call was issued to the officers and members of the Locals. The convention will be held here in Washington at the National Guard Armory beginning Monday, September 17, at 10:00 a.m. and continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the convention has been completed.

The provisions for selecting delegates are set forth in detail in the official Convention Call. When the name and address of the delegate is reported to the general offices and the elected delegation member is found to be in compliance with the laws, blank credentials and other information will be sent direct to the delegate.

Please keep in mind that all proposed amendments to the General Constitution must be submitted by July 19, 1962, in accordance with Section 63, E and F.

One of the highlights of the convention will be the official dedication of our new International Headquarters. As you know, we have occupied this Headquarters since last October but the official dedication has been delayed until convention time. We wanted to have a large number of members and their wives present for this happy occasion. The convention provides this opportunity.

We know that a large number of wives are planning on accompanying their husbands to our convention. For many of you this will be your first opportunity to visit our Nation's Capital. While mid-September in Washington is usually pretty warm, it will provide an excellent opportunity for you to see the famous monuments and landmarks that make every American very proud of this great city.

The August and September issues of *The Carpenter* will contain further information pertaining to the convention.

MINOR
WOUNDS
CAN
BE
DANGEROUS

**GUARD
AGAINST
INFECTION**



JULY



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1962

Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE
CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Washington, D. C.



The American Labor Movement has written into our history an important and vital chapter. It has associated itself with the spirit of humanism and courage, taking into its fold the tired, poor and hungry. It has given itself the task of campaigning for a better world in which all men may live with a sense of dignity. It has demonstrated that in a free society it serves the cause of freedom.

"To the men and women who have lent themselves to these noble tasks, I say, thank you. Carry on the work you have begun. America needs it.

Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana



Labor Day 1962 finds the labor movement on the threshold of a challenge and an opportunity. As the tariff barriers and trade restrictions go down, both American management and labor will face a new situation—the freeing of international trade. It will take the best efforts of both to make this new situation the opportunity for increased productions and trade. The end result should be better living for us and for the other free nations of the world. Our ability to gain by the removal of trade restraints will be an example for the new nations of the world as they emerge toward an industrial role.

Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey

labor day 1962

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VOLUME LXXXII

NO. 8

AUGUST, 1962

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



James A. Eldridge, Editor

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THE COVER

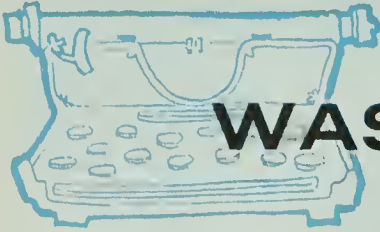
Every member of the Brotherhood has the right to be proud of the new International Headquarters of his union. Occupying a commanding site near the U. S. Capitol in Washington, D. C., the five-story marble structure is rapidly becoming a tourist's delight.

The building combines beauty and practicality. This is a working headquarters yet its simple, elegant lines reflect the dignity of the setting—near the legislative seat of the U. S. government.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

IT WAS MURDER. Handed a death-dealing scalpel by the American Medical Association, the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition has plunged it into the Anderson-Javits medical care bill, for all practical purposes killing the measure for this session of Congress.

The death-dealing vote came in the Senate on a motion of Sen. Robert Kerr (D. Okla.) to table the Anderson-Javits amendment to a welfare bill. The vote was 52 to 48.

The breakdown showed that 43 Democrats and five Republicans supported the medical care bill. A total of 21 Democrats—all from the South except Hayden of Arizona and Randolph of West Virginia,—and 31 Republicans opposed the measure.

The final balloting took place in a tense, jammed Senate chamber following more than a week of debate and climaxing two hours of summary debate.

Technically, the labor-supported medical care bill is alive; but for all practical purposes it is not expected to come up until the next session of Congress. The measure is bottled in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Democratic leaders, led by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, Majority Whip Hubert Humphrey and Sen. Clinton Anderson, led the fight for the Kennedy-sponsored measure. They were joined by the five Republicans, including Minority Whip Thomas Kuchel of California and Senator Jacob Javits of New York.

The vote is now expected to become one of the prime domestic issues in the 1962 Congressional elections. Among those up for re-election this year, who voted against the measure, were Aiken, Capehart, Carlson, Bottum, Cotton, Dirksen, Fulbright, Hayden, Hickenlooper, Hill, Long of La., Monroney, Morton, Smathers, Talmadge, Wiley and Young of North Dakota.

The intense interest in the bill is reflected in the fact that for the first time in years every single Senator, 100 in all, cast their vote on the issue.

THOSE VOTING TO KILL THE BILL: Democrats, 21—Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hayden (Arizona), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Jordan (N.C.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), McClellan (Ark.), Monroney (Okla.), Randolph (W.Va.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.).
Republicans, 31—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Boggs (Del.), Bottum (S.D.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kansas), Cotton (N.H.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Idaho), Fong (Hawaii), Goldwater (Arizona), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Hruska (Neb.), Miller (Iowa), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S.D.), Murphy (N.H.), Pearson (Kans.), Prouty (Vt.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Scott (Pa.), Smith (Maine), Tower (Texas), Wiley (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

THOSE VOTING FOR THE BILL: DEMOCRATS, 43—Anderson (N.M.), Bartlett (Alaska), Bible (Vt.), Burdick (N.D.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon (Nevada), Carroll (Colo.), Chavez (N.M.), Church (Idaho), Clark (Pa.), Dodd (Conn.), Douglas (Ill.), Engle (Calif.), Gore (Tenn.), Gruening (Alaska), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hickey (Wyo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnston (S.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Lausche (Ohio), Long (Mo.), Long (Hawaii), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), McNamara (Mich.), Metcalf (Mont.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Maine), Neuberger (Ore.), Pastore (R.I.), Pell (R.I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Smith (Mass.), Symington (Mo.), Williams (N.J.), Yarborough (Texas), Young (Ohio).
Republicans, 5—Case (N.J.), Cooper (Ky.), Javits (N.Y.), Keating (N.Y.), Kuchel (Calif.).

Your International Headquarters



*These
People
Serve You*



The walls of the lobby are faced with white marble veined with gold. The focal point is an area of English oak paneling. The Brotherhood's emblem is strikingly worked out in the lobby floor using white and black marble chips in the terrazzo.



The four elevators are just beyond the corridor. Handsome paneling flanks the metal doors of the elevators.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' International Headquarters at 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. in Washington, D. C. is a dream come true. Years of planning, hours of work, and the skills of American craftsmen have given the Brotherhood a new home of which each member in the United States and Canada can take great pride.

A Brotherhood referendum approved the moving of the International Headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington. Indianapolis had been the Brotherhood's home since 1903.

The Building Committee was composed of John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; and Executive Board members Raleigh Rajoppi, Henry W. Chandler, and James O. Mack.

A thorough investigation was made of a number of building sites. Ultimately, the Constitution Avenue property near Capitol Hill was selected. In December of 1959 construction began. In September of 1961 the building was opened and the entire staff moved from Indianapolis.

In the following pages, you can read the story of the day to day operation of your International Headquarters. These are the men and the women who each day serve you by making your Headquarters one of the most progressive, up-to-date and hard-working union Headquarters in America today.



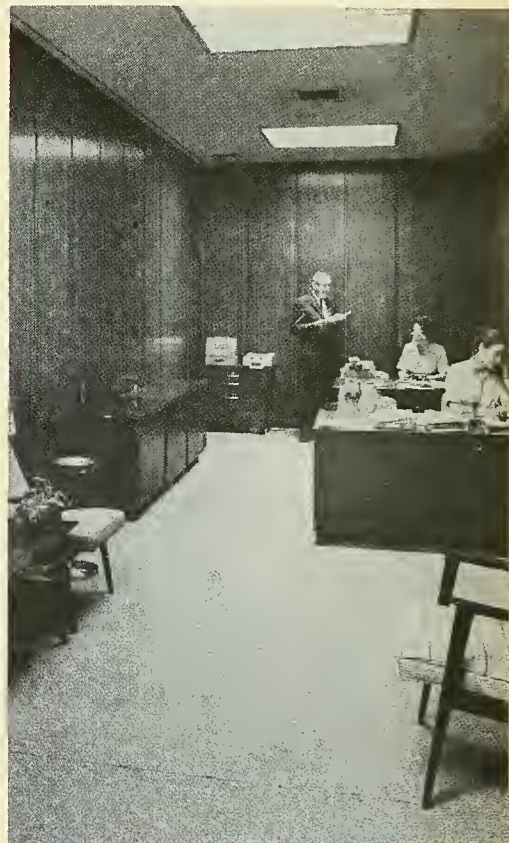
General President Maurice A. Hutcheson directs the activities of the Brotherhood from his spacious office on the fourth floor. The Brotherhood's Constitution vests in the General President the many powers of chief executive of the organization.



Joseph Plymate and Zola Smith are the chief assistants to General President Hutcheson. They handle and expedite the numerous letters, documents, and memoranda that cross the President's desk.



The First General Vice President, John R. Stevenson, assists the General President. Under the Brotherhood's Constitution, he also examines all Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council laws. He also has the responsibility to issue the LABEL and to issue and keep records on the LABEL. Brother Stevenson has been a member of the Brotherhood for more than half a century.



Courtland Sinclair, left, has the longest record of service in the International Headquarters. He has been on the staff since 1914. Shown with him are Hazel Vaughn, middle, and Mary Faust, who assist Sinclair in handling the work of the office of First General Vice President John R. Stevenson and Second General Vice President Finlay Allan.



Second General Vice President Finlay Allan. Allan succeeded the late O. William Blaier. Earlier this year, prior to his appointment to his present post, Allan served as assistant to General President Hutcheson from 1956 to 1962.



Libby Thomas and Russ Jeffries, General Secretary Livingston's secretaries, handle more than 700 pieces of mail per day.

General Secretary R. E. Livingston has as part of his responsibilities to preserve all the important documents, papers, and letters of the United Brotherhood. His office also is the clearing house for virtually all the correspondence of the Brotherhood.





In the records room are kept the individual membership cards of each member of the Brotherhood. Along the wall are the

files of the daybook sheets, the quarterly account sheets, and the monthly statements. The machine operates electrically.

Joseph Kirkoff, left, and Cornelius Sheridan, standing right background, long-time employees of the Carpenter's Brotherhood, supervise the stream-lined records department.

Ernestine Allport checks the Local union roster for names of members. The card of every member is here.



This IBM machine accounting section makes up the membership statistics, handles quarterly pension checks, and monthly billing. The staff also processes the quarterly account sheets. Frank LaBon, middle, white shirt, is supervisor. Ann Blythe,, standing, is supervisor of the key-punch operators.





General Treasurer Peter Terzick. He handles all the money transactions and financial records of the Brotherhood. Prior to his appointment to his present post, Terzick served as Editor of **THE CARPENTER**. He still supervises its publication.

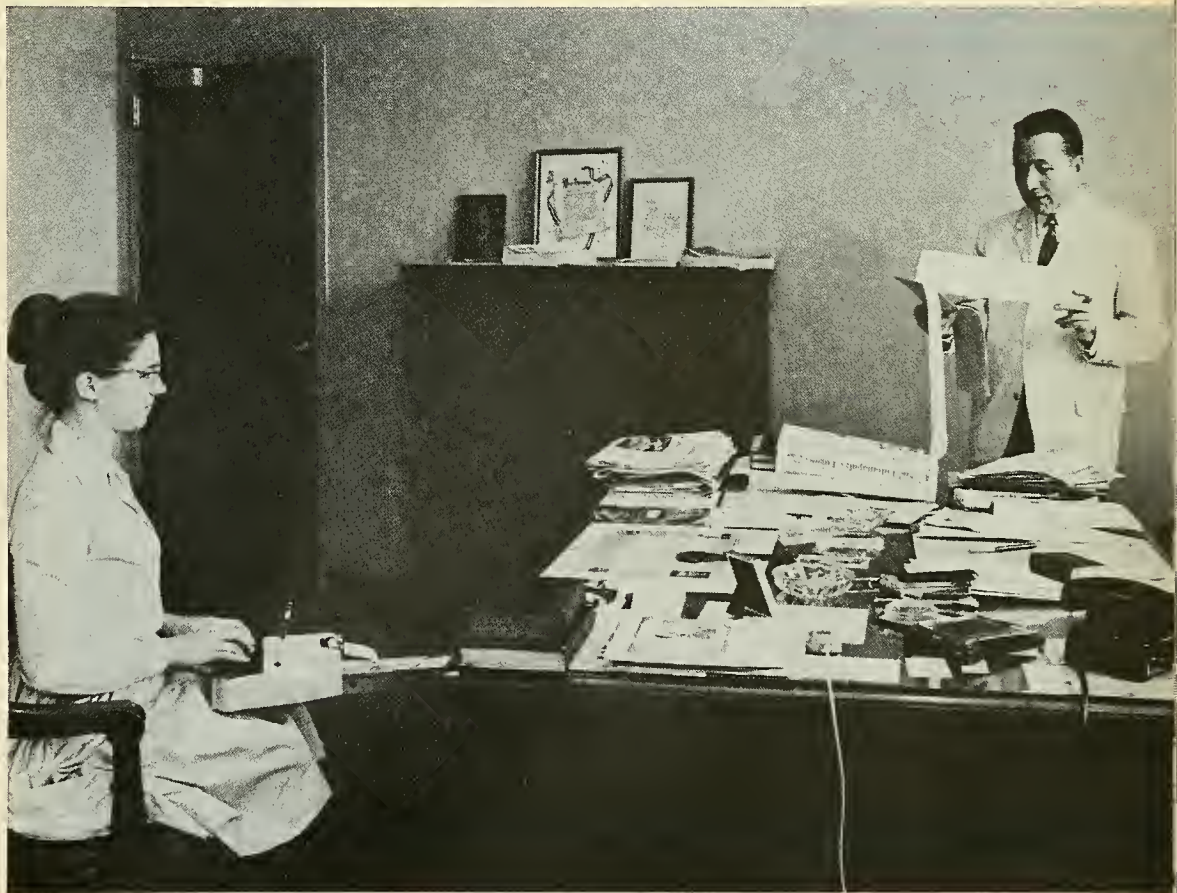
Lowell King, the Brotherhood's accountant. He is General Treasurer Terzick's chief aide. The financial records of the Brotherhood are in his custody. Eva Feinauer, left, and Barbara Wilson, right, help him with his heavy paper work.





Kenneth Williams, veteran employee, handles the death and disability claims for the Treasurer's Department.

James A. Eldridge, Editor of *THE CARPENTER* works under General Treasurer Terzick's supervision. Here he and Elsa Valentine check a mailing roster.





Ann Ward and Elsa Valentine, secretaries to Terzick and Eldridge, keep an eye on the flow of correspondence of the Treasurer's and the Editor's office.

C. A. Shuey, assistant to the General President, is the Brotherhood's "trouble shooter." Marge Hans makes notes as Shuey talks to one of the General Representatives in the field.





Meeting room of the General Executive Board is located on the fourth floor of the International Headquarters. The paneling was recently cited by the Washington Building Congress as "a magnificent job." The paneling is book matched oriental teakwood.

Adjoining the Board Room is a small committee room. It has matching paneling.





Francis X. Ward has been general counsel of the Brotherhood since 1948. Across his desk pass the multitudinous legal problems of one of the world's largest unions. Mikkel Stabenau stands ready to hand him some additional problems.

William McGowan has served as Ward's assistant since 1945. Donna Lausi takes down a memorandum for a Local





The Brotherhood with its far-flung locals makes extensive use of a modern communications center. Here the staff of the International Headquarters may make almost instantaneous contact with any point in the United States and Canada.

Lew Rhodes, director of the Brotherhood's organizational activities, has a word with Second General Vice President Finlay Allan.





As a part of the new set up in the International Headquarters, a streamlined Central Files Department was created under the direction of Grace Otis. Jeanne Cusano stands at the counter and asks Sharon Reed to locate a letter.

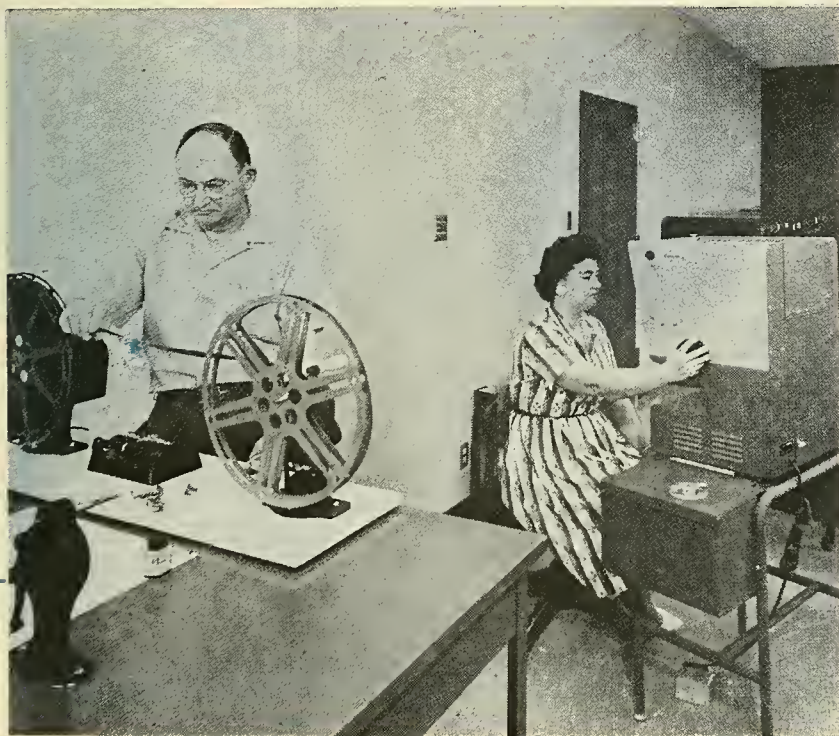


Mary Jane Richardson, left, and Jeanne Cusano, right, demonstrate the use of two of the six Remington Rand Lectrafiles that expedite record filing and finding.



Grace Otis, head of central files, looks over the Brotherhood's new library. Some 81 years of American trade union history are preserved on these shelves.

The valuable records of the Brotherhood's 81-year history are being placed on microfilm. The filmed history of our union is also placed on file. Alex Kriner checks one of the films. Audrey Hicks, right, adjusts the microfilm printer.



Audrey Hicks carefully places the films in the fireproof vault near Central File.





D. D. Danielson, left, Director of Research, confers with David Woll, his assistant. Today's progressive union has need of a competent research department to meet the requirements of collective bargaining in the 1960's. Every union has need of the preparation and presentation of vital facts and clear-cut positions to various governmental agencies, particularly the United States Department of Labor.

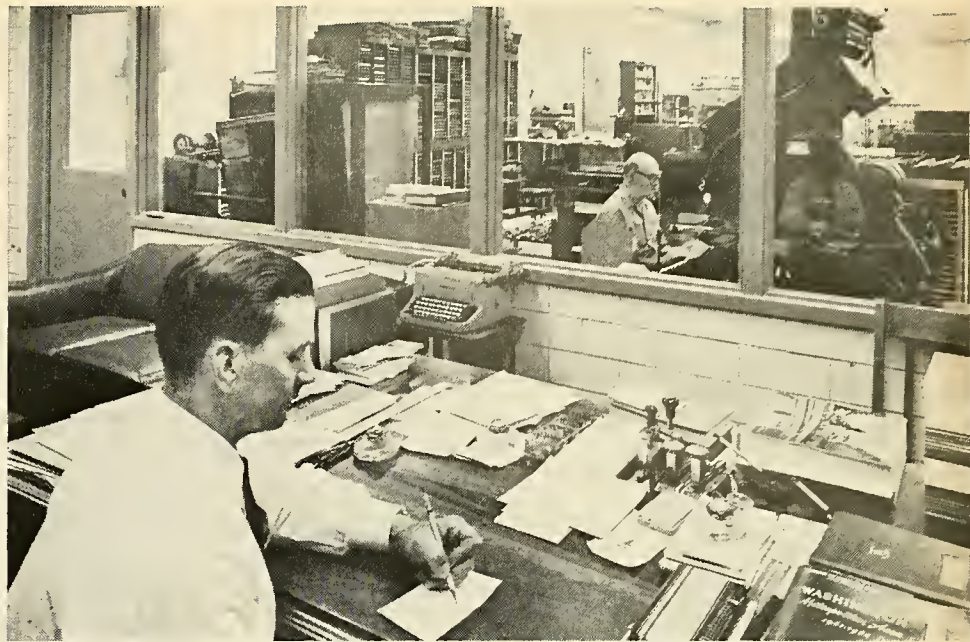
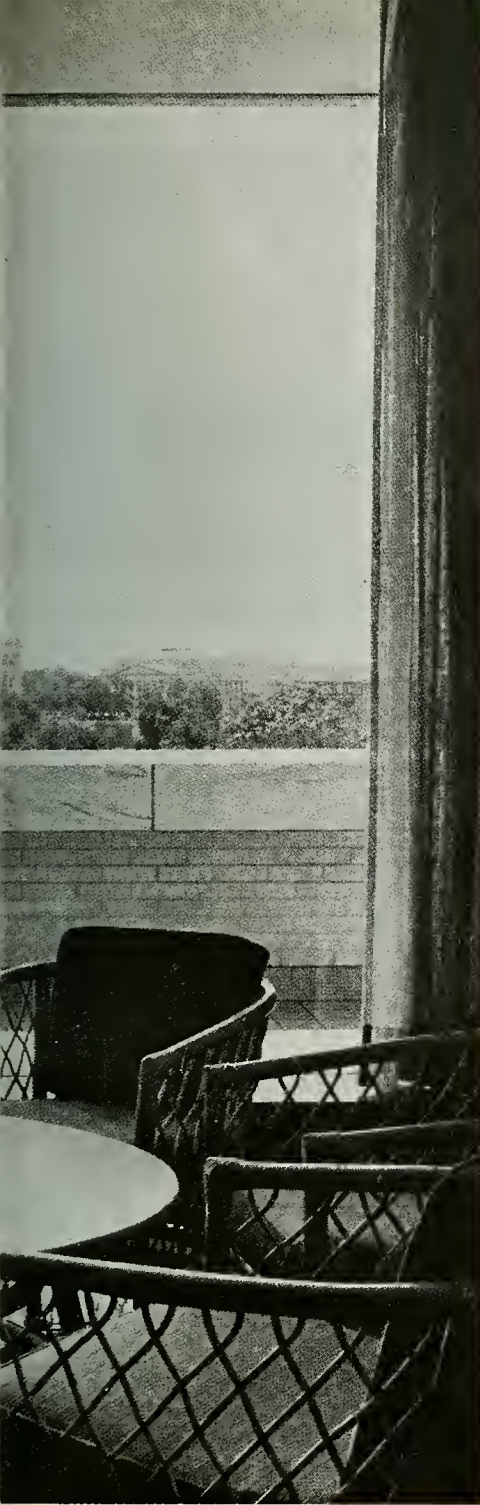


Paul Connelly, in charge of the Bond Department, handles the trustees' semi-annual bond reports that come in from all the locals. Charlotte Branson checks a figure in the files.

Glen Prall manages the Brotherhood's Pension Department. He also frequently serves as personal representative of the General President. He is assisted by Evadyne Lawrence.



The fifth floor lounge of the International Headquarters affords a magnificent view of the dome of the United States Capitol. The view from the outside terrace encompasses most of the key national legislative buildings located on Capitol Hill.

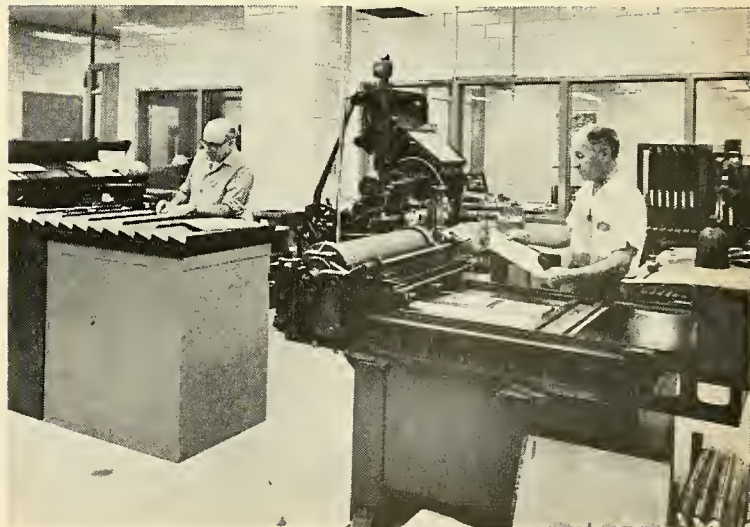


For years, the Brotherhood has maintained a printing plant to handle its needs. L. C. Grimme, left, directs the operation. A D. Koskey, right, is the linotype operator.

The press room turns out letterheads, envelopes, directories, brochures, and convention material. Donald Polk, left, William Linsenmeyer, and Robert Matsudaira, Jr., handle the presses.



A. D. Koskey, left, and Ben Nacht, right, handle the work of the composing room for the United Brotherhood.



John Eppley, Rose Linkfelt, William Dodds, and Martha Lawrence man the bindery in the basement plant.



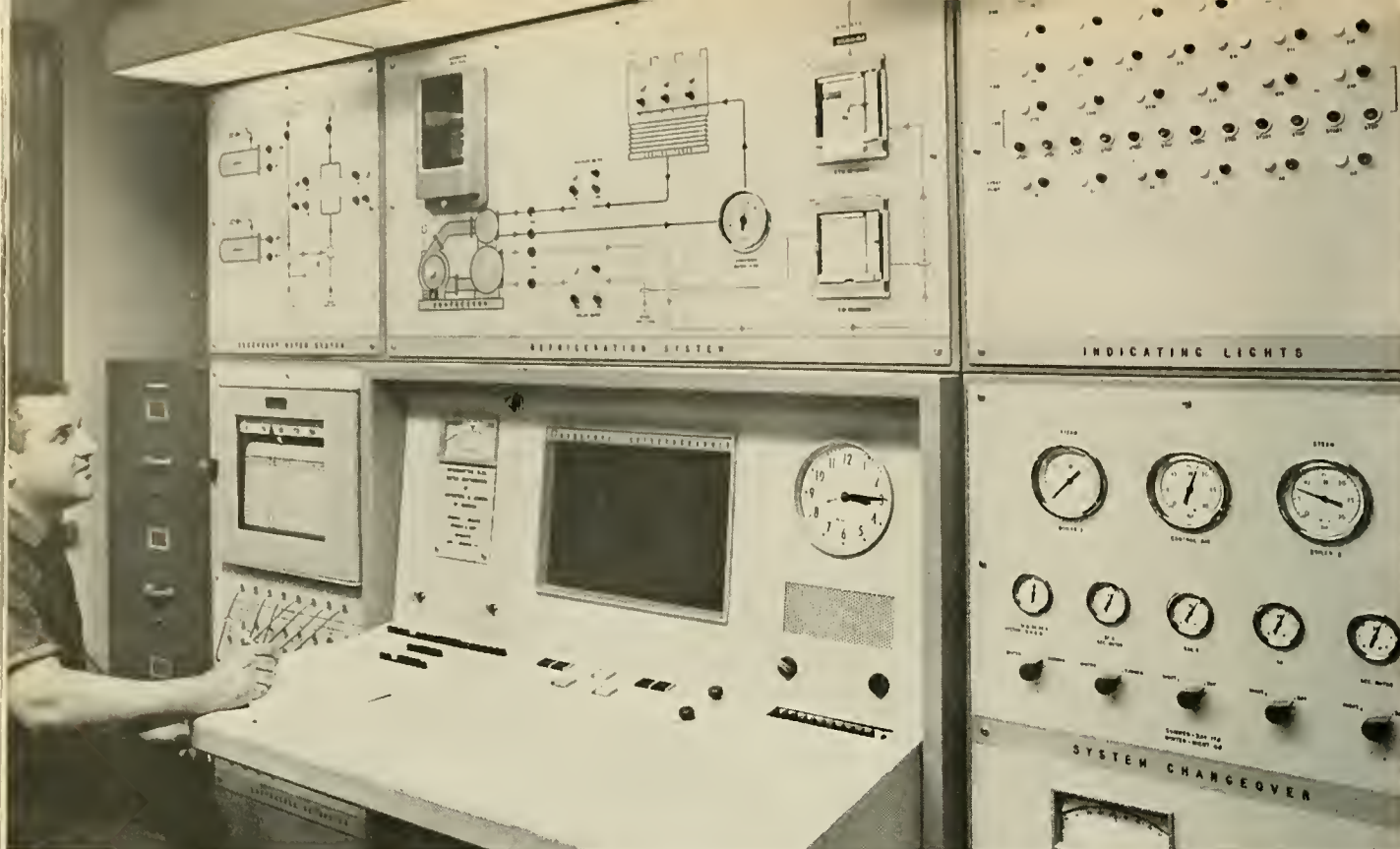


The corridors of the International Headquarters are spacious. They are faced with marble veined with gold. The solid wooden doors afford privacy to each office.

The walls of the first-floor meeting room are covered with grass cloth and periodically accented with jutting rib walls of American paneling. The flooring is fabricated entirely from oak. The hall seats 200.



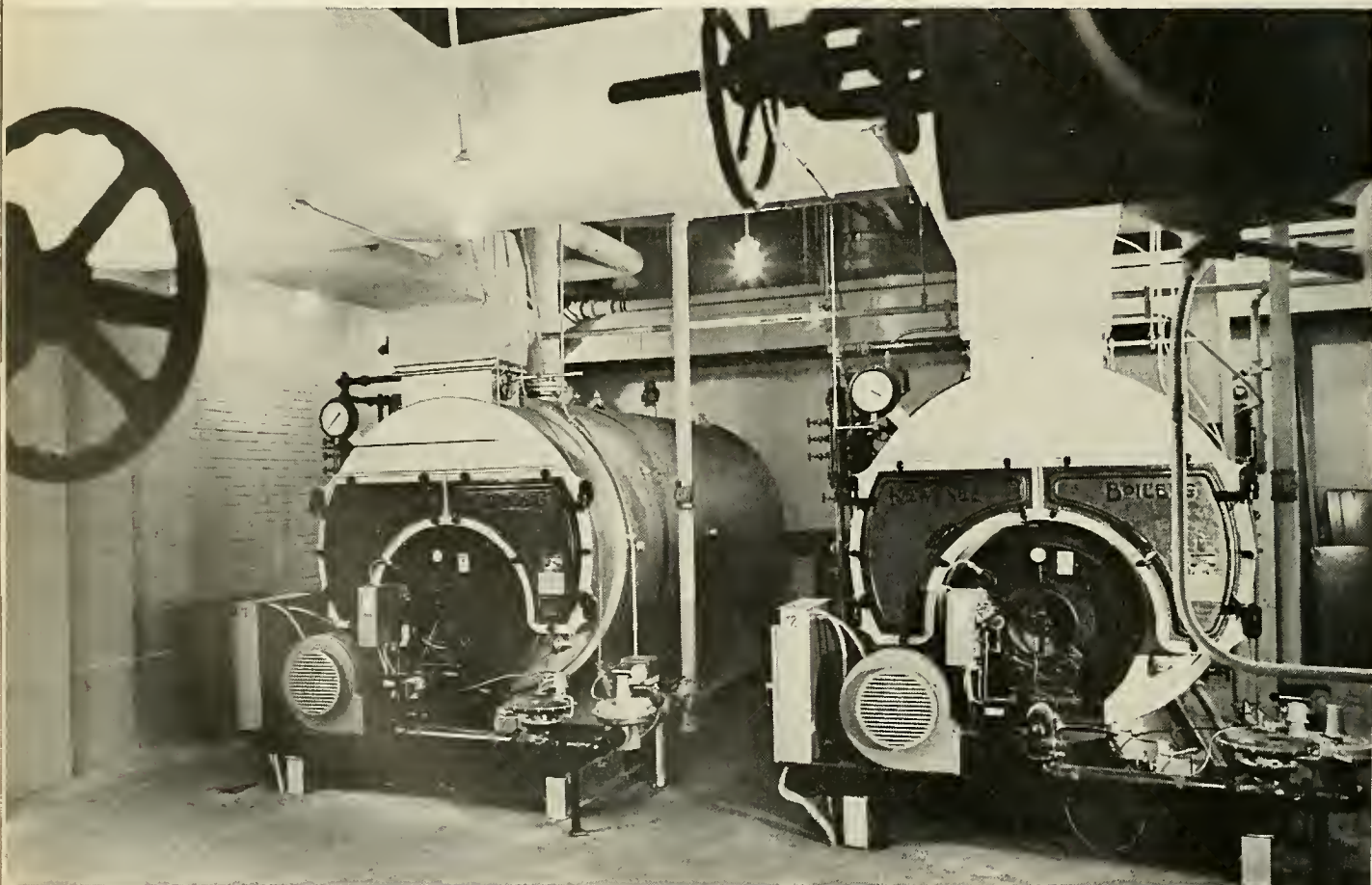


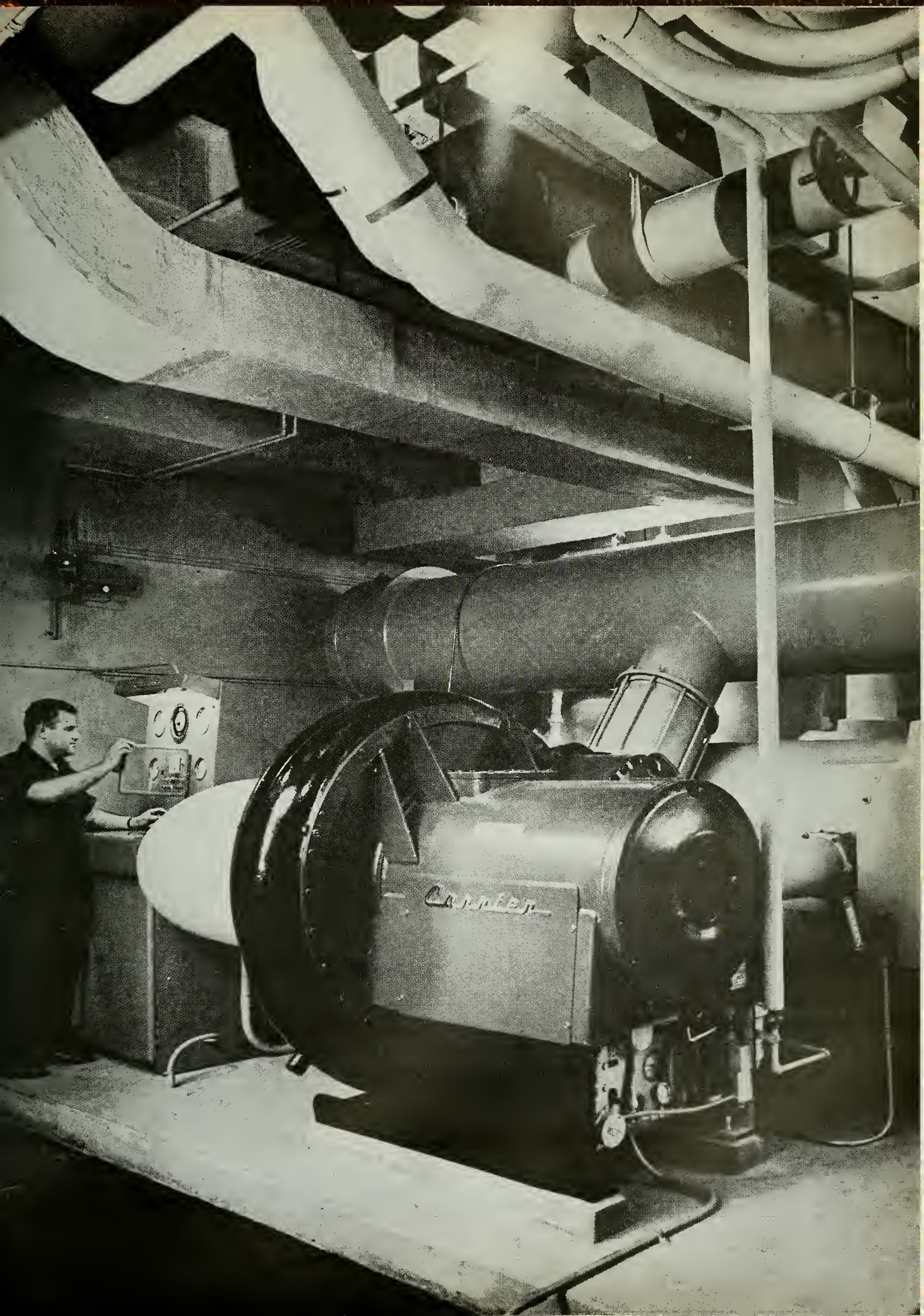


Anthony Capacchione, chief engineer, checks the air conditioning of the International Headquarters. The board he operates

is considered by contractors and builders to be the most complete control board in the metropolitan area of Washington.

The chief engineer is responsible for the maintenance of the gas operated heating plant.







It's lunch time. The Brotherhood's officers and staff enjoy a respite from their labors in the fifth-floor cafeteria.

It's the end of the day. Out from the mail room go hundreds of pieces of mail. Ralph Wright, left, messenger, Harry P.

Lory and Alex Kriner have the situation under control. Otis Fraker (not shown) is supervisor of the first-floor mail room.



OFFICIAL INFORMATION



GENERAL OFFICERS OF:

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

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Washington 1, D. C.

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101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN R. STEVENSON

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

FINLAY C. ALLAN

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
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GENERAL SECRETARY

R. E. LIVINGSTON

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

GENERAL TREASURER

PETER TERZICK

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board
must be sent to the General Secretary.

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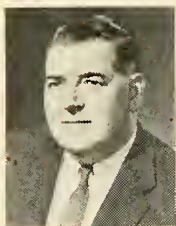
50 YEARS



It was in Washington just....

AGO

By
General Secretary
R. E. Livingston



On September 17, 1962, the 29th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will convene at the National Guard Armory in Washington, D. C. While making the preparations for this convention, I have been doing a bit of back reading and historical research. In my files, I found a delegate's badge for the 17th Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood. It, too, was held in Washington, D. C.—exactly 50 years ago. Our records show that the convention was called to order on September 16, 1912, in the National Rifles' Armory in the 400 block of "L" St., N.W. The gavel was held temporarily by President Arnold of Local 132 of Washington, D. C. He in turn introduced Brother Gabriel Edmonston, who served as the first General President of the organization and as temporary chairman of the convention.

If you will take a close look at the illustration of the badge, which is reproduced on these pages you will note in what excellent condition it is after 50 years and the planners of the convention were wise enough to provide the delegates with a compass (it still works) to get themselves around this crowded and confusing city.

I read with growing interest the printed proceedings of the 1912 convention. It brought home to me how much America and how much the American labor movement have changed in these 50 years. Let us think for a moment what America was like in 1912. It was a campaign year. William Howard Taft was completing his first term as President and running for a second term. Teddy Roosevelt, the man who had put Taft in the White House, was trying for a come-back and in that come-back, he was trying to oust Taft. They were both being challenged by a virtually unknown politician, the Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson. He was popularly called "the Princeton schoolmaster". The world was but two years from the outbreak of World War I. That was to change

the face of the Twentieth Century. It was to thrust America upon a new course of events that in 1962 have not yet reached their fulfillment.

We can feel the thrill those delegates felt in that hall 50 years ago as General President William D. Huber presented one of the truly great labor figures of all time—the beloved Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. In his speech, Gompers paid glowing tribute to Peter J. McGuire, our founder. Later in his speech, Gompers said “There is one thing that I want to say to you with whatever impressiveness I can utter it—that great power brings with it great responsibility and the exercise of

great care. No one possessing great power who utilizes and exercises that power wantonly deserves great power and that applies to government, whether it be of Czardom or of autocracy, as well as it does apply to a self-governing body of men. There are rights to which the working people are entitled and which you in your great power should bear in mind and keep before you.”

Among the most interesting reading in the records of the 1912 convention is the report of the General President. He points out that it had been but 31 years since a gathering of a few faithful and honest carpenters met in Chicago and established the Brotherhood. He then goes on to review the problems that

faced labor in 1912. Many of you will be surprised to learn that the major portion of his report was taken up with the bitter and intense fight then being waged by organized labor against child labor in America. As I read this part of the report, I thought how far we have come. Child labor has disappeared in our society. That great social gain is an enduring monument to the American trade union movement.

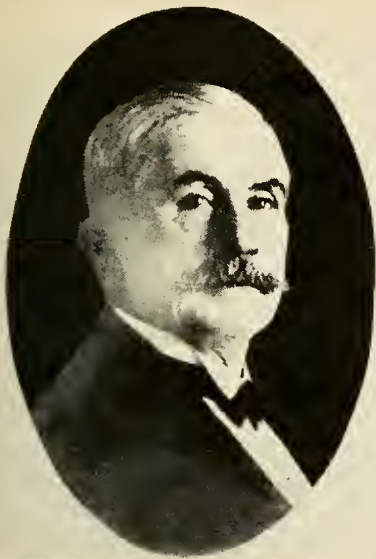
Other chapters in the proceedings of the convention 50 years ago demonstrate that many problems remain with us. Among these headings are: apprenticeship, men working without depositing clearance cards, appeals and grievances, organizers and organizing work,

This vintage engraving is a period piece which belongs to the history books. Organized labor's drive against child labor was an early effort to aid children and help give them a decent start in life.

THE LITTLE LABORERS OF NEW YORK CITY.



LITTLE TOBACCO STRIPPERS.



Brother Gabriel Edmondston . . . temporary chairman of the early session.

strikes and lock-outs, and safeguarding the union label. Our wives will be interested to know that the Brotherhood fought hard for the 10-hour work law for women.

The report of my distinguished predecessor, General Secretary Frank Duffy, covers 155 printed pages.

* It includes an inventory of the furnishings of the International Headquarters. Among other items reported are one set of eight volumes of Shakespeare's dramatic works, one electric fan, and one cuspidor.

The entire proceedings of the convention 50 years ago make lively reading. The delegates were vocal, they strongly held certain points of

view, and they vigorously presented them. I closed the leatherbound volume with a sense of rededication and renewal and went back to the task of getting ready for the 29th General Convention of this Brotherhood to be held in the Nation's Capital next month.

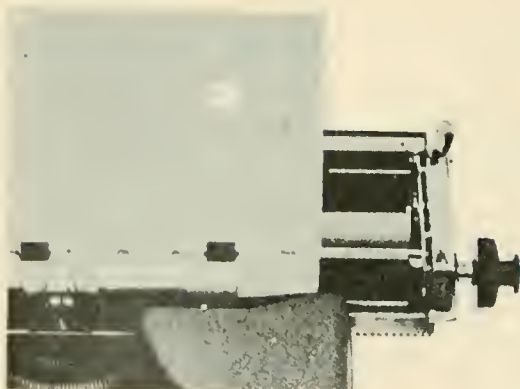


President William Huber . . . president held gavel at convention held in 1912.

Labor has come a long way since this photo was taken in the era when child labor was a source of help in many industries.



Samuel Gompers . . . addressed the convention of the United Brotherhood.



EDITORIALS

A Southern Sickness

Reprinted from The Ave Maria

According to the *Wall Street Journal*, some Southern communities charge union organizers \$1,000 a day "to ply their trade." The object, of course, is to keep unions out.

Furthermore, although unions are established in some urban centers in the South, the *Journal* quotes an official as saying that organizers are running into trouble in a growing number of Southern communities, "particularly in the smaller towns most eager for new industry."

It is no secret that the South has lured Northern industry away with promises of tax-free status and cheap labor. We wonder when these cities will wake up to the fact that short-range benefits soon fade—and even become liabilities in the long run.

More important, the Southern communities playing the cheap-labor game are using human labor as a pawn for municipal wealth. One doesn't have to be overly sensitive to be repelled by this sort of tactic.

Frankly, we'd like to see the South gain the benefits of new industry. We doubt, though, that it will benefit from industry in a shaky fiscal condition.

There is something wrong with the economic balance of an industry when a decent wage for its workers puts it out of business. Although we can look with sympathy upon a corporation which asks its employees to take temporary pay cuts until the company can straighten itself out, we have no compassion for the type of industry that hops from town to town on the promise of a "better labor climate"—in other words, where workers can be exploited.

And when the city fathers co-operate with such an industry by manipulating the lawbooks and using its law enforcement agency to keep unions out of town, that community is sick.

It may *look* healthy, if you check the figures on how many industries are located there. The individual companies themselves may present a prosperous face to the world.

But if the workers are not enjoying a decent wage, one which permits them and their families to live

in comfort and put something aside regularly for the future, any sensible economist will tell you: Both patients—the industry and the community—are ailing.



Warning to Drop Outs

Color, race and religion will soon be replaced by lack of education and training as the basis for discrimination. The uneducated and untrained will comprise "the real minority group tomorrow."

So stated Dr. William Haber, Chairman of The University of Michigan's Department of Economics, in an address recently as part of the series "American Youth, 1962" under the auspices of the university.

Accelerated economic and technological changes already "play havoc" with clerical positions, as well as simple jobs usually occupied by school "drop-outs" and "other youth generally poorly trained and educated."

Dr. Haber termed "the youth unemployment problem of 1962" as "critical . . . and likely to be even more so in the years immediately ahead."

"There are no easy solutions or panaceas to the problem," he warned. "It will take years and perhaps decades of hard work involving school officials, counsellors, guidance experts and employers to make serious inroads in the problem of youth unemployment."

"Nothing short of a massive attack in community after community, particularly in large urban areas, can deal with the situation."



Step Forward

Things are looking up in Indiana! It has been announced that Indiana University will be the site of America's first "labor college." The labor education program approved by the University's Board of Trustees

will start with a one semester session in September of 1963. The ultimate goal of the program is a new degree in trade union affairs.

The school was created by the University in cooperation with the United Steel Workers of America. The arrangements were handled by the recently retired president of the university, Dr. Herman Wells. Dr. Wells, who now holds the title of Chancellor of the university, is a liberal and progressive educator. In his twenty-five years at the helm of the midwestern university he demonstrated, time after time, that he understood the roll of the university in the Twentieth Century. The establishment of the labor college is a fitting climax to his tenure as president.

The location of this college is the key reason for its establishment being "news." After all, Indiana is the only major industrial state with the infamous "right to work" law on its books. It is frequently the source of much anti-labor and hysterical right-wing activity. But things are looking up in Indiana!



Quakers Lead the Way

An appeal for lumber, cement, and building tools to help the Algerian people rebuild their war devastated homes has been announced by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).

Over two-million Algerians—predominantly women and children—are homeless after seven years of war. Some 250,000 of these were refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, while the balance were internees in the regroupment camps established throughout the rural areas of Algeria. In the course of the guerrilla warfare, most of the rural housing was destroyed.

The Quakers, who operated workshops for the Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, where Algerian boys were trained in carpentry, masonry, and electricity, have moved their teams into Algeria. Here they will operate similar training centers as well as provide technical advice in rebuilding.

In the case of widows needing to rebuild their homes, the Friends plan to stage American style "barn raisings." For the many Algerians who lack building tools, they plan to establish centers in each village where the inhabitants can borrow tools on a short-term basis.

Hearing of this program, one Pennsylvania tool manufacturer has already donated over 1,000 pounds of masonry tools.

The successful rebuilding of Algeria can do much to bring stability to a troubled part of the world. To support this program the AFSC is appealing for both cash and goods in kind. Readers wishing to contribute can write to:

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

He Said a Mouthful

"We need only to look at the properties of wood to become convinced it is the best basic building material," extolled Thomas Balzhiser, Eugene architect, before a joint meeting of representatives of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers and Brotherhood of Carpenters, and of the West Coast Lumbermen's and Western Pine Associations.

In his talk on "Schools from Man's Most Sympathetic Material," Balzhiser cited a litany of praises for wood, which he has used predominantly in his designs for numerous schools, churches and commercial structures.

"The economy of wood," declared the youthful architect, "is nondebatable. It is easy to work, and that by local craftsmen. Even when it is misused, its economy is still beyond doubt.

"Wood is completely available—it is truly the 'home town kid.'"

"Wood is safe. It is given every break in the code books—it is more favorably coded than steel or plastic. No building is really fireproof, simply because it always has inflammable contents.

"When a building catches fire, it is usually already full of fire. Many times, a building on fire doesn't burn down; it falls down when steel beams expand and lose strength, causing them to drop their loads.

"Wood is durable. When properly used, wood is easily maintained.

"Wood is completely combinable with all other materials. From the simplicity of ounces and fibers to the complexity of tons in heavy beams, wood excites the imagination of the designer.

"Wood is flexible—its use can be as simple or as complex as you wish. It is easily altered, one fiber or a whole classroom. It can be completely refinished.

"Wood needs no introduction. It is known to all, and everyone likes it."

Balzhiser closed with a sensitive eulogy for his favorite material:

"Wood is monumental in its capabilities. Let us establish monuments to our thinking and our senses, and do so in wood.

"Wood has warmth, and this I have found from at least these 11 directions:

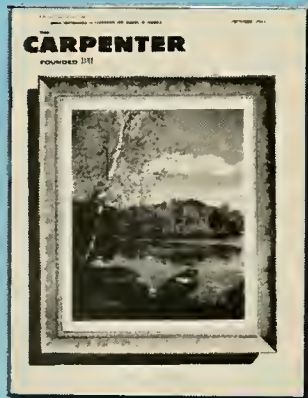
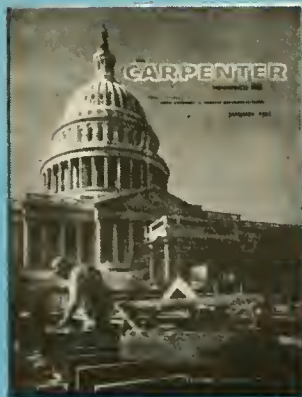
1) Its warmth of color and beauty within the grain; 2) Its thermal warmth—heating and cooling are lesser problems in wood structures; 3) Warmth of pattern, with its endless variations.

4) Warmth of variety and combinations, used with other woods or metals and other materials; 5) Warmth of acoustics, creating a cozy or intimate feeling; 6) Friendliness and confidence, because it is familiar.

7) Its appeal to our visual senses; 8) Its appeal to our sense of smell—not just certain cedars, but all woods; 9) Appeal to the touch, for wood feels warm; 10) Warmth of its versatility of style, for anything can be designed of wood, and 11) Its versatility in size, scale and proportion."

The Carpenter can think of nothing to add to this message.

Two Years of



Two years ago next month *The Carpenter* appeared in its present format for the first time. It was the fifth time in 80 years that *The Carpenter* adopted a new dress and format. *The Carpenter* was born in Saint Louis in May of 1881. It was the brainchild of Peter J. McGuire, founder and first General Secretary of the Brotherhood. *The Carpenter* was adopted as the official journal of the Brotherhood at the founding convention in Chicago in August of 1881.

Over the years *The Carpenter* has changed considerably. From 1881 until 1890 it was printed as an eight-page newspaper. During the 1890's it went up to sixteen pages. Then in February, 1905 it was changed to a magazine format which has been maintained since that time.

When the decision was made to move our International Headquarters to Washington, the General Executive Board realized that the printing of the magazine should be farmed out. The vast technological changes in the printing industry made it impractical for the Brotherhood to invest in a modern, high-speed press. A high-speed press that can do color work costs nearly \$1 million, but such a press is so

The NEW Carpenter gets wide acclaim

Progress

efficient it could run off *The Carpenter* in less than a week. This would mean a very expensive piece of equipment sitting idle three fourths of the time in our printing shop. Therefore, a large number of printing establishments were invited to submit preliminary bids. When the bids were all in, it was found some half dozen bidders were qualified. These were invited to submit detailed bids. After careful study, the contract was awarded to Merkle Press, one of the biggest printers in Washington already printing a great many labor publications.

In September of 1960, Merkle Press published a special issue for the 1960 Constitutional Convention. This gave the Brotherhood an idea of what the magazine would look like in the years ahead. More departments, more pictures, more art work, more features, and more color came with the new format.

The Carpenter is proud to report to the members of the Brotherhood that it has found widespread acceptance by the members of the Brotherhood and by many others both in and out of the field of organized labor. It is possible now to summarize in some detail graphic examples of the response to the new *Carpenter*.

The volume of mail has increased considerably. A number of the Locals, District Councils, and many individual members or their wives have written to express their appreciation of *The Carpenter*.

Here are some examples.

A member of the Brotherhood in Illinois wrote:

"I am writing to tell you how impressed I am with the wonderful job you are doing on *The Carpenter*. It must be the very best labor publication in America today. I want to commend you upon its challenging, cultural, intellectual, and literary content. It is a 'meaty' and stimulating magazine."

A wife in New York wrote:

"For some time now, my husband and I have been going to write and say 'Thank you' for *The Carpenter*. We enjoy *The Carpenter* very much. A laugh is always insured by your Plane Gossip. The recipes in the Budget Battle are tops. My husband enjoys the Short Cuts and also What's New. The stories and pictures on Showcase for Wood were enjoyed by all. One of our sons used it for a report in school. Thank you once again for a wonderful magazine."

A Local in Kentucky wrote:

"At a Special Called meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Union #64, it was voted to write you a letter in regard to the wonderful change you and your staff have made in the Journal. We fully realize the tremendous amount of ability and work it took to make *The Carpenter* what it now is.

"You have created a new interest in this publication, our members receive and read it enthusiastically each month. We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude and wish you the utmost success in the future."

A Local in Ohio wrote:

"Since the change over to the new format for the *Carpenter* magazine the comments have been most favorable relative to its looks, content and readability. Nothing has been better accepted locally since bobbed hair and on behalf of Carpenter's Local Union 1138, we wish to extend our congratulations and best wishes for the changeover and hope it can further be improved to the point where all members will read every word."

The Secretary of the Chicago District Council had this to say:

"At the regular meeting of this District Council held January 18th Delegate Alex Robertson drew the attention of the delegate body to the most recent issue of *The Carpenter* and the interesting and enlightening articles and editorials upon which he briefly commented and recommended to the earnest reading by our entire membership as being most appropriate and timely.



"I am pleased to inform you that in attention to the subject, I was directed to write you commending you on the present format of *The Carpenter* and to compliment your department on its editorship and to express our hope that it will maintain its policy of bringing to our membership the thoughtful and serious reading that is so significant in the last issue."

It is also with considerable pride that we point out that particular issues of the Journal with special feature articles have attracted widespread comment outside the Brotherhood. The October, November, and December, 1961 issues had a series of articles on rapid reading. As a part of this series, a reading kit was offered for sale. Some 1,700 readers of *The Carpenter* paid \$2 direct to the New York Reading Clinic to purchase this guide.

Senator Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, placed in the *Congressional Record* the article on World Trade and the Common Market which Senator Jacob Javits, Republican of New York, wrote for the January, 1962 issue of *The Carpenter*. The April issue of *The Carpenter* had a lengthy story on the building of the National Cathedral here in Washington. The Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina asked for 500 copies of the Journal to distribute at a diocesan convention. The Episcopal Diocese of Washington itself used some 1,000 copies of the April issue to distribute to delegates who met at the Cathedral for a national religious conference.

The May, 1962 issue had a story on the extensive urban redevelopment in Chicago. Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago asked for 1,000 copies to be distributed at City Hall. He asked for an additional 500 copies to personally distribute at a luncheon where he was to speak on Chicago's redevelopment. Both of Illinois' Senators, Everett Dirksen and Paul Douglas, asked for copies of the magazine to distribute to visitors at their Capitol Hill offices.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Services, selected *The Carpenter* as one of the labor periodicals which he wished to have placed in the 200 libraries maintained overseas by the United States Information Services. He said he believed the Journal is "a showcase for the best that is the trade union movement in America."

Perhaps one of the most spectacular developments in connection with *The Carpenter* is its demonstrated ability to get a mail response from its readership. There are several graphic examples. The Journal was effective in publicizing our drive to raise money for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation. In connection with this drive, *The Carpenter* assisted in the cancer detection education program. Free pamphlets on early cancer detection were offered; 2,650 requests for these pamphlets came into *The Carpenter* offices.

The March, 1962 issue offered a color poster reprint of a quote from a speech by the distinguished columnist, Mr. Walter Lippmann. This reprint is entitled "Credo for an American." Some 5,000 requests were received by *The Carpenter* for this reprint. Also, the Education Division of the AFL-CIO purchased and distributed 25,000 copies of the Credo.

By all accounts, the most interesting response had come from the offer of *The Carpenter* to furnish free a copy of an excellent study of Communism. This 80-page booklet entitled "Communism: Threat to Freedom," is by The Reverend John F. Cronin, S.S. In April, 1962 *Carpenter* this pamphlet was offered free for the asking—25,000 requests flooded the editorial offices of *The Carpenter*.

Monsignor George G. Higgins, Director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, wrote to say:

"I want to extend to you my warm thanks and deep appreciation for the distinguished contribution to public education that the United Brotherhood recently made.

"As you know, the Brotherhood's monthly journal, *The Carpenter*, offered to distribute free copies of the pamphlet, "Communism: Threat to Freedom," by my NCWC colleague, Reverend John F. Cronin, S.S. We understand that some 15,000 copies have now been distributed by *The Carpenter*. This is overwhelming. Little did we realize that you would have such a response. This pamphlet, we believe, is one of the most informative documents that has been published on Communism in a long time. It certainly speaks well for the Brotherhood and the entire organized labor movement in America that you should have made so notable a contribution to public understanding.

"Please accept our thanks and our congratulations."



We agree that imitation is one of the highest forms of appreciation. *The Specialty Worker*, the monthly publication of The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, reprinted from the March, 1962 issue of *The Carpenter* the article "In Trust for the Nation." This article dealt with the preservation of America's historic houses.

We believe that these brief illustrations demonstrate that *The Carpenter* today has widespread acceptance among the members of our Brotherhood and that it is recognized as one of the most effective labor publications in America today.

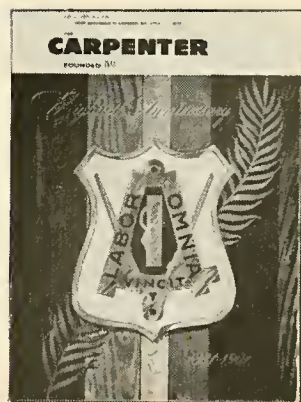
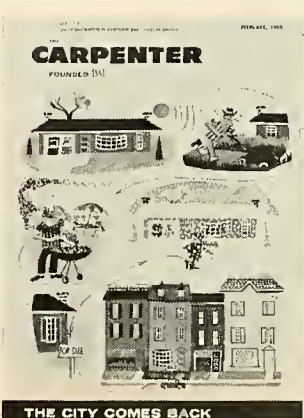
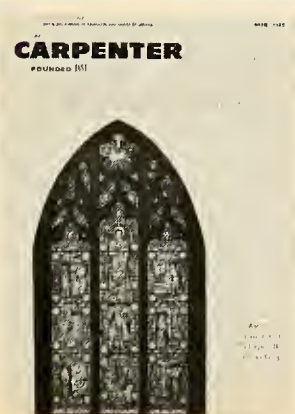
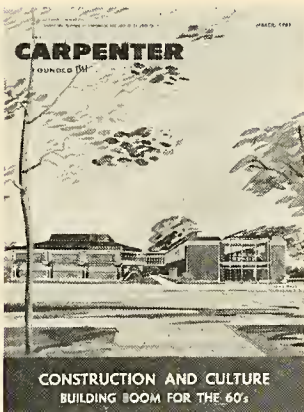
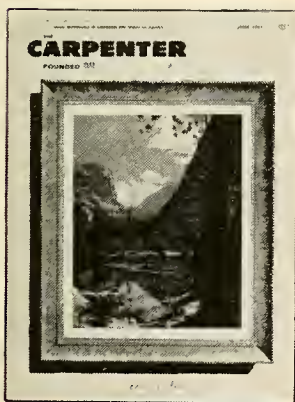
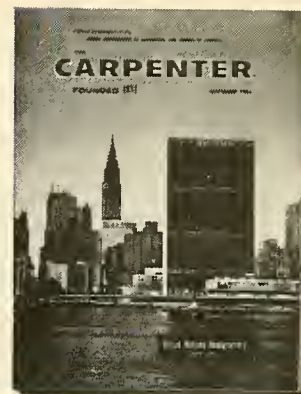
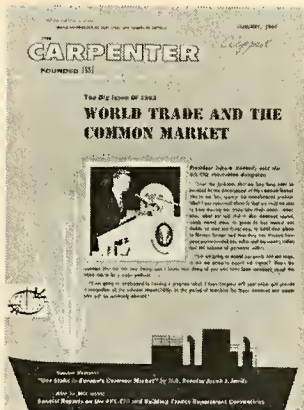
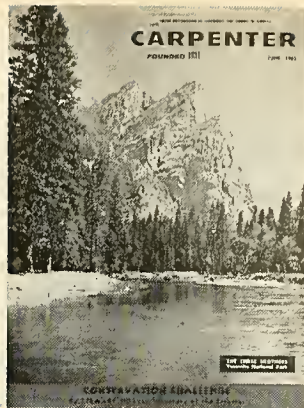
TWO BEST SELLERS

Two of the most popular features ever published in the *CARPENTER* were The Tacoma Story (February-March, 1961) and The Oregon Story (September-October, 1961).

These two stories dealt with the building of schools in the city of Tacoma, Washington and in the State of Oregon. They emphasized that through the use of wood, four things could be achieved in

the building of schools: more jobs for our members; more schools for your children; more value for your tax dollar and more sales for your local dealers.

The response to these articles was spectacular. In each case more than 40,000 free reprints were distributed. These reprints were sent to public officials, school board members, tax associations, Parent-Teacher Associations and contractors.



Canadian Section

The Dollar Crisis In Canada

DURING the 1950's the Canadian dollar's exchange value was allowed to float freely.

Sometimes this resulted in the Canadian dollar being valued at a premium over the American dollar; at other times the reverse.

Beginning in 1952 the Canadian dollar rose to a fairly substantial premium over the American dollar. This premium represented an over-evaluation, because it was not based on our transactions of goods and services with the United States. Instead, it was due to the very high inflow of foreign (particularly American) capital, which had the effect of bidding up the exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

This, in turn, hurt Canada's export trade because it made many Canadian-produced goods more expensive than the same goods produced by foreign countries. It also affected the ability of Canadian producers to compete against imports.

One important reason for the tremendous inflow of foreign capital was that Canadian interest rates were higher than interest rates in the United States and elsewhere. This induced Canadian provinces, municipalities and businesses to borrow from the U. S. and other foreign sources, thereby increasing the upward pressure on the Canadian dollar.

The government could have reduced this pressure by following a

policy of lower interest rates and easier money in Canada, which would have made it unnecessary for Canadians to borrow so much from foreign sources. This, the government refused to do.

Instead, they sought to solve the problem by using the Exchange Fund Account. They took Canadian dollars from this account and used them to buy up American dollars, (and other foreign currencies). This forced the exchange value of the American dollar (and other currencies) up or, conversely, forced the exchange value of the Canadian dollar down. The object was to reduce the exchange value of the Canadian dollar to about 97½ cents in terms of American money.

However, the process got out of hand. In the first place, international speculators were expecting the value of the Canadian dollar to fall still farther, to somewhat less than 95 cents American.

Accordingly, they the speculators, began selling Canadian dollars in exchange for American, and other foreign currencies. The effect of this action was to bid the American dollar still higher, or conversely, to cause the value of the Canadian dollar to fall still farther. In the second place, there was a longer-run trend at work. American investors generally, quite aside from the pure speculators, were turning increasingly away from Canada and toward newer areas like the European Common Market. This reinforced the

downward pressure on the Canadian dollar.

Faced with this continuing decline in the dollar, the alarmed Canadian government had to reverse its policy abruptly. Now it became necessary to take *American* dollars and gold, from the Exchange Fund Account and use them to buy *Canadian* dollars in an effort to bid up the price of the Canadian dollar again or, at least, to build a floor under it.

But the downward pressures continued. And the longer the downward pressures continued, the more American dollars had to be spent from our official exchange reserves. Soon this drain became very serious. From January to May 1st of this year the government's exchange reserves of American dollars and gold declined by 461 million dollars.

It was then that the government decided to peg the dollar at 92½ cents American. The purpose of this move, apparently, was to inform the speculators that the government had no intention of letting the dollar fall any farther. This, it was hoped, would discourage the speculators from practices that were causing downward pressure on the dollar, and this, in turn, would reduce the necessity for the government to spend American dollars from the Exchange Fund.

But pegging the dollar did not work. The downward pressures continued, and during the first three

weeks of June, the government lost nearly 400 million dollars from the exchange fund, trying to keep the Canadian dollar from falling. In just six months our official reserves of gold and American dollars had fallen by nearly one-half, in an effort to maintain the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. This drain on the reserves, the government decided, could not be allowed to continue.

The Government's Emergency Program

In recent days the government has adopted a number of emergency measures to deal with the problem. They include:

1. Surcharges on a variety of imports.
2. Curbs on Canadian tourist expenditures abroad.
3. Loans from the Export-Import Bank in Washington, the Federal Reserve System of the United States, the Bank of England, and the International Monetary Fund.
4. A tight-money (high interest rate) policy.
5. An effort to balance the budget.

In the opinion of the Canadian Labour Congress, tight money and reduced government spending are *inconsistent with a full employment policy*.

Not only will these measures make it impossible for the government to undertake a program for full employment and increased economic growth, but as well our *present* unemployment problem will be aggravated.

Over the past five years we have had average annual unemployment rates of from 6 to 7 per cent of the labor force. This was partly due to a fairly tight money policy over most of the period and a lack of planned deficit financing (although there were fairly large involuntary deficits). Now that the government has embarked on a *very* tight money policy and is aiming at a balanced rather than a deficit budget, it may be impossible even to hold unemployment down to 7 per cent annually. The same reasoning applies to our rate of economic growth.

Even in the past five years our economic growth rate has failed to

keep pace with the growth in population and the labor force. Under tight money and a balanced budget, the growth rate will certainly not improve and may well *decline* farther. Whether the government realizes it or not, it has sacrificed growth and employment to the objective of attracting foreign investment and maintaining the Canadian dollar at the pegged rate of 92½ cents.

Ironically, the government's policy may be self-defeating because to the extent that tight money and balanced budgets hasten a recession this will, in the long run, deter foreign investments coming into Canada.

The CLC believes, therefore, that this part of the government's emergency program will not only produce unemployment and slower growth, but will also fail to solve the dollar problem in the long run.

Construction Dispute in Manitoba

A dispute between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades Council has raised a critical point which decisions by the Labor Relations Board and the courts will decide.

The Builders' Exchange had asked the Minister of Labour to prosecute three unions, Carpenters, Bricklayers, and Construction Laborers, because members of these unions had refused to cross picket lines set up at various big construction jobs, by other building trades unions that were on strike. Hence union agreements were being violated.

On Thursday, June 28th, the Builders' Exchange presented their case to the Labor Board. It was to the effect that carpenters, bricklayers and laborers, had turned up at the various jobs on a certain date, but instead of going to work, they had talked in groups for a time, and had then left the jobs, on account of the existence of the picket lines.

The unions took the stand that the charges laid by the Builders' Exchange had nothing to do with them as unions. No instructions had been given to union members as to whether or not they should cross the picket lines. This was a decision

which each union member made for himself.

Further, the unions charged that the Builders' Exchange had violated an existing agreement, which stated that in the event of trouble of any kind, each party would consult with the other party, before any further action was taken. The Builders' Exchange made no attempt to refute the charge of violating this agreement. No decision was made by the Labor Board.

This brings up the very interesting question as to whether or not a union can be made responsible for the actions of individual members. An amendment to the Manitoba Labor Relations Act, which was submitted to the legislature this year, and which would make unions into legal entities, responsible for the actions of officers and members, has been sent on to the court for interpretation. No decision has yet been made.

When the decision is made it will be most interesting, as it could have far-reaching effects on the operations of trade unions in the years that lie immediately ahead.



The results of the federal election held June 18th mean an unstable political situation in Canada, and another general election likely within a year.

The Conservatives have scraped through with 116 seats. Although they lost a total of 92 seats, they still have enough for minority government. The Liberals got 99 seats, Social Credit 30 and the New Democratic Party 19.

However the New Democrats got more votes across Canada than Social Credit, one million against 830,000. But the SC votes were largely concentrated in Quebec where they picked up 26 seats from both Liberals and Conservatives.

The trade-union supported NDP elected six trade unionists.



OUR OWN CRAFTSMEN HONORED...

MEMBERS of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were recently honored by the Washington D. C. Building Congress. They were the recipients of prizes awarded by 23 top construction men and ex-officio judge Alan B. Mills, Jr., President of the Washington Building Congress.

Among those receiving top honors was Melvin J. Grady, carpenter and cabinet maker who installed the paneling of the Board Room of our own International Headquarters. Other members of the Brotherhood and some of the outstanding craftsmanship for which they were cited are shown on these pages.



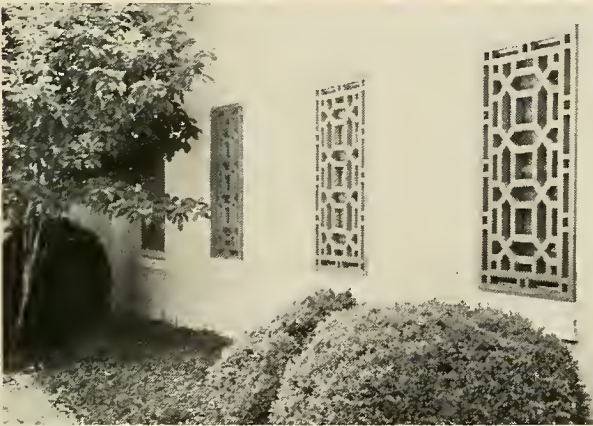
Left to right: (top row) Richard Trimmer, L. U. No. 1694; Reginald Pocock, L. U. No. 1694; C. A. Shuey, Assistant to General President; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; Peter E. Terziek, General Treasurer; Finlay C. Allan, Second General Vice President, and Alex Campbell, B. A. Washington District Council. Left to right (bottom row) Robert Gottlieb, L. U. No. 1694; Melvin Grady, L. U. No. 1590; Clarence Burger, L. U. No. 132, and Fred Zimmer, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington District Council. Photos of craft work were displayed at the dinner.

Left to right: Edgar Ingram, L. U. No. 132; Reginald Pocock, L. U. No. 1694; Melvin Grady, L. U. No. 1590; Clarence Burger, L. U. No. 132; Richard Trimmer, L. U. No. 1694, and Robert Gottlieb, L. U. No. 1694. The annual awards dinner was held July 9 in Washington.





The Board Room of the Brotherhood's International Headquarters. The Awards Jury was unanimous. They said the paneling of rare woods, each board matched perfectly, was rated as "one of the most magnificent and one of the handsomest jobs we have ever seen." Brother Melvin J. Grady was the craftsman honored at the ceremonies held in Washington.



The Embassy of Iran, Washington, D. C. Brother Roland Culler was cited for excellence in accurately fitting hundreds of small intricate pieces of white oak and cherry wood into partition grills. This is one of the newest embassy buildings.

The recently completed Reception Room of the House of Representatives in the U. S. Capitol, Washington, D. C.



Superb carpentry is evident in the Senate Reception Room of the Capitol. These two rooms were recently opened as part of an extensive remodeling job that has been done on the historic building. Brother Clarence Berger was cited for his work in the two rooms of the House and Senate.



IN MEMORIAM

- L.U. NO. 35, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
Goddard, Thomas
- L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.
Allen, Wm. H.
Bordanora, Salvatore
Epple, Frank
Fitzgerald, James
Holland, William
Montgomery, Earl F.
Smith, Robert V.
- L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Ogg, H. A.
- L.U. NO. 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.
DeWeese, Frank R.
- L.U. NO. 65, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
Hoy, Martin
- L.U. NO. 72, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Shukis, Frank
Vacchetto, Russell
Vickery, Raymond
- L.U. NO. 93, OTTAWA, ONT.
Davis, Emmanuel
O'Leary, John
Whitehead, A. W.
- L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.
Bell, Eugene R.
Clark, Thomas W.
Maddox, Wilson
Marshall, Horace W.
Watkins, Oliver A.
Weber, Adam J.
- L.U. NO. 104, DAYTON, OHIO
Horvath, Joe
- L.U. NO. 129, WEST HAZLETON, PA.
Dougherty, John P.
- L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Alpher, Samuel
Baker, William R.
Bonar, James J.
Butkus, Charles A.
Clark, J. L.
Cook, Ernest
Fenrich, Albert
Fitzgerald, Emanuel W.
Gurley, Larry T.
Hall, Robert A.
Lehtonen, Victor
Munday, W. O.
Polay, Isreal
Preston, Mark
Vincent, Sam W.
Wright, Wm. H., Jr.
- L.U. NO. 135, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Barbarych, Michael
- L.U. NO. 166, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
Ziegler, Ed
- L.U. NO. 169, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Campbell, Roy
Holmes, Alfred
Muck, Earl
Schene, William
Weise, Carl
- L.U. NO. 183, PEORIA, ILL.
Hoffman, Edward F.
Knecht, Albert
Schmitt, Ralph W.
- L.U. NO. 185, ST. LOUIS, MO
Francis, George O.
- L.U. NO. 188, YONKERS, N. Y.
Kurylo, Peter
Straub, Henry
Vitalone, Robert J.
- L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEXAS
Allumbaugh, T. L.
Condrey, M. L.
Masterson, E. D.
Smiley, L. M.
- L.U. NO. 200, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Foust, Mason
Pollock, Harry
Von Ville, Anthony
- L.U. NO. 213, HOUSTON, TEXAS
Johnson, J. M.
- L.U. NO. 217, WESTERLY, R. I.
Johnson, John M.
- L.U. NO. 244, GRAND JUNCTION, COL.
Manning, Harlow S.
- L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Aprile, Louis
Goldstein, Sam
Rivken, Louis
Starobin, Philip
- L.U. NO. 262, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
Brummund, Henry
Neugart, Adolf
- L.U. NO. 264, MILWAUKEE, WISC.
Eckstein, Joseph
Kreutzfeldt, Herman
Ledermann, William
Lemke, Ernest
Meyer, Albert
Schley, Joseph
- L.U. NO. 266, STOCKTON, CALIF.
Todd, Floyd A.
Younger, Floyd
- L.U. NO. 275, NEWTON, MASS.
Welsh, James
- L.U. NO. 281, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Dippolito, Joseph
Larsen, Walter
McNalley, Henry
- L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.
Forry, George J.
- L.U. NO. 308, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Burgess, James W.
Kaplan, Charles
Schaffer, M. A.
Selzer, Charles
Staub, George J.
- L.U. NO. 345, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Belk, Barney
Casey, Floyd H.
Frazier, James D.
Johnson, Raymond
Lyell, W. E.
Moore, Fred, Sr.
Pike, Albert C.
Spurlock, A. J.
Williams, Samuel M.
- L.U. NO. 349, IRVINGTON, N. J.
Fransen, Emrick
- L.U. NO. 404, MENTOR, OHIO
Capel, John
- L.U. NO. 488, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Commerford, Thomas
DeLucia, Nicola
Jackson, Richard
Kotzur, Jack
Nelson, Gottfried
Ricketts, James
Seifer, Jacob
Swanson, Martin
- Vanne, Eino
Ylonen, Albin
- L.U. NO. 529, CAMDEN, ARK.
Marshall, Frank
- L.U. NO. 703, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Adams, Ulysess Grant
- L.U. NO. 764, SHREVEPORT, LA.
Pair, Barclay Delroy
Pylant, George David
- L.U. NO. 769, PASADENA, CALIF.
Pellegrin, Joe
- L.U. NO. 787, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Gabrielsen, Sigvald
Warden, Charles
- L.U. NO. 808, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Bender, Joseph
Benson, Ben
Benson, Peter
Dittrich, Otto E.
Driolin, Candido
Georgi, Enrico
Gerber, Percy
Gimbl, Stephen
Osterhout, Edgar W.
Seldal, Waldemar
Wagner, Lawrence
- L.U. NO. 871, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
Wilkes, Louis
- L.U. NO. 906, GLENDALE, ARIZ.
Busch, Eugene B.
Janssen, Roy J.
- L.U. NO. 937, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Grimme, Lester
Rudd, Thomas
- L.U. NO. 943, TULSA, OKLA.
Haymes, Thomas J.
Mann, H. E.
Somerville, J. B.
- L.U. NO. 974, BALTIMORE, MD.
Bean, Lewis
Pribyl, James
- L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.
Brousseau, Fred
- L.U. NO. 998, BERKLEY, MICH.
Brasgall, Herbert
Hanssen, H. R.
Harvey, Russell
Hine, George
Langridge, Lloyd
Wirth, George
- L.U. NO. 1022, PARSONS, KANS.
Blaker, Arthur E.
- L.U. NO. 1089, PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Elam, Norman W.
Moore, Emanuel A.
- L.U. NO. 1111, FRONTON, OHIO
Stephenson, Clarence R.
- L.U. NO. 1114, SO. MILWAUKEE, WISC.
Wilinski, Neal
- L.U. NO. 1130, TITUSVILLE, PA.
Samuelson, Oscar
- L.U. NO. 1138, TOLEDO, OHIO
Campbell, Ray
Freeman, James
Scharer, Walter
- L.U. NO. 1255, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO
Justic, John
- L.U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CALIF.
Orlando, Paul G.
- L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.
Anderson, Hugo
Schulz, Theodore A.
- L.U. NO. 1394, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.
Tristram, Harold L.
- L.U. NO. 1423, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
Klaus, William
Raulerson, C. G.
- L.U. NO. 1456, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Bochis, Tony
Fostvedt, Hendrik
Helsing, Edward
Karlsen, John
Lundstrom, Erick
Monaco, Guisepppe
Stoecklin, John J.
Ward, Thomas
- L.U. NO. 1471, JACKSON, MISS.
Barnes, I. F.
Gipson, A. J.
Hall, L. B.
Mitchell, C. E.
Whittington, Cecil
Williams, I. O.
- L.U. NO. 1507, EL MONTE, CALIF.
Auten, George W.
Desabrais, Herbert E.
Glasser, John R.
Johnston, John F.
Koupal, Louis L.
- L.U. NO. 1513, OAK PARK, MICH.
Dwoskin, Sam
Feigin, Sam
Levin, Sam
- L.U. NO. 1515, PENSACOLA, FLA.
Durant, Francis
- L.U. NO. 1529, KANSAS CITY, KANS.
Aborn, Charles
- L.U. NO. 1735, PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.
Wallin, August
- L.U. NO. 1782, NEWARK, N. J.
Field, Abe
- L.U. NO. 1784, CHICAGO, ILL.
Froehlich, Joseph
Ketterer, Anton
- L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Ayo, A. A.
Dubrock, Martin, Sr.
Falcon, Neri
LeBlanc, Robert J.
McNeer, George
- L.U. NO. 2020, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
Caldwell, Arvin H.
- L.U. NO. 2094, FOREST PARK, ILL.
Cisarik, Frank
Ott, Albert
- L.U. NO. 2164, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Michelsen, Charles
Nelson, Nels G.
- L.U. NO. 2250, RED BANK, N. J.
Pierce, Edward
- L.U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.
Demeter, Andrew C.
Fridgerson, Fred T.
Price, William R.
- L.U. NO. 2471, PENSACOLA, FLA.
Wilburn, Arthur J.
- L.U. NO. 2902, HINES, ORE.
Page, C. Culver



FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Treat Your Dog Right in the Summer

THOSE DOG DAYS, named for Sirius the dog star whose rising in the summer sky announced the sultry season, can be as tough on Fido as they are on you. After all, Fido can't put his coat in mothballs and slip into a summer weight suit.

When the heat's got you down, you can bet your dog is feeling down at the mouth. But being a good-natured sort, pooch probably won't complain. At best, he'll mope around with his tongue dragging. At worst, he may get heat prostration and keel over—particularly if he's old.

To help your pet beat the heat apply the same rules you yourself follow. Summer can be dangerous for both dogs and their owners.

Overplaying a dog when the temperature is nosing the nineties can result in fatal heat stroke without warning. One minute Fido can be romping and barking. The next minute he can grow weak and fall over unconscious.

If this happens, a veterinarian should be summoned immediately and

the animal should be moved to a shady area and be kept as quiet as possible. Shock resulting in death is the greatest risk to a dog in this condition.

If the dog is unconscious cover him with cool wet towels and massage him. If he regains consciousness offer him cool (but not cold) water containing salt. The amount of salt should be approximately equal in size to an aspirin in a cup of water. This will help reduce shock. For the next few hours keep him quiet and feed him lightly on broth and milk.

Heat Stroke

During a heat wave, if possible, dogs should not be taken on the street except in early morning and late at night.

Not only are dogs particularly susceptible to heat stroke, but the hot pavement can burn their paws. If you must take your dog out on hot days, walk on the shady side of the street and keep the leash loose. Don't forget that not only will sun-baked asphalt

and tar tend to stick to your shoes; it will do the same to your pet's paws, and the hot phenols in the asphalt can irritate your dog's skin.

Summer feeding is especially important. In general, dogs should eat less during the hot months. After each feeding any leftovers in the dish should be removed to prevent spoilage. Never force your dog to eat during hot spells.

A place in the shade with a pan of cool water is a must. If your dog seeks shelter from the noon sun in a kennel, it's a good idea to spray the kennel roof with water several times during the day. The evaporating water draws the heat from inside.

If there is unusual panting, a cooling sponge bath can work wonders.

Traveling with a dog doesn't have to be an upsetting experience for man or animal. Before an auto trip, try giving your dog a five-grain tablet of sodium bromide (10 grains for a big dog) in a tablespoon of water. This should prevent car sickness. Stop frequently to let him stretch. If you park



OPEN WIDE!—The prudent owner gives the problem dog a five-grain tablet of sodium bromide in a tablespoon of water to prevent car sickness. Double the dose for larger dogs. The scene at right could be labelled **DANGER**. This curious pooch has gotten at the poisonous contents of insecticide can and the sharp prongs of the garden fork pose threat to dogs and humans.



Considerate dog owner walks pet on shady side of street where pavements are cooler and won't burn sensitive paws. Easier on his eyes, too, and on the owner.

or leave your pet in the car, make sure it's a shady spot and lower all windows two inches.

Gardens are pleasant places for humans but they can be dangerous for dogs. Tools and garden implements left carelessly can cause serious injury to playful pups. Insecticides left where a curious canine can get at them can be deadly!

Treatment for Poisoning

The most common types of dog poisonings are caused by white lead in paints, and arsenic, which is the basis for most rat poisons. If you discover that your dog has given your newly-painted door a good licking, a mixture of a half-tablespoon of powdered mustard made into a paste and given to the dog in warm water should make him vomit so that the poison will be partially removed from the system. After vomiting, give the white of an egg and milk. First aid for arsenic poisoning is the same.

Cosmetics and sharp implements in womens' handbags can also be harm-



SIESTA—During heat waves, a dog must have his place in the shade. Never force him to eat more than he wants and make sure leftovers are cleaned from pan. Food spoils quickly in summer.



NOSE FULL OF TROUBLE—Handbag carelessly left on lawn invites mishaps. Lipsticks, sharp nail files and toxic cosmetics can be troublesome and even tragic for pets.

full to nosey pets. So make sure your bag is out of paws' reach.

A romp through open country is a delight for both dog and master. However, a dog is more susceptible to fleas and ticks than his master. The good owner examines his pet frequently and carefully.

Most dogs love to swim. But remember after a dip—particularly in salt water—a dog's face should be carefully wiped to remove salt and other matter that may be injurious to his eyes. Fresh water is often difficult to find at a beach. Make a rule to carry a supply.

A dog and his owner can spend many happy hours together if the simple rules of summer common sense are followed. No good dog wants to disappoint his master and no good master abuses his dog.



Thirsty pet, along on salt-water beach frolic, gladly accepts drink from mistress who thoughtfully remembered to bring vacuum bottle of cool, fresh water.



After a splash in the ocean, pet's eyes are wiped clean of stinging salt and sea slicks. Mistress uses clean towel and cool, fresh water from vacuum bottle.

Convention Wardrobe

On September 17th our Brotherhood opens its 29th Convention in Washington, D. C. Many of the delegates' ladies are planning their wardrobes now and we thought a few words on what you may expect, weatherwise, would be helpful.

The summer has a long lease in the Nation's Capital and you can still expect warm weather through September. Last year the month saw a high of 95 and a low of 47 degrees; in mid-month a high of 86 and a low of 52. But the average over the years for September is a high of 79 (very pleasant) and a low of 61.

As to rain, it averages out to just over 4 inches during the month or approximately 8 days out of the thirty.

So it would follow that summer clothes are still very much in order, with a jacket or sweater for the evenings. A summer suit would be ideal. And don't forget those comfortable shoes. There are an unlimited number of exciting and beautiful things to see in this lovely city and you'll want to do plenty of sight-seeing.

Your state or area delegation will be gathering for a festive evening during the sessions, so you'll need one cocktail dress or semi-formal outfit.

Teensters Organize

IN ROSELLE, N. J., a group of high school girls, determined to bring higher standards to the baby-sitting industry, organized a "Teensters' Union." For more formal purposes the girls, all 16 years of age, named their union the Confederation of Baby-sitters and even adopted a Fair Employment Practices Code.

The Code includes such fundamental union demands as time-and-a-half for work after midnight and also during the afternoon (an occupational hazard because the kids are awake), call-in pay, one-day advance notice, and bonuses whenever parents ring in extra kids.

One clause, however, isn't found in standard union contracts: The Teensters require that they be told if the television set isn't working. The sitter brings along a book.



Good idea! Only edge plane that's a surface plane, too

The Skil Model 100 Plane has its motor where it ought to be—on top of the tool, instead of at the side. This lets you use it as a surface plane, too, for planing large surfaces . . . for surfacing plywood before gluing laminated plastic counter tops . . . for dressing down and shaping roof trusses . . . for antiquing operations and dozens of other applications.

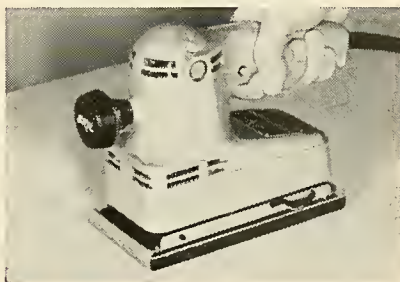
The "motor-on-top" design also means better balance and handling. Fence, which removes for surfacing work, mounts on either side for edging, adjusts 45° left or right for beveling. Ask your Skil Distributor to demonstrate it. Look under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corporation, Dept. 152-H, 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.

SKIL
POWER TOOLS

More Good Ideas in Wood Finishing Tools from Skil . . .



Skil Router-Plane Outfit uses one motor to power both an accurate router and powerful edge plane. Less than \$105 complete!



Skil Orbital Sander (Model 992) is all ball bearing for 2-way use—sanding wood, sanding wall board joints. Under \$55!



Skil Hinge-Butt Template Kit (No 17070) teams with Skil Routers for fast, easy hinge-butt mortising on doors, jambs.



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Steelheads are Prizes

Most west coast fishermen will agree that their most highly rated piscatorial prize is the steelhead, the sea-going rainbow that leaves the comparatively tiny rivulet of its birth, journeys to the ocean where it feeds for a few years, returning to its natal waters to spawn and most times die.

When it returns it is large and strong, oft' times as heavy as its close kin, the salmon.

Western anglers, persistent ones, have been known to spend a year or so, patiently fishing for them without a strike, but there is, as always in the angling game, the exception.

Such an exception occurred when 4 year old, Ricky Forester, son of George Forester, financial secretary of Local 27-27, Healdsburg, California, took one of these migratory rainbows his first time out—a 7¾ pounder in Salsal creek.

Max Fincher, president of Local 27-27, tells us that Ricky hooked and played the fish but his dad assisted in the landing operation.

Thirsty Thought

Recently I fell heir to a stack of ancient outdoor magazines and newspapers, some of them dating back to 1884. What caught my eye most of all was the gun and rifle ads.

For instance:

The plinker or varmint hunter could acquire a single shot Stevens rifle, .22 caliber, for only \$4.25. A repeater in this line cost eight dollars.

An issue of American Field, fore-runner of Field and Stream Magazine, dated 1884, advertised a lever-action Model 73 Winchester (predecessor of the present Model 94), a big-game rifle for twenty dollars. Marlins answer to Winchester was the

Model 93, also a lever-action, for thirteen dollars.

A Remington rifle, Model 2, in .32 caliber, sold for \$7.50 while a mail-order concern offered a .22 caliber rifle, known as the Hamilton, with 100 cartridges thrown in, for \$1.61.

In addition to this the sportsmen, who liked a little liquid cheer after a brisk day in the outdoors, could acquire—by mail—four full quarts of Hayner Rye whiskey for \$3.20—express postpaid. A man with a real thirst could send for three gallons of four-year old "Summer Girl" corn whiskey, mailed out (boxed in jug) for \$4.50—just a shade more than thirty cents per quart.

For some it must have been THE GOOD OLD DAYS!

He's Truthful

Speaking of big fish, a letter and photo from David Shock, Lewisburg, Ohio, grandson of Harry R. Jones, a member of Local 104 in Dayton, proves that some mighty big saltchuck lunkers roam the waters off Florida.

Here's a photo of David with a note of explanation:



"Dear Fred:

"This picture of me and three big fish was taken at Fort Myers, Florida. They were caught on the same day (left to right) a tarpon, a sea-bass that weighed in at 255 pounds and a hammerhead shark. The hooks used were three inch steel.

"No Fred, I didn't catch them but I hope to some day."

Best of luck to you, David.

Lucky Teacher

Another fish that will elude the most persistent plug caster for years, is the giant musky.

A. Matson, New Auburn, Wisconsin, a member of The American Federation of Teachers, Eau Claire Local 696, managed to boat one of these piscatorial tigers, the largest we've heard about for this column—a 51½ pounder, caught in the Blue Diamond area out of New Auburn.



Where's Elmer

Game Warden Victor Wilcox spotted Felix Hubbard walking away from the city park lake with an odd-looking black box under his arm.

His suspicions were aroused to a feverish pitch when he heard the cackling sounds coming from the box.

Hubbard, asked to open the box, obliged.

"Ah ha!" Wilcox exclaimed, "a duck. Put it back on the lake, you duck stealer."

"But this is my duck," explained Hubbard. "I raised it from an egg. Watch."

Hubbard released the duck. It

walked a few yards from him and he whistled and yelled: "Here Eill-merrr." Elmer came on the waddle and jumped in the box, unaided.

No pinch here, as Elmer quacked happily in the box, only Wilcox said it sounded more like the horse laugh.

It Tickles

Didja' hear about the sign that a tackle dealer had posted in the display window? It read: "Fishing Tickle."

Mort Clavey went inside and said to the owner: "Hasn't anyone told you about it before?" The owner replied: "Yes, many people have dropped in to tell me about it, and they always buy something."

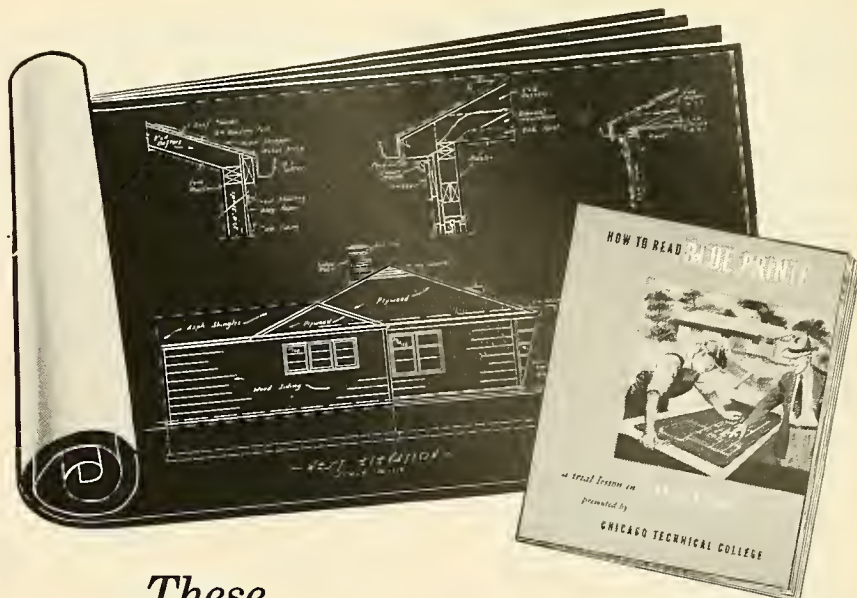
Big Show

Joseph Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer for the AFL-CIO's national Union Label and Service Trades Department, has announced that massive plans are under way for the observance of UNION LABEL WEEK which is set for September 3-9 this year.

Hailing the newspapers and journals of the legitimate labor press as one of the "most powerful potential forces" in assuring the success and effectiveness of the nationwide celebration to be put on in honor of organized labor's distinctive emblems—the Union Label, the Shop Card and the Service Button — Lewis referred to UNION LABEL WEEK as "an opportunity for trade unionists and their friends to focus attention to the fact that here in America we enjoy the greatest freedom of choice in all the world to select the products and services we wish to patronize."

"The labor press," he said, "performs invaluable service to all citizens of our land in keeping before the American public a reminder that we must never lose this freedom of buying and spending choice through default. Our demands for Union Label products and Shop Card and Service Button services help keep this freedom alive and strong."

Thousands of colorful UNION LABEL WEEK posters are being mailed to all segments of the labor movement with a request that they be prominently displayed between now and Labor Day.



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By James E. Johnson

SPACE SCIENCE TIMELY TOPIC

by Ralph E. Lapp
Public Affairs
22 E. 38 St.
New York 16, N. Y.

If you have \$50 billion to dispose of over the next ten years, perhaps you would like to start your own space project to launch monkeys, men and some friends into orbit. That's the estimated cost, according to Ralph E. Lapp, nuclear physicist, author and lecturer, that the space race will cost over the next decade.

In his pamphlet, *Space Science*, Mr. Lapp proffers some discussion of elementary physics to explain "What makes a satellite stay 'up'?" "Why explore space?", and "Climbing the gravity hill." That last topic is not the title of a new rock n' roll tune.

To find out the fate of Sputnik I and why the Soviets were first in space, a glance at *Space Science*, published by the American Library Association, might offer some clues without really going into the answers.

UNICEF BOOKLET BY RITCHIE CALDER

Another Public Affairs Pamphlet, *Growing Up With UNICEF*, by Ritchie Calder, 20 pp., 25 cents, tells of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and what it's out to accomplish.

Professor Calder has had considerable experience with the U.N., as a member of the United Kingdom delegation, and as advisor to several U.N. agencies. In his pamphlet, *Growing Up With UNICEF*, Professor Calder tells the story of a boy called Saward, born in the north of

Thailand, and whose birth was the cause of his mother's death. This is where UNICEF stepped in, after a kindly neighbor had tried to suckle the boy back to health along with nursing her own child.

Growing Up With UNICEF is the story of a courageous organization, illustrating through the story of Saward, its purpose and its functions. It is the story of teaching people in remote corners of the world habits of cleanliness, health and diet—of fighting disease, ignorance and poverty. It is the story of helping others in a world where compassion is rare and the love of our fellow man is not the criterion but the sub-standard.

LABOR TAKES LOOK AT TODAY'S EDUCATION

An informative booklet called *Labor Looks At Education*, available from the AFL-CIO, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C., gives Labor's stand on a critical area of our society that becomes increasingly critical.

The future of education in America is a matter of primary concern. It's too bad that many in Congress are so narrow and hostile to this point of view and that their apathy exceeds their enthusiasm.

Labor Looks At Education points out that there is a "staggering waste of talent" and that "When Thomas Jefferson outlined a plan of education for the State of Virginia, he described its object as 'to bring into action that mass of talents which lie buried in poverty.' We are still far from achieving that educational goal. The problems of American education are so serious that they cannot be solved by whittling away at them."

Books That Will Help You

CABINETS AND BUILT-INS. This new book has 102 pages, 103 illustrations, covering kitchen cabinets, built-ins, bathroom cabinets, closets, Lazy Susan features, etc. \$2.50.

CARPENTRY. Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. \$3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY. Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. \$1.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS. Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. \$3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE. Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems including stairbuilding and roof framing. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price \$3.50.

BUILDING. Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. \$3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION. Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. \$3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. \$3.50.

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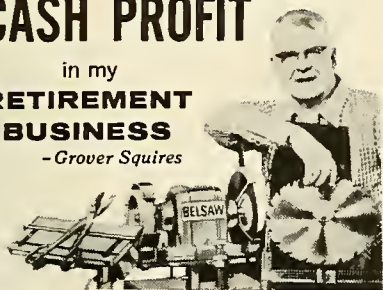
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CLUB GROUP ISSUES NEW UN PAMPHLET



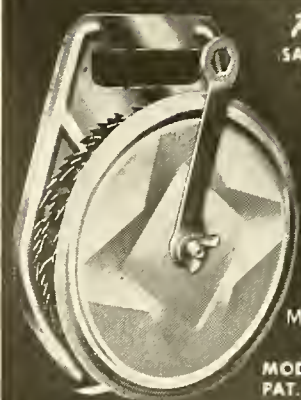
THE UNITED NATIONS: What IT Means to You; What YOU Mean to it. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

A highly informative 10-page booklet on the United Nations has been prepared by the General Federation of Women's Clubs for its members and presumably for others who may wish to write for it. The text of the publication carries out the title in interesting and well written fashion.

The publication discusses a number of topics of wide interest—conservation, education, public affairs and how foreign policy affects us all. Most provocative, however, is the discussion under the title "\$1.06 Anyone?" The \$1.06 is the amount of money which comes from our tax money per person to help finance the regular budget of the UN and its specialized agencies. This small sum is compared to incidental expenditures all of us make and concludes that we are getting a really great bargain in terms of results.

The booklet has two pages of illustrations on various UN and agency activities and a chart of the United Nations and its related agencies. A glossary of international terms and a bibliography listing materials available adds to the usefulness of this well prepared pamphlet.

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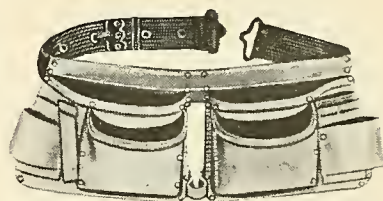
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LATE FLASH

10 Trappists Join Carpenters Union

LAFAYETTE, Ore., July 30 (UPI)—The monks in a monastery have joined a union.

Ten monks of Our Lady of Guadalupe Trappist Abbey in this farming community southwest of Portland, Ore., have joined Millmen's Local 1120 of the Carpenters Union at Portland.

The monks are cabinetmakers. The abbey earns much of its income by manufacturing church furniture.

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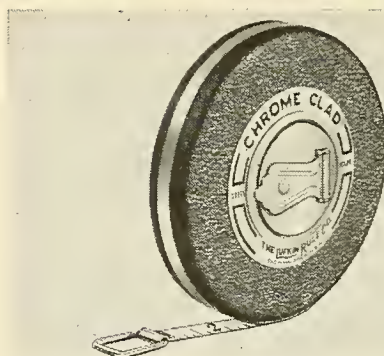
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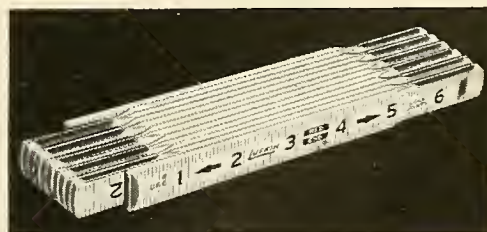
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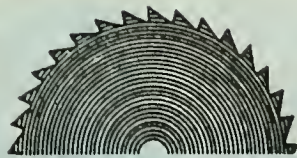
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

53 Graduate in St. Louis



Annual Apprenticeship Graduation Dinner-Dance of the Carpenters District Council, AFL-CIO, held June 12 at the Carpenters Building, 1401 Hampton. From left, seated in first row, are apprentices Pierre A. Benoist, Karl N. Tensing, Eugene R. Schwartz, Dick Crews, Charles A. Noltkamper, Kevin J. Rupp, Ted Downey, Jim Kreienkamp, Tom Donelon, Dale Gipson, Carlis M. Turnbow, David H. King, Karl H. Liedtke, James Heuser, Phillip L. Baldwin, Hunter J. Weakley and John Strippgen. In the second row, standing, from left, are apprentices Kenneth Sisak, John Hanners, John Heitman, Kenneth Zgiet, John Luetkemeyer, Allen Wright, Earl Jean Smith, Robert C. Shuler, Clarence H. Rosemann, Leonard Lauber, LeRoy J. Horstmeier, Jack Kraus, Charles White, Leo J. Kasperek, Gerald Hoevelmann, Gerald Guillians, David Avalton, Thomas Martin Jr., David E. Frederick, Holland Ferguson, Stan Herdlein, Eldon Bock, Donald Meyerkord,

Alphonse L. Doering, and Marvin Kraft. Apprentices not present were Alvin R. Konrad, Ed J. Whitney, Robert Stamper, Charles Phillips, Larry Petzoldt, Lloyd Marquis, Charles Douglas, John M. Cullen, Clay Brown, Theodore Kaatmann and William E. Davis. In the third row, standing employees, instructors and union officials, from left, John R. Herdlein, of the Home Builders association, a Welfare Fund trustee; Hunt Benoist, of Hercules Construction Co.; A. R. Elsperman; of the G. L. Tarlton Construction Co.; Clement Albers, of Albers Construction Co.; D. Richard "Dick" Adams, business manager of the Carpenters District Council; Boh Saunders, Council president; Erwin C. Meinert, Council secretary-treasurer; Henry G. May, O'Fallon Tech Cabinet-maker instructor; Gus Uthoff, O'Fallon Tech instructor; Fred Kleisly, O'Fallon Tech instructor; and C. A. Tucker, O'Fallon Tech assistant principal.

Wheaton Pins



Local 1527, Wheaton, Ill. has given pins to their 25- and one 50-year members. Left to right: Thur Lofgren, Louis Hoene, Edward Spanhiemer, Fred Denksur, George Schauer, Herman Klug, Edgar Nagel, Edward Dalieder, Carl Johnson, Fred Zacboch, H. H. Erchelberger, Frank Miller, William C. Koehne, R. C. Furnely, William Handrey, John Peterson, Martin Dahn, Eddie Doyle, M. H. Gray, John Mauer, 50 years' service; Eddie Dalieder, John Welter, Earl Dennuck, and Bill Walker.



Local 1464 Honors Its Own



Recently Mankato Local 1464 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held a dinner honoring members who had completed twenty-five years of service with our Local. Twenty-five year pins were awarded these members by Mr. Eugene J. Topness of Rochester, Minnesota, director of the organization. Receiving their longevity awards were Brothers Oscar Peterson, Lincoln Grue, Oscar Reedstrom, A. W. Neubert, Harold Rykhus and Guy Taylor, all 25-year members of the Mankato local. Not present, but receiving their awards were Brothers Edward Anderson, Arvid Farm, Victor Lund, Bert Moe, Harold Schaffenberg and Matt Ulman, also 25-year members of the Mankato local.

Old Timers Night

Local 119, Newark, N. J. likes their "Old Timers." In June they gave a party for them. After a brief meeting, President Stephen Olmsted turned the floor over to our Diamond Jubilee Chairman, Robert Thompson. He gave a brief history of the local and thanked the old timers for sticking with the labor movement through hard times as well as good times. He then called on Brother John J. Walsack, Secretary-Treasurer of the Essex County & Vicinity District Council to present the fifty-year pins to the following eleven old timers who were able to be present

on this occasion: Charles Croxson, Robert Gourley, Gustave Bald, Fred Brown, Franklin Slingerland, William Gustafson, Thomas Ferguson, Jacob Gorsky, Stephen Olmsted (president) Robert Schultz and James Morrison.

The nine fifty-year members who could not be present due to distance and other reasons received their pins through the mail. They were August Boniface, William Crombie, Lorenz Csida, William P. Lawrence, Raymond Leffingwell, George Leith, Edmund Moore, Peter Taylor and Marin Thurner.



50-Yr. Members reading from left to right—Back Row: Charles Croxson, Robert Gourly, Gustave Bald, Fred Brown, Franklin Slingerland, and William Gustafson. Reading from

left to right—Front Row: Thomas Ferguson, Jacob Gorsky, Stephen Olmsted, President; Robert Schultz, and James Morrison.

Big Man on the Job

Joel Goldblatt, president of Goldblatt Bros. Inc. in Chicago, good-naturedly takes ribbing from onlooking working crews as he lends an assist to veteran carpenter Iver Johnson, Local 504 of 4417 W. Altgeld, while on a tour of inspection of the State Street Store's \$1,500,000 remodelization program. Goldblatt shed coat and donned borrowed hard hat in an effort to speed things up. The store is observing regular hours during the reconstruction period. Official grand re-opening ceremonies will take place early in the fall.



Hiller at the Fair



Aid Home Sponsorship—Reproductions of a plaque that informs visitors to the World's Fair of their participation in the Plywood Home of Living Light are presented to representatives of labor unions by John H. Martinson, president of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, sponsor of the house. From left are Martinson; L. J. Hiller, member of the general executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Earl Hartley, executive secretary of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers; Donald E. Johnson, secretary of the Seattle District of Carpenters, and Harry L. Carr, business agent for Local 131, whose members built the house.

Seattle Graduates

The Apprentice Division of the District Council of Carpenters and the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, known familiarly as the J.A.C., have just graduated another large and well-trained group of carpenter and millman apprentices and below is a picture of the group and their instructors taken on the night of the graduation exercises. These journeymen have completed four years of intensive training and a survey of their employment at the present time shows that most of them are either foremen or superintendents. A banquet was held to celebrate their graduation on June 27 at the Carpenters Center Building, arrangements for which were made by our competent Apprentice Coordinator Robert D. Buckingham and his committee. The Master of Ceremonies for the occasion was Donald E. Johnson who is Secretary of the District Council of Carpenters and of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Seated at the head table were the members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee and their wives together with the speaker for the evening, Dr. Thomas J. Gilligan, who is Assistant Superintendent of

Adult and Vocational Education in the Seattle Public Schools.

In the Seattle area there are in the neighborhood of 250 apprentices on the program at all times and this graduating class of 49 is the second largest class to be graduated. The Joint Labor and Management Committee is constantly examining their training program in an effort to improve it from year to year. This year we are especially proud of Jimmie Minnick who won the Local Millman Contest, the Washington State Contest, and the Western States Contest for the eleven Western States. These contests are a worthwhile goal for the apprentices and have served to create much interest in carpentry as a trade.

Also among those present at the banquet were Thomas Sheridan, Bus. Rep. of Local 1289, and Mrs. Sheridan, Earl Bohanan, Fin. Sec'y of Local 1797, and Mrs. Bohanan, Edward Davis, Bus. Rep. of Local 1708, and Mrs. Davis, and Carl E. Anderson, Fin. Sec'y of Local 131 and for many years Secretary of the J. A. C., and Mrs. Anderson.



First Row—Instructors Ed Stevens, Cyril Johnson, Jacob Zier, Wally Alm, Paul Soderlund, Larry Anderson, Richard Johnson, John Carr, Edward Davis, Don Groce, William Batts, Norman Davis. Second Row—George Brodland, James Sprute, Roy Force, Michael Courneya, John Cline, Ray Crawford, Robert Westgard, Roderick Jackman, Gordon Koetje, Jimmie Minnick,

John Gundersen, Jr., Dave Nienhuis, James Bergland, Clinton Dahlstrom. Third Row—Edward Biggins, Richard McCallon, Rio Ciotta, James Robinson, Alton Smith, Gerald Mayes, Paul Thelander, Francis Usher, James Fraker, Harold Moe, Benny Clark, Lawrence Grosebeck, William Day.

Stamp Marks Birthdate Of Apprenticeship Act

A U.S. commemorative stamp marking the 25th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act will be issued Aug. 31, with first-day ceremonies in Washington, D. C.

The issuance also will climax National Apprenticeship Month, designated for August by Pres. Kennedy, who cited the need for broadening

the versatility and increasing the competence of skilled craftsmen "as America moves deeper into the challenging era of the space age and the expanding economy that will accompany it."

Under the Apprenticeship Act, the Labor Dept. joined organized labor and management in sponsor-

ing training programs that have since converted millions of young workers into skilled journeymen in 375 crafts.

The 4-cent, horizontal stamp, in black on buff, depicts a gnarled hand offering a micrometer to an outstretched young hand, symbolizing the transfer of skills and the precision training of many crafts.

Livingston at Dinner



Local Union 964 Rockland County and Vicinity, New York, held their "Old Timers Dinner-Dance" at the Spring Valley Jewish Community Center, Spring Valley, N. Y. Seven members with over Fifty Years service in our Brotherhood were presented with fifty year pins. Forty-eight brothers were presented with twenty-five year pins. Shown in the picture

are some of the Brothers that received pins and some of the Brotherhood officials that attended this affair. Seated at center is General Secretary Richard E. Livingston. Standing directly behind Livingston is John McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters. Standing at extreme right is General Representative Patrick J. Campbell.

500,000 Days in Brotherhood



Officers of Local 1400 Santa Monica, Calif., celebrated their first year in office with presentation night. 38 men received 25 yr. pins presented by President Jim Trankina. Highlights of the year include establishment of Brotherhood Credit Union by Al Levesque, Jim Trankina and Ernie Reiszvitz. Paul Miller and Jack Harry have steered over 160 new agreements with contractors. Dave Darling and Dave Wertz have given us our Christmas and Summer Parties for the kids. A capsule drawing each meeting night has brought our attendance up. Finances are now in the blue. We thank all you brothers for your support.

First row, left to right: James Allenby, J. Jenson, Stephen Balogh, Charles Bailey, C. R. Sherrell, Marches Davis, W. Horl, John Ege. Second row: Wm. Cunningham, Shelby

Darling, Walter Berkhiser, Edwin Clark, Ernest Reiszvitz, Albin Lenell, Victor Kizzare, Elmer Mahoney. Third row: Michael Wieland, R.S.; Paul Miller, B.A.; Fred Crooks, Trustee; Jim Trankina, Pres.; George Reid, Vice pres.; Jack Harry, B.A.F.S.; Elling Birkenes, B. T. Fourth row: Frank James, Trustee; Bill Addington, Trustee; Al Levesque, Treas.; Al Keating, D.C.B.T.; Virgil Eastwood, Conductor; Bill Shaeffer, Warden. Not present for picture were: Hymen Allenick, Ben Altenhofel, Ray Blewett, John Bodle, Thurmon Cossey, Louis Grabovsky, Howard Hereth, Peter Lund, Paul Olsen, A. Youngstrom, John Peters, Alfred Ricci, C. Schindler, Wm. Schoenfelder, Claude Smith, Frank Stoeger, Wm. Toth, Don Tweedy, Joseph Warren, Arthur Waters, Lincoln Wolfe, I. Rosen.

Housing Figures Down as Construction Year Reaches Mid-point

Construction was begun on 135,500 housing units in June 1962, compared with 154,100 in May and 138,300 in June 1961, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Privately owned housing units totaled 132,900 units in June 1962, down 13 percent from the revised May total of 152,000 units, and virtually unchanged from the June 1961 level of 132,400 units. On a

seasonally adjusted annual rate basis, June 1962 starts totaled 1,389,000 units, down 11 percent from the revised May rate of 1,555,000 units, and about the same as the June 1961 rate of 1,381,000.

Millmen Local 1689 Business Representative Honored

William H. (Bill) Hedberg, Business Representative and Financial Secretary of Tacoma, Washington, Millmen Local 1689 since 1935, was honored at a banquet attended by 400 labor-management and civic leaders last month. The occasion was the annual combined Certificate of Completion ceremonies for the Tacoma area apprenticeship committees. At this year's banquet, the highlight of the program was devoted to honoring the outstanding man in the area who had contributed his time and energy in promoting and assisting apprenticeship and vocational training throughout the years. The award was paid for and given in the name of all the joint apprenticeship committees representing over 25 trade groups. A large bronze plaque was presented with Brother Hedberg's picture and the following inscription:

IN RECOGNITION OF
WILLIAM H. "BILL" HEDBERG
Business Representative
Millmens' Local No. 1689
1935—Present
for

injecting the spirit of capable leadership needed to advance the cause of vocational and technical education within our community. As a leader from Labor, he served on the General Committee for the Promotion of Vocational and Technical Education and since their inception has been a member and officer of the Millmens' Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Presented by
Tacoma Joint Apprenticeship Committees
May 22, 1962

The plaque will hang in the halls of the Tacoma Vocational-Technical Institute, an institution which Bill Hedberg helped initiate through his work on the original steering committee in the late 30's and early 40's. Working with young men is not new to Bill and he has devoted a great deal of his time serving in many capacities throughout the years. He is the only member of labor in this area who was honored by the presidency of the joint board for Boys' Clubs. Bill Hedberg believes in the future and welfare of our young people and the community has taken the opportunity to thank him for his devotion and years of work in this belief. Pictured with Brother Hedberg are Robert Larimore, left, representing labor, and John Fister, right, representing management in the presentation.



Graduation Time

The Chicago District Council recently held Apprentice Graduation Exercises. Held in the hall of the Council the exercises were co-chaired by President Ted Kenney and Secretary Charles Thompson, who through the program introduced the goodly number of visitors who were present to wish the new journeymen Godspeed. Doing this were representatives of the Building Construction Employers Association; The Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U.S. Department of Labor; the Chicago Building and Construction Trades Council; The Illinois State Federation of Labor, The Chicago Board of Education representing the apprentice training program. General Representative



Welch was also present, and highlighting the evening was our own Chicagoan, the inimitable General Vice-President Stevenson, who has always delighted our program as well as the many local union officers and others who attend our bi-annual graduation exercises.

The program featured the dispensing of Journeyman Certificates issued by the Brotherhood, as well as Certificates of Completion issued by the Chicago Board of Education and Certificates by the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Building Construction Employers Association, all of which were enhanced by a beautiful leather billfold with the compliments of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

Blackburn Pinned



Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., has given a 50-year membership pin to its own recording secretary, H. E. Blackburn. The presentation was made by Local President H. A. Kellum at a meeting of the local.

Governor Pays Tribute

Members for four San Mateo County (California) Carpenters locals were literally the life's blood of "B-Day," June 2 at the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank. The semi-annual blood donation event, sponsored twice a year by the San Mateo County Building Trades Council, produced a record-breaking turnout of union members and their wives who gave 251 pints of blood. At the "Top of the Totem Pole" were **Carpenters 162, 828, 848, and 1408**, who contributed 86 pints, more than a third of the day's total.

Significantly, this year's "B-Day" honored a Brotherhood member, U. S. Simonds, Jr., Business Manager of the Building Trades Council, who fathered the Blood Bank two decades ago and now serves as its president. In addition to fostering the growth of the community-operated institution, Simonds initiated and has coordinated all of the semi-annual "B-Days" during the past six years.

For Les Simonds and the Blood Bank, it was a double celebration, coming as the climax to Blood Bank Week throughout the county and as the celebration of the twentieth birthday of the unique enterprise. As a birthday present to the Bank, the Building Trades Council gave a check, to be used toward the purchase of two centrifuges for antibiotics testing and a urological testing apparatus.



Governor Edmund G. Brown, right, congratulating U. S. Simonds, Jr. at the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank on his 20 years of service. Chairman Earl W. Honerlah in center background.

A third note of celebration was added to the occasion by Dr. Julio L. Bortolazzo, president of the College of San Mateo, when he conferred on Simonds an honorary Associate in Arts degree, the first such award in the history of the College. Honoring Simonds' service as a member of the College Board of Trustees, also for the past twenty years, President Bortolazzo cited the years of service to the District as "distinguished by intelligence, industry, and integrity."

Since Simonds is a member and trustee of Carpenters 162, Earl W. Honerlah, business representative of that union, served as chairman of the day, with Sam Shannon, also of 162, as the coordinator. Among those assisting in the committee work were Hadley Argo, A. H. Eikeren-

kotter, Jack Lee, James C. Richards, Oran C. Hackbarth, Gene Schneider, Ary Robbins, and Dewey Swanson, all of 162; Walter Skoczylas of 828; William Baumbach and Charles Young of 848; and Jack Weare of 1408.

Congratulations to Les Simonds were expressed by city, county, and state officials, including California's Governor, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, who made a special stop at the Blood Bank to honor the day. Telegrams poured in from all over the state and nation, including messages from George Meany, president of AFL-CIO; M. A. Hutcheson, president of our own International; C. J. Haggerty, national president of the Building Trades Department of AFL-CIO; and many others from all walks of life.

Back Home in New York



Carpenters Local 1167, of Smithtown, N. Y., celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a Dinner-Dance and a presentation of a 50-year pin to Axel Ljunggren, our only surviving charter member. Brother Ljunggren is now living at the Carpenter's Home in Florida, but was provided with transportation to attend this anniversary. From left to right—Victor Liss (Town Clerk & Rep. of Town Board of Smithtown), Father Hannon (St. Joseph Church, Kings Park), Edward Campbell (Pres. of L.U. 1167), Spec. Rep. John S. Rogers from Gen. Hdqs. presenting pin to Charter Member Axel Ljunggren, Richmond Burr (Past Pres., Agent and 45-year member of Local 1167), and George Babcock (Gen. Agent & Sec'y-Treas. of the Suff. County Dist. Council of Carpenters). Two hundred and twenty-five attended.

See Page 59

As a part of the preparations for the 29th General Convention of the Brotherhood which convenes in Washington on September 17, this issue of *The Carpenter* contains those proposed Constitutional amendments that has been received by General Secretary R. E. Livingston by deadline time — July 19. These amendments are printed on the back pages of this issue beginning on Page 59. All members should read and study these proposed amendments.

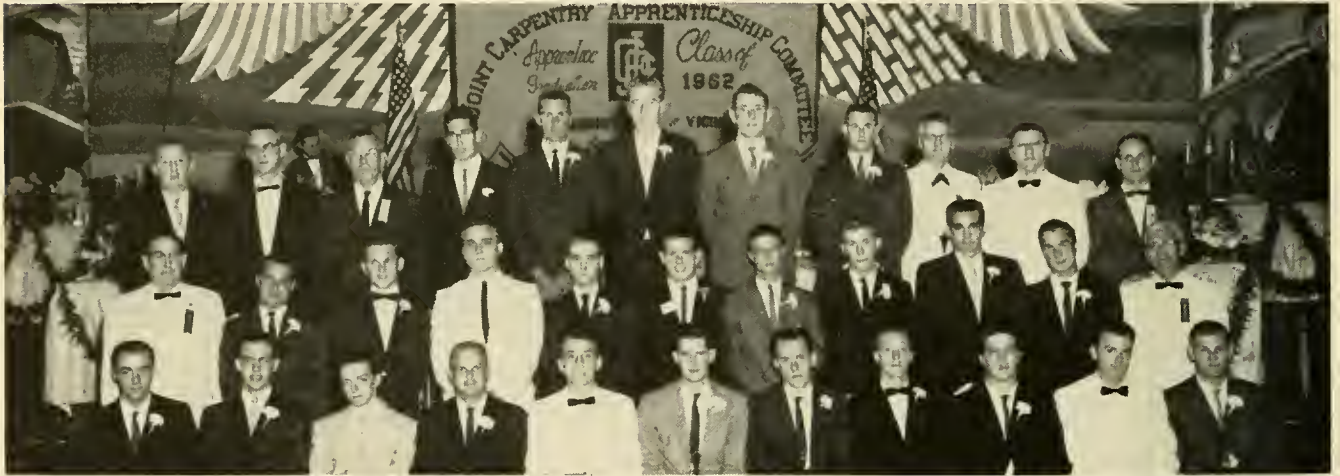
Honors in Washington, D. C.

The Sheraton-Park Hotel was the scene of the 12th Anniversary Banquet and Apprenticeship Commencement Exercises held under the auspices of the District Committee. Highlights of the occasion:

- A. The issuance of the Highest Scholastic Achievement Award to apprentice carpenter, William H. Landreth. His awards consisted of a U.S. Savings Bond, a Bronze Plaque on mahogany, a gift certificate for tools, and a Scholarship for pursuit of college level studies along construction and engineering lines.
- B. The issuance of 2nd Highest Scholastic Achievement Awards to apprentice carpenter, Laurence E. Miller. His Awards consisting of a U. S. Savings Bond, a gift certificate for tools and a special tool kit, and were valued in excess of \$125.00.

C. The presentation of a special gavel, made by the apprentices, by Nicholas R. Loope, to the Chairman of the J.C.A.C., Mr. L. M. Rice, Jr., Vice-President of William P. Lipscomb Co., Inc. The inscription on the bronze plate cited Mr. Rice for his "Leadership in Apprenticeship." The wood for this gavel came from stock that was once the flag-pole at our Nation's Capitol.

D. The presentation of a beautifully engrossed scroll-testimonial, which was presented by the present chairman, Mr. Rice, Jr., to Mr. Randall C. Wyant, Secretary-Treasurer, Master Builders Association, Inc. This scroll cited Mr. Wyant for his many years of outstanding service as vice-chairman and Chairman of this Apprenticeship Program.



Back Row—John J. Malton, President Malton Mittwork Co., William Wallace, Jr. of Lamar & Wallace Co., Inc.; John L. Seabright, Carpenters District Council Business Representative; Graduates—Kemp W. Davis, Donald F. Wolfe, Rudolph Van't Hoff, Laurence E. Miller who won the 2nd highest scholastic awards; and Thomas J. Connor; then L. M. Rice, Jr. (Chairman J.C.A.C.); Nicholas R. Loope (Director—J.C.A.C.); and Francis X. Martin, Secretary, George C. Martin, Inc.—(AGC member firm). Center Row—W. D. Jordan (Sec'y-Treas. J.C.A.C.) of the Carpenters D. C. Council; Graduates—Wit-

liam F. Esser, Anle J. Davis, Siegard W. Monroe, Robert A. Chappellear, K. R. Cavey (Student Council President), Eugene F. Tester, Lawrence E. Henry, Jr., Carlton E. Swift, Lewis B. Hammett, Jr.; and Austin Brown of the Carpenters D. C. Council. Front Row—Graduates—Donald C. Magalis, John R. Hale, John E. Lynch, Charles M. Esak, Elio Santi, Thomas D. Murphy, Ronald D. Folks, Charles E. Herrell, Lacy D. Moyer, Gene W. Mayo and William H. Landreth, winner of the Highest Program Awards and Scholarship.

Phoenix Cabinet Makers and Millworkers JAC Completion Ceremony

On May 11, 1962 the Phoenix Cabinet Makers and Millworkers Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Phoenix, Arizona, honored their apprentices who will soon become journeymen, with a banquet and entertainment by Hawaiian dancers at the Knotty Pines Restaurant.

Guests were the completing apprentices, their wives; Committeemen and wives; instructors of cabinet making related instruction, office staff and spouses. The Toastmaster was Vernon C. Foster, Executive Secretary of the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee.

After the banquet the students of the Bea Wilcox Studio performed authentic Hawaiian dances and songs, after which Completion Certificates were presented to the graduating apprentices.

Mr. Charles Mann, Arizona Sash Door and Glass Co., Chairman; Robert Silvey, Silvey Products Co.; and Harold Keebler, Cluer's Millwork represent management on the Committee, and John Strahl, Secretary; Dallas Ellis,

Shirley S. Hood, all members of Local 2093, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, represent labor.

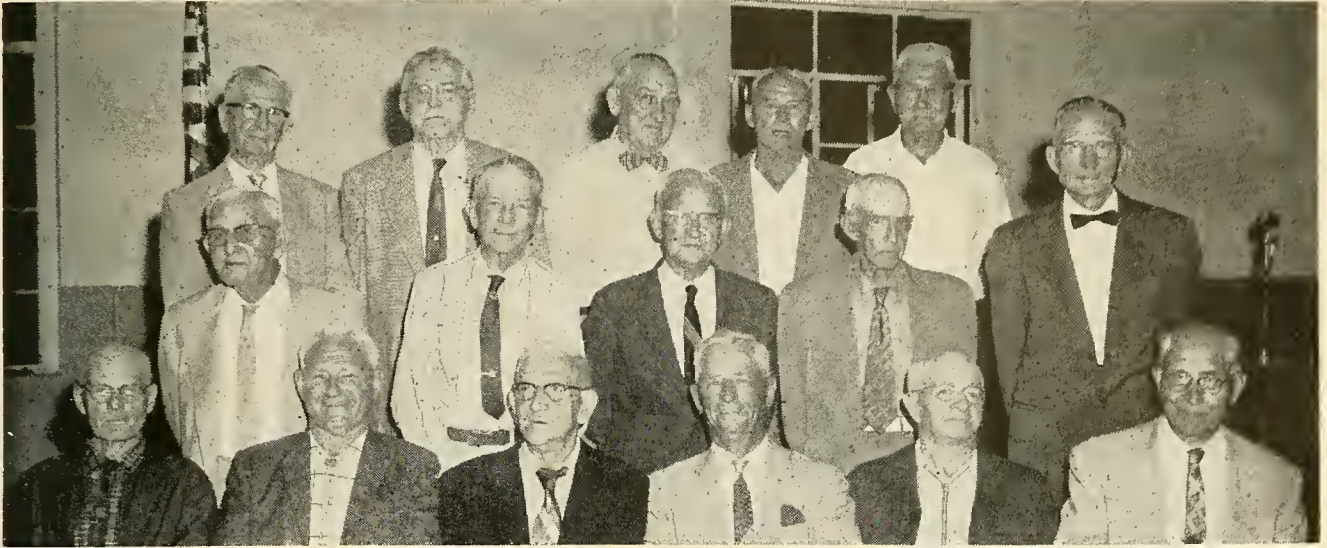
Frank Petz was selected "Outstanding Apprentice" to compete in the Western States Contest in Portland, Oregon on the "Union Label Industry Show."

Old Time Local 710 Honors Old Timers

May 12, 1962 a party was given in honor of our Old Timers. Over forty honored us by their attendance. Buffet style luncheon and refreshments were served while Brother Old Timers reminisced.

The age range was up to 84 years young; brotherhood membership up to 54 years and continuous membership to 44 years in this Local; with a charter dating back to January 1901.

Sunshine Veterans



Local 531, St. Petersburg, Florida, recently honored its 50-year members. Left to right, seated: George McKnight, Martin O. Nelson, Fred C. Pearce, George W. Clark, Jr., Chas. F. Ottley, Ole O. Moberg. Standing middle row: David L. Wotherspoon, Frank L. Crisman, Robert A. Jobson, Robert

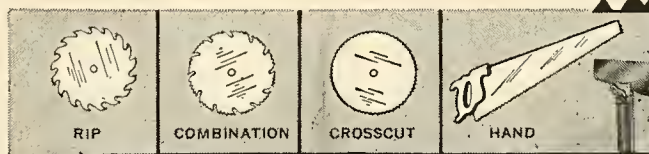
P. Baker, Fred W. Gehlker. Top row standing: Theodore Joinville, Albin Edgren, Herman Frevol, Alfred Lessard and Al Enstrom. William E. Lowe a fifty-seven year member was unable to attend.

DO YOUR SAWS PUSH HARD?

Now all your saws can push as easy as the day you bought them. And cut as fast, too. Even if some of the teeth are broken, Foley Equipment can recondition your saws to factory-sharp condition. Each tooth is shaped and filed automatically. Each one has the same height—each one is precision-pointed. Your hand and circular saws (combination blades, too) will do better work, easier. They will stay sharp longer. Look for the man with a Foley Automatic Saw Filer when you need sharpening done.

Retired carpenters, here's an easy one-man business: No experience needed to sharpen and recondition saws on Foley Equipment.

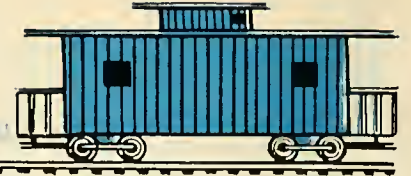
James B. Williams says, "I made \$765 last year filing saws and it sure comes in handy."



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New Model 200 Foley Automatic

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



IT'S TIME TO THINK ABOUT THE 29TH GENERAL CONVENTION

This issue of *The CARPENTER* and the September issue which will follow will carry a considerable number of articles about our coming convention. The 29th General Convention of the United Brotherhood will convene in Washington, D. C. on Monday, September 17.

Our new International Headquarters has now been in use eleven months. Prior to the convention we wanted the delegates and the members to see it as a "working headquarters." Twenty pages of this issue of *The CARPENTER* are devoted to telling you how your union staff works for you.

Two years ago next month Merkle Press printed the first issue of *The Carpenter* in its present format. On page 30 of this issue is a report on how the "new *CARPENTER*" has been received.

On page 24 is a bit of history. It is just fifty years since the United Brotherhood held a General Convention in our Nation's Capital. The article entitled, "50 Years Ago in Washington" will remind you how far organized labor has come in the past half century.

In accordance with a specific provision of the Brotherhood's Constitution and in keeping with the democratic traditions of this union we are printing in this issue of *The CARPENTER* the proposed Constitutional amendments that will be considered in the coming convention. It is a part of the duty and responsibility of every member of the Brotherhood to read and study these proposed Constitutional changes.

This month's *CARPENTER* presents you a composite picture of a busy union getting ready for a fruitful convention.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

to the

GENERAL CONSTITUTION

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than sixty days preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

In accordance with this constitutional provision, the following proposed amendments are published in the August 1962 issue of THE CARPENTER. The 29th General Convention of the United Brotherhood will convene in Washington, D. C. on Monday, September 17, 1962.

Submitted by Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, New York.

Proposing an addition to Section 7, paragraph A. that: "Carrying, cleaning, and relocating materials after delivery on the job should be added to the work of the carpenter."

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California.

Amend Section 9, paragraph B to read as follows: "The General Officers, except members of the General Executive Board, shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates present and voting by secret ballot. Each Executive Board Member shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates present from his District alone and voting by secret ballot. The nominations shall be made on the third day of the first week of the Convention and the election shall be held on the fourth day of the first week of the Convention."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1437, Compton, California.

Amend Section 9, paragraph B to read as follows: "The General Officers with the exception of the Executive Board Members, shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the Delegates present and voting by secret ballot. The Executive Board Members shall be elected at the General Convention by the Delegates of the Local Unions within the District the Board Member will represent and by a plurality

vote of the aforementioned Delegates present and voting by a secret ballot. The nominations shall be made on the third day of the first week of the Convention, and the election shall be held on the fourth day of the first week of the Convention."

Submitted by the California State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 9, paragraph B to read as follows: "The General Officers with the exception of the Executive Board Members, shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the Delegates present and voting by secret ballot. The Executive Board Members will be elected at the General Convention by the Delegates of the Local Unions within the District the Board Member will represent and by a plurality vote

of the afore-mentioned Delegates present and voting by a secret ballot. The nominations shall be made on the third day of the first week of the Convention."

Submitted by Local Union No. 3219, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The following sentence be added at the end of Section 9, paragraph B: "All delegates shall be entitled to vote for General Officers, but only delegates from the district involved shall be entitled to vote for General Executive Board Members."

Also submitted by Local Union No. 681, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.
Submitted by Local Union No. 3219, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Amend Section 9 paragraph C by deleting the words "duly chosen and qualified" and inserting the words "elected, qualified and installed" in their place.

Submitted by the New York State Council.

Modify and amend Section 9 paragraph G by adding, at the end thereof, the following: "A General Officer who is prevented from being present at the time of nomination and election for any reason whatsoever shall be eligible for re-nomination and re-election despite such absence where a majority of the General Executive Board shall have been notified of the reasons for such absence; same shall be reported to the Convention by the Presiding Officer at the time a member places the name of such absentee in nomination."

Submitted by Local Union 35, San Rafael, California.

To amend Section 18, Paragraph A to read as follows: "The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially, on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention. Such Convention shall be held not more than once in any District until each District shall have been given the opportunity to have the Convention held in its area. The General Convention, while in session shall be vested with all the Legislative and Judicial authority of the United Brotherhood, together with all the powers necessary and incidental thereto."

The 29th General Convention
will meet in Washington, D. C.,
September 17, 1962. Sessions
will be held in the National
Guard Armory.

Submitted by Louisville District Council, Louisville, Kentucky.

To amend Section 18, Paragraph A, by adding the following: "including the determination of INCREASES in monthly membership dues for all local unions of the Brotherhood in an amount deemed adequate or necessary by the Convention for a sound and solvent operation of the local unions."

Submitted by San Diego County District Council, San Diego, California.

To revise Section 18, Paragraph C, to read as follows: "State, Provincial, and District Councils shall be entitled to one delegate." (Place before last sentence.)

Submitted by Local Union 3219, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing that after the word "Charter" in paragraph D, Section 26, the following be inserted: "and all Local Unions within this jurisdictional area shall be subject to the uniform By-Laws as adopted by the District Council."

Submitted by Local Union 666, Mimico, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing to amend Section 26, Paragraph F as follows: "that the word 'may' be deleted from the first line of Section 26 'F' on page 26 of the Constitution and Laws and the word 'will' inserted in its place so that the first line of Section 26 F reads—'Examining Boards will be established by DISTRICT COUNCILS'."

Submitted by Local Union 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing that the words: "In equal proportion" be added after the word "membership" at the end of Section 26, Paragraph C.

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing as follows: "That Section 29 (B) be amended by deleting the words 'said locality' and adding the words 'the recognized jurisdictional territory of the Local Union or District Council,' and that where a reasonable objection or objections are raised, no Local Union shall be chartered within the aforesaid jurisdictional territory."

Submitted by Local Union 531, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Proposing that Section 31, Paragraph F, be amended as follows: "The election of all officers and business representatives shall be by secret ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election. When there are more than two candidates for the same office, at every non-deciding balloting, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped. The voting shall continue until one has secured a majority."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing as follows: "That Section 31 (C) of the General Constitution be amended by adding to the sentence 'such Business Representatives shall serve for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years,' but shall be elected in such a manner that not all Business Representatives term of office shall expire at the one time, thus assuring that an experienced Business Representative shall at all times be in the employ of the Union."

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing that Section 31, Paragraph D be amended as follows: "That the nomination of Officers and Business Representatives shall take place at the first meeting in January and the Election shall take place at the second meeting in January and that the Installation of Officers and Business Representatives shall take place at the first meeting in February."

Submitted by Local Union 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph D, as follows: "That Local Unions affiliated with District Councils be permitted to nominate its candidates in April and have a runoff of the candidates the first meeting in May to select the candidates who shall run in the District Council elections."

Submitted by Local Union 350, New Rochelle, New York.

To amend Section 31, Paragraph E as follows: "A member can not hold office nor be nominated for office, delegate or committee unless he attends at least half of the regular meetings of his local union for twenty-four (24) months previous to the election, nor shall the member be eligible unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless a journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization, retired members excepted, and has been twelve (12) consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the local union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three (3) years immediately prior to nomination unless the local union has not been in existence the time herein required. Non beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member be eligible nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve (12) months have elapsed following notification by him to his local union in writing that he has ceased contracting."

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing as follows: "That Section 32, Paragraph B, be amended to read 'When a vacancy occurs in any office, including Business Representative, the unexpired term shall be filled pro-tem by a majority vote of the Executive Committee if the filling of the vacancy is required before an election by secret ballot can be held. In any event, the filling of vacancies in any office, including Business Representative, for the unexpired term shall be by secret ballot at the next regular meeting.'"

Also submitted by: Alberta Provincial Council, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Submitted by Local Union 53, White Plains, New York.

Proposing as follows: "that the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Section 32, Paragraph B, be amended to read as follows:

"Vacancies occurring in any office shall be filled at the next regular meeting, in the same manner as provided for in the election. During the temporary absence of any officer the President shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy pro tem."

Submitted by Alberta Provincial Council of Carpenters, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing: "That Section 33C of the General Laws be amended by adding to the last sentence, the words 'subject to an appeal to the Executive of a District Council, or Local Union where no District Council exists.'"

Submitted by Local Union 452, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Proposing as follows: "that Section 42V of the General Constitution be amended by adding the words, 'except where a member belonged to the Local Union in the area of his permanent residence twelve months prior to voting and was required to take out a temporary clearance to work elsewhere, had re-deposited his clearance to that Local Union.'"

Submitted by Local Union 1669, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing that the following words be added to Section 42, Paragraph U, after the words: "or any union of building tradesmen" and before the words "under penalty of expulsion" or any organization whose jurisdictional claims on work overlap or infringe on those of the United Brotherhood.

Submitted by Local Union 131, Seattle, Washington.

Proposing: "that Section 43-J of the Constitution be changed to read as follows:

"A member may remain a contractor or enter into the business of contracting

provided he pays the union scale of wages including payments to fringe benefit funds, observes the working conditions established by the United Brotherhood Unions or District Councils, and recognizes the bargaining agency of the locality in which the work is done.

"A member who desires to be a contractor must not do any lump work, piece work or subcontracting for a carpenter contractor.

"Members who work for a fixed hourly rate (except in a supervisory capacity) without fringe benefits, industrial insurance, unemployment insurance, withholding tax, or social security, are in violation of the rules governing contractors.

"Any violation of these rules shall be punished by fine or expulsion.

"A contracting member shall not be eligible to vote for officers and shall not have a vote on the wage question."

Submitted by Connecticut State Council of Carpenters.

Proposing: "That the Delegates to this Convention establish by proper rule and action a pattern of increasing the Monthly Dues for the everlasting future, by changing Paragraph A, Section 44 of the Constitution and Laws of The Brotherhood to provide that when an increase of Wages has been negotiated and said increase becomes payable, that beginning with the Month following and thereafter Ten Per Cent (10%) of the increase obtained shall be added to each Months Dues payable to the Local Union."

Submitted by Connecticut State Council of Carpenters.

Proposing: "That the Delegates to this Convention establish by proper rule and action a pattern of increasing the Monthly Dues for the everlasting future, by changing Paragraph A, Section 44 of the Constitution and Laws of The Brotherhood to provide that when an increase in Per Capita Tax to the Brotherhood be adopted, said increase shall be added to each Months Dues, payable to the Local Union beginning on the third Month following."

Submitted by Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland.

To amend Section 44, Paragraph C to provide that: "The International Union will set aside 2% of the total per capita tax and the Local Union will set aside 2% of its total income for Organizing purposes, and that wherever the International Union knows of a need for organizing, they shall send an International Organizer to the locality to be organized and the Local Union in that area shall put a man on the street. These men shall be paid out of the 2% with the International Union hearing all expenses except the Local Union's organizer's wages."

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters.

Proposing: "That Paragraph F, Section 44, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be changed to read as follows:

"F. Section 44. A member who owes a sum equal to one month's dues must be reported as not in good standing at the end of the month and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month. The member shall not again be reported until either (1) he owes a sum equal to three months' dues when he must be listed as in arrears, (2) he is dropped from membership for owing a sum equal to six months' dues, or (3) squares part or all back dues. When dues are paid for the month of his arrearage or any month thereafter, although the member does not square up, per capita tax for that month or months, must be forwarded to the General Secretary.

"When the member is no longer delinquent in his dues, the Financial Secretary shall report same to the General Secretary, giving date (day and month) when the member's dues were again on a current basis. Payment must include dues for month in which payment is made, and per capita tax for the unpaid months must be added to the tax forwarded by the Treasurer to the General Secretary."

Submitted by Local Union 1569, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing: "That Section 44, Paragraph G be amended by inserting after the word, 'Council' on the second line, the words, 'or to a State of Provincial Council,' thus providing financial protection for State and Provincial Councils."

Submitted by Local Union 261, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Proposing: "That the Pension be increased to \$50.00 per month and that Section 54D of the General Constitution be amended accordingly, and

"That Section 44-C be so amended as to provide the necessary funds to keep the 'Home and Pension' in a sound financial condition, and

"That a Local Union located in any state or area governed by a Law which would prevent members from benefitting from such an increase, be excluded from both the increase in Pension and increase in Per Capita tax."

Submitted by Local Union 450, Ogden, Utah; Local Union 1767, Logan, Utah; Local Union 2202, Price, Utah; and Local Union 1498, Provo, Utah, and the Utah District Council of Carpenters.

Proposing: "That Section 44 Paragraph 'A' of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood be amended to read: 'Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial members

shall pay not less than \$3.00 per month dues, ten cents (10¢) of which shall be paid by each of such members as subscription to the official monthly journal, 'The Carpenter', and shall be so applied. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner, except as provided in Section 54 Paragraph 'H'."

Submitted by Local Union 1644, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Proposing: "That Sec. 44 of the By-Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters be amended to read that all Locals in the Brotherhood will have a monthly dues rate based on the hourly wage rate of its members, thus eliminating many costly meeting notices and Union financial worries, and that each District Council will be allowed to determine its own ratio of hours of wages required for their monthly dues, but in no case shall dues be less than \$3.00 per month."

Submitted by Local Union 3227, Brampton, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing: "that the words 'Password' or 'Seat' be deleted from Section 45, Paragraph B."

Submitted by Alberta Provincial Council of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing that Section 45, Paragraph A be amended by adding: "where a member in arrears must square all arrearages in full within one year or stand suspended from membership."

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing addition to Section 45, Paragraph B reading as follows: "and shall not be considered to be in good standing until the member squares up all indebtedness including dues for the month in which the member squares up the arrearages."

Submitted by Local Union 61, Kansas City, Missouri.

Proposing: "that paragraph 'E' of Section 45 be removed and re-located to be known as paragraph 'G' of Section 36 of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing that an addition be made to Section 45, Paragraph A, to read: "A member in arrears must square up all arrearages in full within one year or stand suspended from membership where permissible by law."

Submitted by Local Union 210, Stamford, Connecticut.

Resolving: "That fringe benefit payments be transferable to the fund or funds of the local union in which said individual holds membership. Provided however, that such member complies with Section 46—Article C of our General Constitution."

Submitted by Alberta Provincial Council of Carpenters, Calgary, Alberta.

Proposing that: "To be qualified to receive a clearance card, a member must have been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for at least six months, be deleted from Section 46, Paragraph A."

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters.

Proposing that Section 47 be amended: "by striking out the words marked thus 'withdraw-or' and by adding revised section to read as follows:

"A. Section 47. A member can 'withdraw-or' sever his connection with the United Brotherhood by resignation in writing, and it shall require a majority of the members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. A member who resigns can only be readmitted as a new member. A member wishing to sever connection with the United Brotherhood shall present the resignation in writing, which shall be laid over two weeks for investigation. A member resigning shall be given a Resignation Card, which shall indicate an honorary withdrawal from the United Brotherhood. Such card shall be furnished by the General Secretary on application by the Local Union, on payment of Fifty Cents (50¢) for each card.

"B. A Local Union shall not accept the resignation of a member or the request for a temporary withdrawal card when it is known that same has been submitted for the purpose of violating Trade Rules. When a member resigns, or has been issued a temporary withdrawal card, or is expelled, or an applicant as covered by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, who works to the detriment of the United Brotherhood, the Local Union or District Council may place a special initiation fee against such person, not to exceed Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) over their regular initiation fee for new or ex-members as provided in their By-Laws.

"C. A member in good standing who has been a member of the United Brotherhood for 6 months or more and who has the current month's dues paid may secure a temporary withdrawal card from those Local Unions which provide for such procedures in their By-Laws by paying a one dollar (\$1.00) service fee and by presenting a request in writing to the Local Union. It shall require a majority of the members present at a regular meeting to grant such a withdrawal. A member who presents such a temporary withdrawal card within 5 years after the date it was issued, to a Local Union which provides for such a procedure,

may be reinstated by majority of the members present at a regular meeting without paying another initiation fee, by paying a live dollar (\$5.00) service fee plus the current month's dues, except as provided for in Paragraph B of this section. A member qualifying for such a temporary withdrawal card shall be given such a card furnished by the General Secretary on application by the Local Union on the payment of \$1.00 for each card. When reinstated the withdrawal card and a \$1.00 service fee must be returned to the General Secretary. Whenever a member is issued such a card he will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donations, the right to a pension or admittance to the home as of the date of the withdrawal and if reinstated these benefits and all other rights, benefits and privileges shall begin as for a new member.

"D. If, however, a member who qualified under paragraph B and C of this section is reinstated in the Local Union which granted him a temporary withdrawal and who pays said Local Union all dues and assessments, if any, for the month or months he was withdrawn, he may then be entitled to benefits of death and disability donation, and the right to pension and admittance to the home as if he had squared up the arrearages as provided for in Section 45 paragraph A. The Financial Secretary of the Local Union shall report such payment of arrearages to the General Secretary and the per capita tax for the month or months must be added to the tax forwarded by the Treasurer as provided for in Section 44, paragraph F."

Also endorsed by: Local Union 2175, Medford, Oregon; Local Union 2172, Santa Ana, California.

Submitted by Local Union 2405, Kalispell, Montana.

Proposing that a paragraph be added to Section 47: "providing for a temporary withdrawal card to be granted by the local unions, at an appropriate fee, which will enable the holder to reinstate his or her membership when returning to work under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, at a modest reinstatement fee, and providing further that such holders of temporary withdrawal cards are not entitled to accumulate eligibility towards benefits or donations from the Brotherhood during periods when they are not paying regular monthly dues, and providing appropriate penalties to any member that resigns his membership or obtains a temporary withdrawal card for the purpose of violating trade rules, or any provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, or who works to the detriment of the United Brotherhood or any District Council or Local Union."

Also submitted by Local Unions: 3072, Hot Springs, Montana; 3038, Bonner, Montana; 2581, Libby, Montana; 2093, Phoenix, Arizona.

Submitted by Local Union 452, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Proposing the addition of paragraph to Section 47: "that a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America who takes a withdrawal card will be allowed back into the Union again without paying another initiation fee, however all benefits will be affected accordingly."

Also submitted by: Local Union 506, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Submitted by Rocky Mountain District Council of Carpenters.

Proposing that paragraph C be added to Section 47, as follows: "Any member having been a member for two or more consecutive years, and a member in good standing for the past 12 months, who is not working at any division or subdivision of the Trade and yet desires to maintain membership, may apply for a Recognition Card. He must surrender his dues book and all current work cards, and must pay for such Recognition Card a sum of \$1.00. His dues book must be sent to the General Office for safe keeping.

"His Recognition Card may entitle him to attend Union meetings as a Brotherhood member, however, he shall have no voice in such meetings except by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote of the membership present, and shall have no vote on any matter. He shall be subject to charges and trials if he works at the Trade without first depositing his Recognition Card, or if he violates any provisions of the Constitution & Laws of the United Brotherhood or subordinate body. He shall not hold office, nor be appointed to any committee, other than political or educational, subject to approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the membership in any meeting where so appointed.

"If the Recognition Card is surrendered at any time prior to the expiration of one year from date of issue, he must pay all back dues and assessments of his local from date of issue to and including the current month. After one year he may become an active member only by surrendering his Recognition Card and paying the current month's dues, plus \$1.00 reinstatement fee. The Recognition Card and the \$1.00 reinstatement fee shall be forwarded to the General Secretary who will return the dues book to the Local Union. However, all benefits, donations, and Home and Pension benefits in the Local Union and in the United Brotherhood shall cease on the date the member is granted the Recognition Card, and when reinstated these benefits shall begin as a new member as of the date of reinstatement."

Submitted by Local Union 1752, Pomona, California.

Proposing to strike out the words: "husband and wife funeral donation" of Paragraph D, Section 49, of the Consti-

tution and to add to Paragraph D, Section 49, the following—"They shall be entitled to husband and wife funeral donation after ten years as a contributing member in good standing." Also, add to Paragraph E, Section 49, the following—"Twenty years—\$600.00."

Submitted by Alberta Provincial Council, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing that Section 53, Paragraph A be amended: "to provide for the payment of Funeral Donation on furnishing of a Certificate of Pronouncement of Death by the attending Physician."

Submitted by Local Union 353, New York, New York.

Proposing to: "amend Section 54, paragraph B, of the Constitution which states a member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty (30) years. We would amend this to read 'A member shall hold membership for an aggregate total not less than twenty-five (25) years'."

Submitted by Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Proposing: "That the per capita tax be raised twenty-five cents per member per month to support an additional fifteen dollar per month pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 787, Brooklyn, New York.

Proposing that Section 54 paragraph A be amended to read as follows: "A member shall not be less than sixty-two (62) years of age to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 50, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Proposing to amend Section 54 Paragraph D to read: "Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per month, payable quarterly."

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California.

Proposing that Section 54 Paragraph H be amended to read: "All members qualifying under this section shall be granted a paid-up life membership, thereby relieving them from paying further dues and the Local from paying per-capita tax to the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.

Proposing: "That Section 54B of the By-Laws of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read, that a member will receive a pension after 30 years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood or after 35 years of total membership,

providing that the interrupted service or membership does not exceed 5 years in no more than two breaks or drop-outs. And that the per-capita tax to the General Office be increased by the amount necessary to cover this increased cost."

Submitted by Local Union 450, Ogden, Utah; Local Union 1767, Logan, Utah; Local Union 2202, Price, Utah; and Local Union 1498, Provo, Utah, and Utah District Council of Carpenters.

Proposing: "That Section 54 Paragraph 'H' be amended to read: 'A member who qualifies under Paragraph 'A' and 'B' of this Section may apply through the Local Union for a Paid Up Life Membership, thereby relieving the member from paying further dues and the Local Union from paying per capita tax to the United Brotherhood'."

Submitted by Northwestern Montana District Council Carpenters Unions, Kalispell, Montana.

Proposing: "That Paragraph D of Section 54 in the General Constitution be changed to read, '(\$25.00) per month' instead of '(\$15.00) per month' and to add a paragraph to Section 54 to read: A member qualifying for pension shall be given a paid-up lifetime membership in addition to his pension."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1622, Hayward, California.

Proposing that Section 54 paragraphs A, B and D be amended to read: "Eligibility for the Carpenters Pension be reduced; That credit be given for each year of membership whether continuous or broken; And be at least \$30.00 per month or \$90.00 Quarterly."

Submitted by Local Union 558, Elmhurst, Illinois.

Proposing to change the wording of Section 54, paragraph B to read: "A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years, or shall have accumulated a total of thirty-five years of membership."

Submitted by Local Union 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing to amend Section 54 to provide: "That any member who qualifies for Home or Pension be classified as Honorary Members and that no per capita tax be required to be paid on behalf of such members."

Submitted by Local Union 349, Orange, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 54 Paragraph D of the general constitution to read as follows: "Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the home may apply for a pension not to exceed thirty dollars (\$30.00) per month, payable quarterly and be

exempt from per capita tax to the general office."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Proposing that Section 55 be changed as follows; that Paragraph D be amended by adding these words: "This shall apply only to penalties imposed for violations of the Trade Rules and By-Laws of the Local Union or District Council."

Submitted by Local Union No. 681, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

"Proposing that in Section 55 paragraph C the words Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) be deleted and the words One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) be substituted."

Submitted by the Golden Empire District Council.

Proposing certain portions of Section 56 be amended, namely: "That Section 56-F be amended to provide for the selection of the Five (5) man Trial Committee in the usual manner, and that one of these shall be appointed by the members of this Committee to act as its Chairman, whose duties it shall be to keep records of the evidence presented during the Hearing, the deliberations of the Trial Committee after hearing the evidence presented and shall submit a full report of the evidence and their verdict in writing to the Local Union or District Council as the case may be, and that Paragraph H be deleted in its entirety and the following be inserted in its place:

"Upon selection of the Five (5) man Trial Committee, the Local Union or District Council, as the case may be, shall elect one member to serve as 'Trial Referee': whose duties it shall be, to take charge of the case, set the date for the Trial, summon the accused in writing, together with all witnesses and preside over the hearing, deciding on all points of Order and debate which may arise, and shall see that the Trial is conducted in the manner set forth in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. The Trial Referee shall not sit in the deliberations of the Trial Committee, nor shall he have any voice or vote in determining the innocence or guilt of the accused, and that the words 'Chairman of the Trial Committee,' Section 56-I, line 16, be deleted and the words 'Trial Referee' be inserted in its stead."

Submitted by Local Union No. 3219, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing that Section 57, paragraph A be amended by deleting the second sentence which reads: "No appeal shall be permitted from the verdict of a trial committee finding a member not guilty of charges filed against him."

Also submitted by Local Union No. 681, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

Submitted by Local Union No. 681, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing that Section 57, paragraph F be amended by adding the following: "The General President shall render his decision on appeals 60 days from receipt of same."

Submitted by the Alberta Provincial Council of Carpenters.

"That Section 59, Paragraph J of the General Constitution be amended to provide that financial assistance be given to Local Union members on strike after the end of the first week and for the full time they have been on strike."

Also submitted by Calgary District Council, Local Union No. 846, Lethbridge, Alberta; Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; Local Union No. 1569, Medicine Hat, Alberta; Local Union No. 1779, Calgary, Alberta; Local Union No. 1923, Camrose, Alberta; Local Union No. 2103, Calgary, Alberta; and Local Union 2410, Red Deer, Alberta.

Submitted by Local Union No. 583, Portland, Oregon.

Providing that Section 59 be amended: "In paragraph C to contain the words 'or District Councils and Local Unions of a bargaining area who are associated together' following the word Council. Then after the word exist insert the word 'they.' In the second line after the word District insert the words 'bargaining area.'"

"In paragraph G that the words 'in an area under negotiations' be inserted in line one after the word voting.

"Also, where District Councils and/or Local Unions are associated together for bargaining purposes shall establish rules and regulations that are not contrary to the General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Such rules and regulations shall be referred to the General President for his approval at least sixty (60) days before being put into effect and shall be incorporated in Section 59 I of the General Laws."

Submitted by Louisville District Council of Woodworkers, Louisville, Ky.

Proposing that Section 59, paragraph A be amended to read as follows: "Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules shall be sanctioned by the General Executive Board and financial aid shall be extended in an amount deemed adequate by the General Executive Board. Such financial aid shall become effective no later than the first day of the third week of the strike. All trade movements to be first submitted to the General Secretary."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1656, Oneonta, New York.

Proposing to amend Section 59, paragraph P to read as follows: "Before any strike can be called all members within the jurisdiction of the strike shall be sent

Special Meeting Notices giving the reason and place of the meeting, and a majority of those affected by the strike must vote in favor of calling a strike before a strike can be called."

Submitted by Louisville District Council of Woodworkers, Louisville, Ky.

Proposing to add to Section 60, Paragraph D, the following: "But in any state where a so-called 'right-to-work' law is in effect, the use of the Brotherhood label shall not be allowed unless 100% of the employer's employees in the bargaining unit are members of the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by the California State Council of Carpenters.

Proposing to amend Section 60, to provide: "That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America give protection and encouragement to Local Unions of the Brotherhood in attaining and maintaining high standards of wages and working conditions by: 1. Authorizing the Executive Board and Executive Officers of the Brotherhood to limit the use of the Union Label by manufacturers in low-wage areas and to that area and prohibit use of the Union Label in interstate shipments where wage differentials are a decisive competitive factor, and 2. Concentrating on using the Union Label to promote higher standards for Brotherhood members everywhere."



PLANE GOSSIP



A Smash Hit!

A group of women were discussing the effects of pre-natal disturbances on their children when they were overheard by the 15-year-old daughter of one of the group.

"Just before I was born," she remarked, "my mother dropped a whole stack of phonograph records and they all broke on the floor. But it didn't affect me none, didn't affect me none, didn't affect me none . . ."

John W. Ames,
Mountain View, Calif.
L.U. 3102

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Daffy-nitions

Contortionist—An acrobat who will bend over backward for approval.

Consumer credit—Buying on the lay-awake plan.

Cardiologist — Professional card-player, especially hearts.

Be Union—Buy Label

It's "You-Know-Who!"

There's a famous movie actress, known for her tendency to change her men frequently, who is said to have three sets of monogrammed towels in her bathroom: "His", "Hers" and "Next."

Contribute to COPE

Legal Action!

An oldie, still good: the struggling lawyer turned up at the hospital with a black eye. Seems he hit his eye with a stretcher pole when the ambulance stopped suddenly.

You Are the "U" in Union

A Real Gasser!

Nurse: "Doctor, the patient in 902 is gasping for breath!"

Doctor: "Ye gads! What's wrong with him?"

Nurse: "He's been chasing me around the room!"

HELP!

Men, where are those jokes? We're fast running out of decent jokes. All we have left are dull or indecent. The dull ones you won't like and the indecent ones the postoffice won't let us print! Shoot them in, via letter or a postcard. You probably have repeated some you read here before . . . well, contribute, Buster, or you'll be in the same shape the gal was who kept on taking money out of the bank but didn't put anything in. We know that girl . . . and if you get a shape like hers, we want to see you! No foolin' . . . we need your jokes. Send to: Plane Gossip, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

This Guy Will Go Fur!

The "lover" of our local union took his girl friend into a fur salon late Friday afternoon and insisted that she pick out a \$500 mink stole for herself. After she had made her selection, he turned to the salesman with a check and said: "Please put it away for us since I'll have to give you a check and it's too late now for you to check on my credit. Do it Monday and I'll drop by and pick up the stole."

Monday morning when the "customer" walked in, the clerk headed for him with fire in his eye. "Wait a minute," said Lover Boy. "I know you found out my check was no good. I knew it, too. I just dropped in to thank you for a wonderful week-end!"

Fight 'Right-to-Work' Legislation

A Thought

It takes its origin in the eye

Or similar organ and, oh my!

It makes its way along a path

Of nervous tissue torn by wrath

To the fat now termed The Brain

And the fat breaks down beneath the strain!

Sooner or Later!

Sociology Professor: "Now, class, what name do we apply to a man who does not believe in birth control?"

Class Cut-up: "Daddy!"

Unionism Starts With You

See America First!

There was this good-looking young girl artist who had a real curvey figure but, unfortunately, suffered badly from varicose veins. When it came time for the Artists' and Models' Ball she pasted a Texaco star on her forehead and went as a roadmap.

Attend Your Union Meeting

A Real Psycho!

A psychiatrist is a guy who, when a pretty gal enters a crowded room, looks at everybody else.

Union-Made Means Well-Made

A Lippy Reply

Gal on a date: "Don't kiss me! Mother says it's unsanitary!"

Wolf: "So what? I ain't doing it for my health!"

Your Union Needs You

No Merit Badge!

The eager young Boy Scout had just gotten his merit badge in first aid when, walking home, he saw a man lying face down in the street. He rushed up, straddled the man, and started artificial respiration. Suddenly the "victim" rolled over and said: "Sonny, I don't know what you're trying to do but I'm trying to fish a wire through this underground conduit!"

Unionism Is Protection

Pickpocket's Creed

I am poor
But not too proud
To take collections
In a crowd!

HELP MAKE LABOR DAY SAFE

For a number of years organized labor has sponsored a campaign to cut down the annual accident toll over the Labor Day weekend.

■ As a result of this campaign the 1961 Labor Day weekend was the safest on record, considering the volume of traffic

and the miles traveled. It is particularly fitting that organized labor, which inaugurated the labor holiday as a means for providing working people with a special day of rest and relaxation, should take the lead in fighting to cut down the annual toll of deaths and disablements that the Labor Day weekend usually brings.



*Have a
Safe Holiday*

Official Publication of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

SEPTEMBER, 1962





A LABOR DAY MESSAGE

from the General President

This issue of the journal will arrive in the homes of the members of the Brotherhood as the nation pauses for our annual Labor Day holiday. We take a special pride in Labor Day because the observance of a national day to pay tribute to Labor was suggested by our founder, Peter J. McGuire. This great man, in the days when Labor was struggling upward, pushed the idea that Americans ought to pause once a year and pay tribute to those who work for a living.

This particular Labor Day will find those of us who work in the Brotherhood's International Headquarters busy with the plans for our 29th General Convention which opens here in Washington on September 17. Every four years your delegates meet for the purpose of reviewing the activities of your union, hearing the reports of the General Officers and making plans for the future. We all recognize that in 1962 the General Convention will have many problems and many challenges. The Brotherhood takes great pride in its long record of having met the test of each successive age. Today we list among our problems automation, increased foreign competition and a lagging economy. Americans today are concerned but not frightened. The Wall in Berlin stands as a grim reminder of the great danger to our way of life. In these days, however, we see an opportunity to serve. We are confident that America still possesses the grit, guts, gumption and common sense to meet our problems. It is in this spirit we will welcome the delegates to our 29th General Convention.

M. A. Hutcheson

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



James A. Eldridge, Editor

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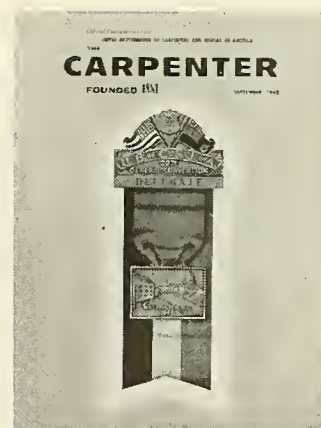
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THE COVER

It is a Brotherhood custom to display the delegate's badge on *The Carpenter* cover the month of the General Convention. This year's badge—to be worn by the delegates to the 29th General Convention—has a Washington theme. For the first time since 1912 the Brotherhood's General Convention will be held in the nation's capital. The Washington motif is also fitting because the delegates will dedicate the Brotherhood's new International Headquarters in Washington—near the majestic dome of the U. S. Capitol.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

KEY ISSUES. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has just adjourned its regular summer session. Action was taken in a variety of fields. Among the items acted upon at the Chicago meeting were a number that pertain to the legislative field and political action. These include—

35-HOUR WEEK: A five-member committee of Council members was set up to plan the campaign for the 35-hour week on both the collective bargaining and legislative fronts. Heading the committee is AFL-CIO President George Meany. On the committee are Vice Presidents Jack Knight, Lee Minton, Jacob Potofsky and George Harrison.

EXTENDED JOBLESS PAY: Asked that Congress "not be lulled by recent statistics indicating a slight improvement in the unemployment picture into a belief that no action is now necessary."

Urged passage of the McCarthy-Blatnik bill to continue the temporary extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 until April 1 of next year.

ILGWU PROBE: Held that the investigation of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee into alleged racial discrimination was "political blackmail" against "one of the most respected and honored names in the trade union movement."

The Council held that the probe is "loaded." Meany said it is being conducted by Congressmen who were not given endorsements by the ILGWU.

LEGISLATION: Called upon Congress to pass measures for public works, drug protection, pay increases for postal and classified federal workers and international trade.

ANNIVERSARIES: Hailed the 50th anniversary of the Department of Labor which will be marked next year as a "historic milestone" for both the labor movement and the nation.

Warm congratulations and best wishes to the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the Labor Department on its 25th anniversary.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Saluted the "men and women who have gone to jail in Albany, Ga. rather than compromise their principles. They are the true spirit of America; they are our hope of a nation ultimately free of discrimination and segregation."

The Council said it "unconditionally and unequivocally supports those who seek equality," calling it "the greatest single moral issue of our time."

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN: Endorsed the drive initiated five years ago by the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations.

TO THE POINT: Just how actions of organized labor and its friends kept recession from turning into depressions was brought to light by AFL-CIO President George Meany during the sessions.

Meany told reporters that when Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg addressed the Executive Council he noted that in the last 18 months some \$10 billion have been paid out in unemployment compensation.

"This gives us thought," the AFL-CIO leader said, "of what would have happened without built-in safeguards. This money went immediately into the vital blood stream of our nation in the form of purchasing power."

Meany said that we "didn't get unemployment compensation from the Dirksens, the Goldwaters or the National Association of Manufacturers. We got it because organized labor fought for it and friends like Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman believed in it."

He added: "Make no mistake about it. Without such built-in safeguards the recessions of recent years would have been depressions."



AMERICA MUST GO FORWARD

Labor Day, 1962

By C. J. Haggerty, President
Building & Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO

On this Labor Day, 1962, our main consideration is concentrated on the future of our Nation. We know that America must go forward, utilizing its full potential of manpower and industrial capacity in order to strengthen the national economy and safeguard world peace and freedom. To achieve these objectives, we need a Congress responsive to the will of the American people, and willing to back up a constructive program. The present Congress has failed all too often in those respects.

On November 6th, the American people will have an opportunity to make up for past congressional shortcomings. The entire membership of the House of Representatives comes up for election, as well as thirty-nine U.S. Senators. Usually, the friends of labor have a difficult time in these off-year elections. This year should be an exception. It can be if each of us as individuals, and together as organizations, would devote some time and effort before the registration deadline to getting our members, their families and friends, registered and qualified to vote. Statistics conclusively show that those precincts where our members live have a definite fall-off in the total vote cast in the off-year elections. As a result of this off-year apathy, we lose friends who otherwise would be present to vote favorably on the many legislative measures of such importance to all Americans.

In 1946, only 37.4% of those eligible to vote actually voted. As a result, we lost 55 friends in the House of Representatives, and the Taft-Hartley Act was easily rushed through by the opponents of labor. In 1950 only 41.7% of those eli-

gible voted, and again we lost 22 friends in the House. Despite the record turnout in 1960, there still were 37 million eligible persons who failed to vote, and we lost 23 friends. Many of those defeated lost by slim margins, in some cases the votes not cast by members of a small local union could have turned defeat into victory. In the 1960 elections, a shift of less than one per cent of the vote would have changed the outcome in three U.S. senate races, six governorships, sixteen House seats, and the Presidency itself.

Registration deadlines are fast approaching in every locality throughout the country. I sincerely hope that our councils will make every effort to secure the highest possible registration among the members of their affiliated locals. I believe this should be the first order of business in each council until the registration books are closed in their jurisdiction.

Those persons elected to the House and Senate on November 6th will take their seats in the 88th Congress and will help shape the policies of our Nation for the next two years. The 88th Congress will consider much important legislation—Federal Aid to Education, Medical Aid for the Aged, a Public Works Program, and many more items of great importance to all of us. It is our right and responsibility to do all we can to insure that those who will be considering this legislation are the best.

Certainly it is most important that each of our members take part in helping to make this selection. The members can only do that if they are registered, and then actually cast their ballots.

Downtown Progress...

Washington's

By KNOX BANNER

Executive Director, Downtown Progress

Downtown is in trouble all over the country, as a place to live and as a place in which to do business. People have moved from the center of the city to the suburbs, taking some of the Downtown business activities with them, and leaving behind worn out housing and worn out commercial buildings. Traffic congestion has increased on the old city streets. Downtown property valuations have declined, diminishing the ability of these valuable areas to help pay for the increasing costs of municipal services in the central city. And, political boundary lines between the central city and the suburban communities inhibit the kind of metropolitan-wide cooperative action that is required to maintain adequately those services that Downtown furnishes for all the people.

Despite this trouble, Downtown is here to stay, but it will change from what it used to be. The extent of change will vary from city to city, but in almost every city, Downtown will still be the main hub of metro-



BIG Plan

politan activities, the largest single employment center, the financial center, the transportation center, the entertainment center, the largest retail center, the government center, and a desirable place for a new kind of intown living. The way in which needed changes will be carried out will determine how well Downtown will continue to fulfill its role in the growing metropolitan areas of the nation.

The Washington, D. C. Approach

In Washington, D. C., the use of urban renewal is being considered to help revitalize the Downtown of the Nation's Capital. This is the recommendation of DOWNTOWN PROGRESS; The National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., a non-profit corporation formed and financed by Washington businessmen, which has recently produced an *Action Plan* for Downtown Washington.

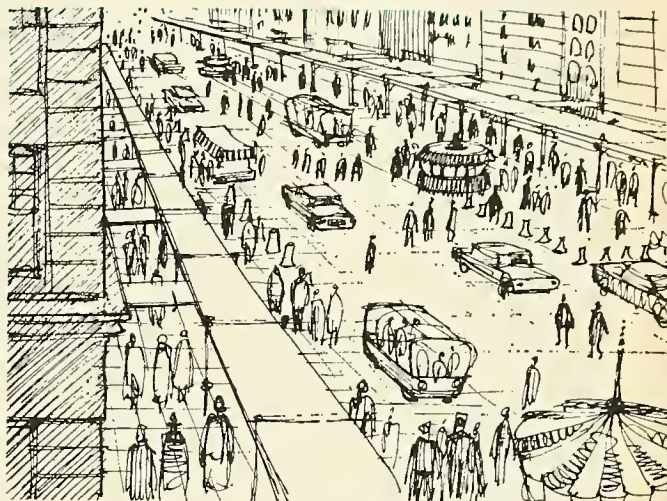
In developing this plan, DOWNTOWN PROGRESS worked in close cooperation with the public agencies concerned with the planning and development of the District of Columbia, and reviewed its proposals with representatives of more than ninety different organizations and agencies representing a broad range of interests in the Nation's Capital. Local and national labor organizations were included in these review meetings.

The *Action Plan* has been drawn for an area of 632 acres which lies between the Capitol and the White House. Improvements are proposed to solve the present problems of traffic congestion, declining business, declining values, and poor appearance, so that Downtown will be able to achieve a full measure of the development potential that will be created by the growth of the Washington Metropolitan Area and by the growth of the United States.

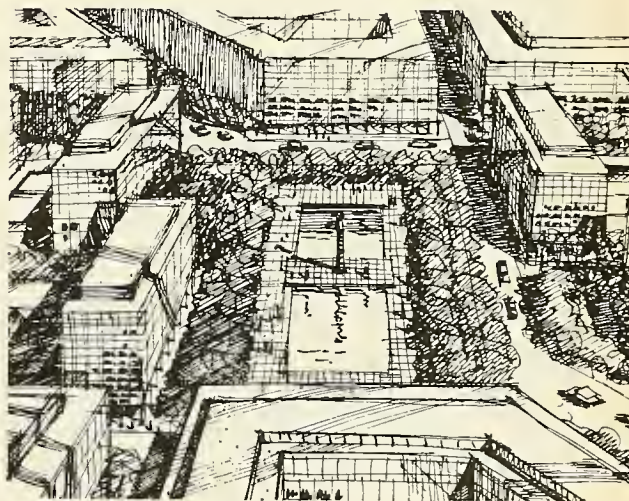
\$600,000,000 of New Construction

The *Action Plan* proposes a program of private development and public improvements to be carried out over a ten to fifteen year period that will result in the construction of the equivalent of:

- 62 office buildings with an average floor space of 150,000 square feet each,
- 45 apartment houses with an average of 200 apartments each,
- 16 hotels and motor hotels with an average of 400 rooms each,



The Downtown Core, centered on F and G Streets, where a variety of opportunities for private investment exist within a framework of public action which will improve the traffic pattern, accessibility, and appearance.



The blocks around the intersection of New York Avenue and 11th Street, where potential exists for the development of new private and Federal office space.



Working model used in the development of the *Action Plan* for Downtown Washington. The Carpenters' Building at top right, is closest to the Capitol.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The Downtown Core | 4. Mt. Vernon Square East Apartments |
| 2. New York Avenue Offices | 5. Mt. Vernon Square South Apartments |
| 3. Pennsylvania Avenue Offices | 6. Visitor and Student Center |

- 20 other buildings including retail stores, institutions, and development for special activities.

The public improvements will include:

- four vehicular underpasses each about 1000 feet long
- a mile long section of the eight lane Center Leg freeway in a landscaped setting below the level of the surface streets,
- more than two miles of subway tunnels for the rapid transit system proposed to serve the entire Metropolitan Area,
- plus new street pavements, sidewalks, street lights, street trees, and other related items.

In addition to new construction, there will be extensive remodeling and renovation of existing buildings in response to the increased business and increased demands for space in Downtown.

The cost of construction of the new buildings and of the public improvements listed above will exceed \$600 million.

Required Action

The major part of the job of revitalizing Downtown will be done by private business. Some private development will be started promptly, on the basis of the development potential indicated in the *Action Plan*. Other action will be required, however, to assure the most complete realization of the development goals set for the revitalization of Downtown in the shortest possible time.

Action will be required to assist present owners or potential developers in the realization of development

opportunities which would be otherwise unattainable because of problems of property title, or of lot sizes and shapes inadequate for proper development. For example, there are property owners in Downtown who are unable to develop new buildings on existing property because of inadequate lot sizes and shapes, or who are unable to acquire additional property to carry out new development proposals. There are properties unavailable for potential development because of conditions of title, such as estate holdings. And there are areas in which new development is discouraged because of the existence of obsolete structures on nearby lots which cannot be acquired and removed.

Action will be required to provide for the relocation of families and of businesses that will be displaced by public improvements and by private development. Before any development action takes place that would displace existing residences or businesses, relocation services should be available for the people and businesses concerned. These would include the payment of moving expenses and the locating of suitable dwellings or business location to which they could move.

Action will also be required to effect the proposed changes in zoning, especially in areas that should be changed from commercial to residential use, to make up for the losses in land value where necessary.

Private Action Urged

The use of urban renewal procedures must be considered to encourage the maximum participation by private enterprise in the revitalization of Downtown;

Between the Center Leg freeway and Mt. Vernon Square where there is great potential for the development of a new residential neighborhood.



to achieve the maximum realization of the development potential for Downtown in the shortest possible time; to reduce the amount of necessary local public expenditures; to ease the problems of dislocation of people and businesses; and to help create a beautiful city.

Urban renewal is a term that describes all of the actions that can be taken to renew, or to improve, a city. These actions range from the rehabilitation and conservation of basically sound areas, where cooperative programs of private building rehabilitation and public street and service improvements are instituted, to the total clearance of slum areas where necessary to remove unhealthy and unsafe structures and to make the land available for new sound development.

If urban renewal procedures are utilized to help carry out the *Action Plan*, the emphasis would be on the conservation and rehabilitation aspects of the program. There would be no more demolition of structures than would take place in any event through the operation of the normal market where new buildings replace obsolete buildings. This process of change would be speeded up, however, and carried out in a coordinated manner.

Advantages of Urban Renewal

Some of the advantages offered by the urban renewal process are summarized below:

1. There would be assurance of adequate Federal urban renewal assistance in the form of loans and grants over the period of time required to carry out the *Action Plan*.
2. With the assurance of adequate Federal financial aid, public improvements could be scheduled with reasonable certainty of their being accomplished.
3. Some site improvements such as street widening, new streets, underpasses, street lights, street trees, and sidewalk widening could be financed primarily with urban renewal funds.
4. There would be greater encouragement and opportunities for both present and future owners to make repairs, to undertake major renovation, or to develop new properties because of the assurance that the public improvements program would be accomplished and that neighboring properties would be improved.

The area north of the Carpenters' Building where a Visitor and Student Center is proposed and where potential exists for the development of new motor hotels and office buildings.



5. Owners selling under the threat of condemnation would be able to defer any tax on their capital gains, thus allowing the reinvestment of the total proceeds of their sales, according to Internal Revenue regulations. This opportunity would not be available without urban renewal.
6. Properties with title defects, estate properties with unreasonable sale restrictions, and other unmarketable properties could be put on the market through condemnation procedures available under urban renewal. These could permit land assemblies otherwise impossible.
7. Relocation services and financial assistance would be available for families and businesses displaced as a result of official renewal action.
8. Property which necessary rezoning might decrease in value could be purchased from the present owner at current market value and thus avoid inequity.

At the present time, however, the urban renewal program cannot be used to help carry out the program of Downtown revitalization proposed in the *Action Plan* because of the limitations of the urban renewal enabling legislation in Washington. The National Housing Acts since 1954 have successively broadened the powers of urban renewal to permit its application

to non-residential areas. The ten largest cities of the nation, and hundreds of smaller cities, are permitted to take advantage of these changes by revisions in the enabling legislation of their respective states. Congressional action is required to revise the enabling legislation of Washington so that it too can take advantage of this far reaching program for the revitalization of our urban center.

Action Underway

Action is already underway in Downtown Washington. Five major new buildings and two smaller buildings are now under construction.

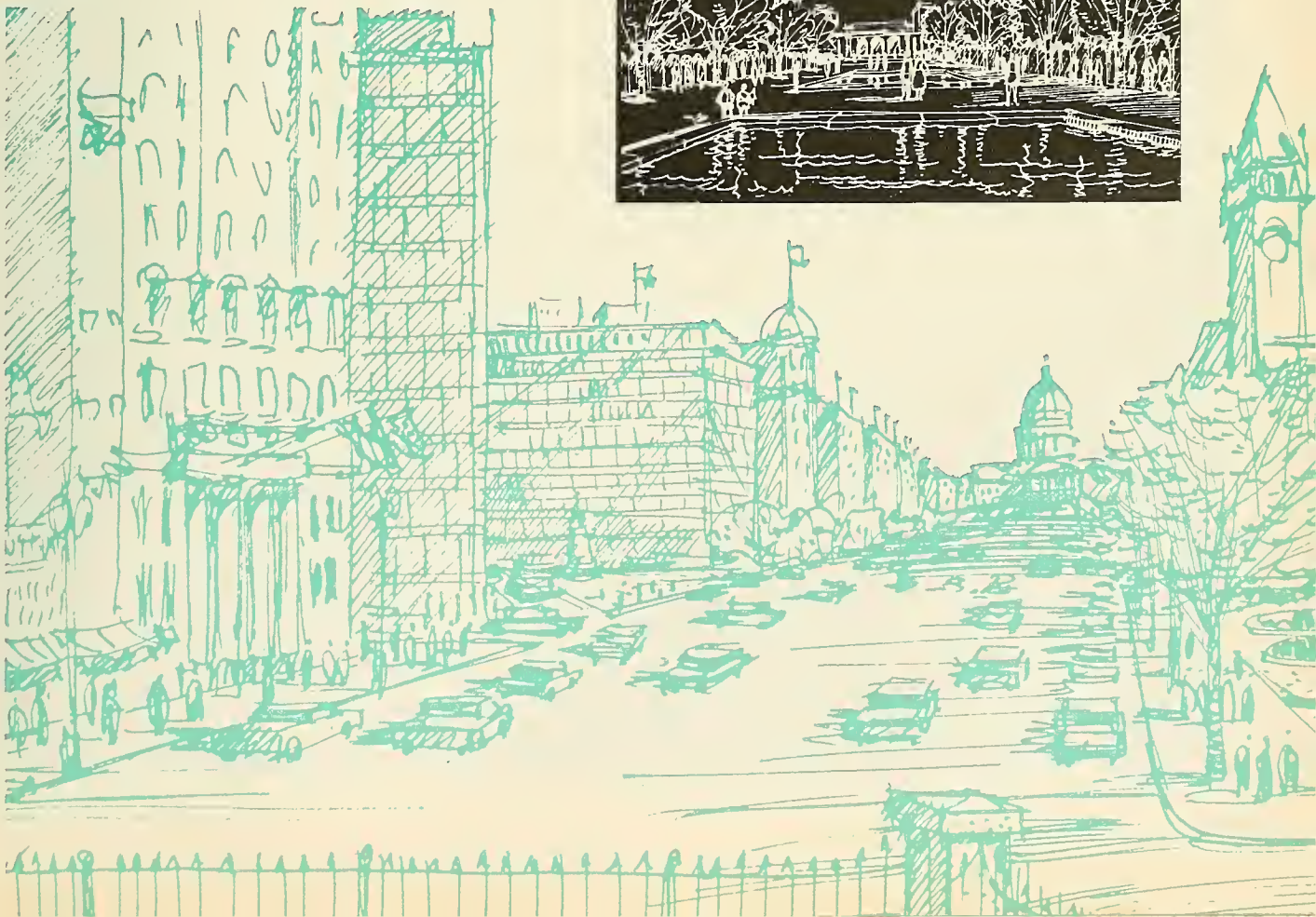
A number of other major buildings are due to start soon and many other development proposals are being worked on.

Public action is beginning as well. The proposed traffic plan is to be put into effect on a staged basis, following full public hearings.

When the legislation required to permit the use of urban renewal for non-residential areas in Washington is passed by the Congress, the program of revitalization will accelerate, to produce a Downtown that will be better for people, better for business, better for the District of Columbia, and worthy of the Nation's Capital.

The section of 8th Street south of Mt. Vernon Square where potential exists for development.

Pennsylvania Avenue, where a program of improvement has been recommended by President Kennedy's Ad Hoc Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg.



MONKS BECOME BROTHERS

Story and photo Courtesy of the Oregon Labor Review



Ten brown-robed Trappists join cabinet makers' union

Peter Beach is an idealist as well as the very practical business representative of Millmen's Local 1120. For years he has believed that the angels are on the side of unions.

This belief has been reinforced by the fact that 10 Trappist monks are now full-fledged members of Local 1120.

The 10 brown-robed monks live at Our Lady of Guadalupe Trappist Abbey near Lafayette, Oregon.

The abbey's woodworking shop, which specializes in fine-quality church furniture, is now a union shop. And the monks who work there are members of the Cabinet-makers' Union.

Abbey Ceremony

After Beach learned of the monks' desire to join the union, and all arrangements had been completed, he journeyed to Lafayette for the membership obligation ceremony. The Trappists became members of the union without leaving their monastery.

Beach later learned that the abbot would have given permission to the monks to come to the union's regular meeting for the membership ceremony. This would have been a gesture of great courtesy—for the occasions on which a Trappist

monk leaves the abbey are rare indeed.

The union swearing-in ceremony at the abbey was a happy occasion, and the new members are keenly interested in their union. The rule of silence, respected by all Trappists, was lifted. The monks were

free to ask Beach whatever questions they chose.

Who Makes Rules?

How is the union run? they asked. Who makes the rules? Both Beach and the monks enjoyed the give-and-take of the question-and-answer period. "Although these men live completely apart from the world as we know it, they are well informed," Beach said.

He told them that their union's finances are carefully audited at regular intervals. He explained the democratic structure of the union, in which every member is urged to attend every meeting, and all questions are welcomed.

Then Beach said: "Our union stands for more than wages, hours and working conditions. We—like every other group—have an obligation to society. We try to fulfill this obligation through our Community Services Committee and through active participation in the annual United Good Neighbors campaign."

Some of the 10 new members are in their very early twenties, and have not yet served the five-year probation period required before they take their final vows.

"I brought some laughs when I told them that if they decide against

Big Story

Few labor stories in 1962 have excited as much interest as the one reprinted on this page. It was carried across the country by the Associated Press and United Press International. It appeared in dozens of daily newspapers and labor journals. In all likelihood it will be a top contender for "Labor Story of the Year."

It contains a lesson for all of us—Brother Peter Beach put it this way, "... these Trappist monks, who have chosen a life of almost stark austerity, understand the purpose of unionism and believe in its goal to improve the lot of working men and women, so that workers can hold their heads high and take their places as responsible members of society."

the monastic life, to come to the union and we'll find them work," Beach reported. "Their craftsmanship is of a quality that would satisfy the most demanding employer, but, on the serious side, all of them look happy in their chosen life of austerity."

Why Join Union?

Why should these Trappist monks, who sleep on mats of straw, whose diet is little more than bread and water, fruit and vegetables, who deny themselves all worldly comforts, wish to become full dues-paying union members? Why should the abbey wish to have a union contract for its woodworking shop, its largest single source of income?

The answers are simple. Only with a union contract could the abbey put the union label on its products.

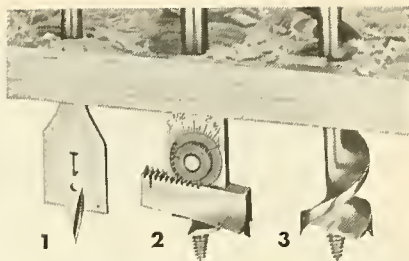
Like any commercial shop, it bids on all sorts of jobs—principally church pews ranging in quality from the least to the most expensive. These are shipped up and down the Pacific Coast and throughout the western states.

Peter Bisceglia, a long-time member of Local 1120, won the contract to install the pews produced by the skilled and dedicated monks. But Bisceglia wanted the union label on the products he installed. When he appealed to the monks, they were delighted to oblige.

"From here it was a short step to signing an agreement with our union," Beach said, "for never without a union contract did the Trappist monks take advantage of their unique position to underbid a commercial woodworking shop paying the union scale to its employees."

Monks Know

"In fact," Beach concluded, "I got the distinct impression from discussions with Father Paschel—one of the few at the Abbey who communicates with the outside world—that these Trappist monks, who have chosen a life of almost stark austerity, understand the purpose of unionism and believe in its goal to improve the lot of working men and women, so that workers can hold their heads high and take their place as responsible members of society."



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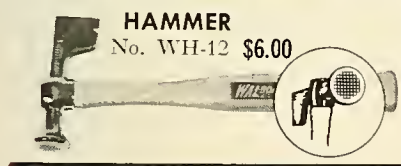
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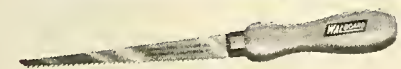
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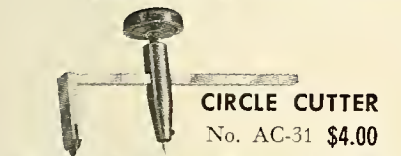
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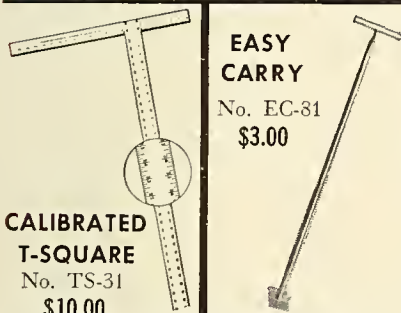
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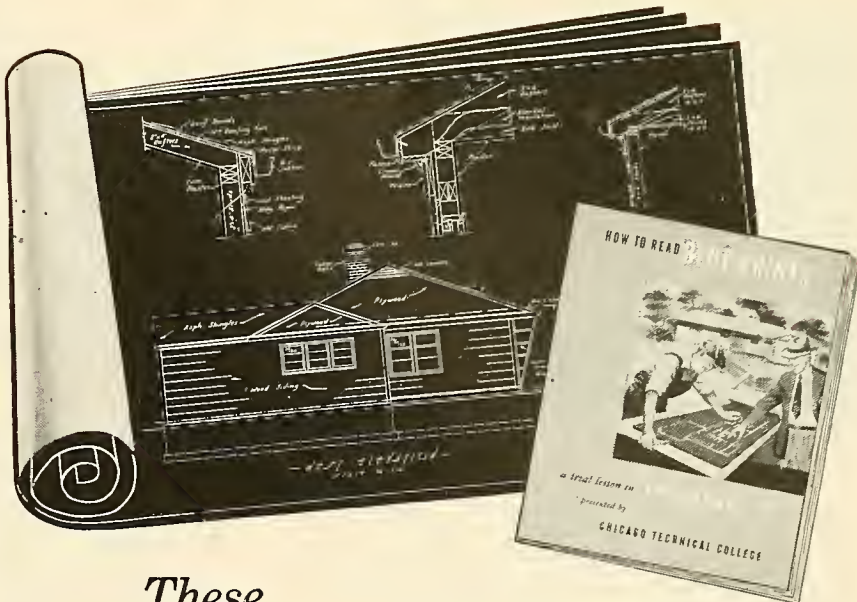
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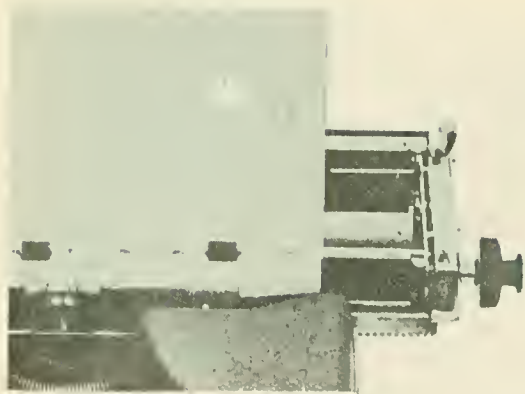
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EDITORIALS

The Economy Needs Public Works Bill

The AFL-CIO has just urged the House of Representatives to pass the Public Works Bill recently reported out of the Rules Committee.

In its statement the Executive Council said:

"The AFL-CIO urges the House of Representatives to pass the Public Works Bill that the Rules Committee has, at long last, reported out several days ago.

"Quick Congressional adoption of this measure is essential in the face of current economic trends, in order to provide a lift to employment, sales and production.

"The bill's proposal to spend \$900 million to step up federal public works programs, and to provide grants-in-aid to boost state and local government public works projects, represents a modest effort to strengthen economic activities. It is a step in the right direction—particularly at this time of widespread unemployment and a leveling off of production and sales.

"There can be no doubt about the need for such a measure. Indeed, we believe that its adoption is long overdue. The Senate adopted a similar bill several months ago—together with an additional provision for standby authority to step up public works efforts when unemployment is rising.

"With joblessness persisting at high levels, and the threat that it may rise in the months ahead, an immediate increase in public works programs is required. Moreover, the effect of this measure would be a step up in efforts to build and repair such needed facilities as hospitals, water and sewer systems, public buildings and local streets.

"If the adoption of this bill results in a \$300 million increase of federal projects and \$600 million for matching grants-in-aid to step up state and local public works, the impact could be a \$1½ billion boost of public construction expenditures in the coming year. This could mean the addition of about 150,000 new job opportunities in construction activities and the suppliers of building materials such as steel, cement, lumber and aluminum.

As the additional employee incomes and business profits are spent, there would be a multiplying effect on production and jobs. The over-all impact of this measure could increase employment by as much as 300,000 or more jobs.

"In the face of the present sluggish operation of the economy, the adoption of this measure would represent a modest but constructive step."

REGISTER AND VOTE IN 1962

Thank You, Mr. President

President Kennedy signed into law a bill on August 13, providing an eight-hour day and 40-hour week for laborers and mechanics employed by the Federal Government or working for a concern under a contract for the Federal Government.

Mr. Kennedy in signing the new law said that the Work Standards Act of 1962 "represents progress long overdue." He said it will result in "greater efficiency in work for the government, and in greater security for the workers involved."

"This new act will replace the confusing and often ambiguous series of eight-hour laws dating back to 1892," the President said.

The Chief Executive noted that for many years Congress has attempted to correct "the obvious inequities and omissions that resulted from this tangle of laws, which permitted work up to 56 hours a week—7 days of 8 hours each—with no overtime compensation."

The President praised the efforts of all those concerned in the work on and eventual passage of the bill.

Present for the bill signing ceremony were the key supporters of the Work Standards Act of 1962. They were: Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg; Senator Pat McNamara, of Michigan; C. J. Haggerty, President, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and his Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Bonadio and Legislative Assistant, Walter Mason.

The Knights Again

(Reprinted from the Criterion, the official newspaper of the Catholic Archdiocese of Indianapolis. The Rev. Raymond Bosler is the Editor.)

If anyone doubts that Catholics have climbed way up the social ladder in the United States, let him study the Knights of Columbus.

When the order was formed back in 1882 and for many years thereafter, the knights were poor laboring men, despised immigrants with "socialist" leanings who formed the backbone of the dangerous new labor movement.

Today in New Haven, Conn., home of its national headquarters, the Knights of Columbus enjoy a reputation for being anti-labor.

It is an open secret that Supreme Knight Luke E. Hart is somewhat less than kindly disposed toward organized labor. He vigorously opposed for several years every effort of the clerical employees of the order's Supreme Headquarters to organize themselves into a union; he gave in only after strikes and adverse national publicity forced him to bargain with the union.

Now there is trouble again. Since May 24 the pressmen who work in the K of C printing plant in New Haven have been on strike in an effort to obtain wages and conditions equal to the standard for the area. Mr. Hart will not give in; he says the pressmen turned down a three-year contract granting the same wages accepted by their fellow workers in the typographical union.

There are no signs of a settlement in sight. The Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has attempted to resolve the dispute without success.

We are not in a position to decide who is right and who is wrong in this dispute. We only know that a Catholic, fraternal organization like the K of C, thousands of whose members belong to and lead organized labor, can not afford union trouble.

The wages accepted by the typographical union and rejected by the pressmen, we understand, are well below the best union scale in New Haven. The K of C should be paying the best wages and offering the best conditions without any haggling. They can afford it. They should demonstrate what fraternalism truly means by the way they treat their own employees. They owe it to the Church to give an outstanding example of how Catholic social teachings are to be applied in the business world.

Instead of this, what are they doing? Printing their official journal, **Columbia**, in a non-union plant in Atlanta, Ga. This opens them to the charge of strike breaking. And that's precisely the accusation made against Mr. Hart by Robert F. Sullivan, union chairman, in a television interview. Pathetic sight, these Catholics and brother knights fighting among themselves.

We would give in to the temptation to hide this same from the public were it not for the fact that the

International Printing Pressmen's Union (AFL-CIO) is already notifying union labor all over the nation about what is happening in New Haven.

The Pressmen are urging all union members belonging to the Knights of Columbus to register a protest with their local K of C council. They are also suggesting that all members of the Knights of Columbus return the **Columbia** magazine to Supreme Knight Luke E. Hart (Columbus Plaza, New Haven, Conn.) with the request that he bargain collectively and in good faith with the New Haven local.

We would make that suggestion stronger: send those copies of **Columbia** back with the request that Supreme Headquarters immediately adopt a policy of meeting the highest union wage scale in the area for all its employees.

REGISTER AND VOTE IN 1962

Help Us Save Your Money

Effective as of January 10, 1962, the U. S. Post Office Department doubled the rate formerly charged for forwarding **The Carpenter** to a new address or returning to us undeliverable copies. Prior to that date, every time a member moved and neglected to notify **The Carpenter** of that fact, the Post Office would return the undeliverable copy, and if they had it, notify us of the new address. For this service we paid 5 cents per copy so returned. Just several years ago it was only 2 cents, then it went to 5 cents.

Now, however, the rate has been doubled. We must now pay 10 cents for the same service. And when we receive hundreds of changes within the month, it adds up to a pretty tidy sum.

We must ask our readers to lend their assistance. How can you help?

Notify us promptly when you move or expect to move, preferably as soon as you know what your new address will be. Changing an address takes time during which we could publish new issues. This could be throwing away 20 cents "needlessly down the drain."

Use the "change of address coupon" which appears on Page 12. Every member who will assist us in this manner is saving money for the Brotherhood treasury.

REGISTER AND VOTE IN 1962

Can You Vote?

This is an election year. Although the President does not face the voters this year many other important public officials do. These include a number of Governors, one-third of the U. S. Senators and all the members of the national House of Representatives. Many grave economic, political and social issues will be debated in this campaign. It does little good to participate in these discussions unless you can vote. Check your registration now! Call the County Courthouse and ask for Voter Registration or look in the phone book for the local headquarters of your political party—Republican or Democrat—find out if you can vote in November. Get your registration in order NOW!

Canadian Section

Medicare Fight Makes History

The fight to inaugurate a government-sponsored prepaid medical care program in the province of Saskatchewan will most certainly go down in history as one of the milestones in the never-ending struggle to advance social wellbeing in our modern society.

Medicare in Saskatchewan is now a reality. The Saskatchewan government is the first on the continent to establish a Medicare program covering all its people, just as it was the first to establish a prepaid hospital plan (which is now a national plan). It was also the first to put into effect a government auto insurance plan rated by Consumers Reports as the best available, bar none.

The medical plan cost the single citizen just \$12 a year, the family \$24 a year. The subscription fees are paid to the Medical Care Insurance Commission. The payments are supplemented by modest payments from personal income and corporation taxes and the education and hospital (sales) tax. It is estimated that the average family will be paying a grand total of \$50 a year all inclusive.

In comparison the doctor-controlled Medical Services Inc. scheme was costing Saskatchewan subscribers from \$63 up to \$135 a year for a family with only two dependents.

For their money the people of Saskatchewan get comprehensive insurance coverage for medical, surgical, maternity and diagnostic services including specialist services

when a patient is referred by a doctor. All this is on top of the hospital services plan and treatment under Workmen's Compensation, Cancer, TB and Mental Health programs which are among the best in North America.

Yet this is the plan which the organized medical profession fought tooth and nail. For 23 days Saskatchewan doctors went on "strike." A good number of doctors stuck with their patients, but the majority closed down their practices and used most unethical means to make their attack on the medicare program stick.

The Good Lord

But it didn't stick. Their main weapon was refusal to negotiate with the government until the Medical Care Insurance Act was rescinded. But it wasn't rescinded and they did negotiate, thanks to the good offices of a big amiable man from Great Britain, Lord Taylor, who was one of the architects of the British national health plan and a practicing doctor high up in his profession in England.

The government did make some concessions to the doctors' demands. The most important one is that private non-profit agencies like Medical Services Inc. may continue to operate. The patient may enroll with the private agency, pay an enrollment fee, and at his option, an additional premium for fringe benefits. When he chooses a doctor who is listed with the Medical Care Insurance Commission, the doctor collects his fees from the Commis-

sion but through the private agency.

If he chooses a doctor not listed with MCIC, the doctor bills the patient who forwards the bill to the Commission. The Commission pays 85% of the scheduled minimum of fees (just as MSI does), and the patient pays the balance.

One of the chief disadvantages of these concessions is that the doctors could attempt to sabotage the effectiveness of the plan by forcing patients to make the second choice, where they are saddled with the additional costs.

Of course the first choice the public has is to choose a doctor who is enrolled with MCIC for direct payment. The doctor bills the Commission, and the patient is charged nothing beyond his annual compulsory premium. This way is simple and uncomplicated.

Idea May Spread

One positive contribution to the success of the Medicare program has been the establishment of community health centres co-operatively owned by the subscribers. A number of such co-op centres have already been started. If the idea spreads, these will provide a constructive alternative to the private doctor-sponsored schemes, free from fear of discrimination.

At the moment the doctors have the power to use *their* "freedom of choice" to restrict the patient's freedom of choice. Whether the doctors' association or the public have their way is what everyone is watching.

In the meantime almost everyone is keeping a close eye on the Medi-

care battle in the United States. Needless to say, almost every Canadian is backing President Kennedy's position. Winning the fight in the United States would help the situation in Canada. Perhaps, too, the Saskatchewan medicare fight will help President Kennedy.

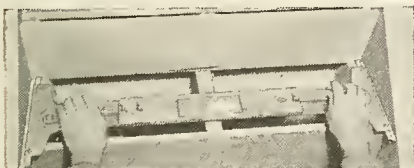
The bitter jurisdictional struggle for organization of the seaway workers along the St. Lawrence is being investigated by a one-man Royal Commission headed by Justice T. G. Norris of Vancouver. Mr. Justice Norris has a reputation for fair but tough probing, and both the CLC's Canadian Maritimes Union and the SIU, now outside CLC ranks, are in for intensive grilling.

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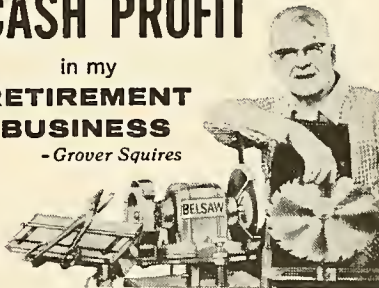
Two executive officers of the Canadian Labour Congress were elected to the 27-member Executive Board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. They are CLC President Claude Jodoin and Secretary-Treasurer Donald MacDonald.

The AFL-CIO members are President George Meany, Vice-President Walter Reuther and Mine-worker President Tom Kennedy.

Building trades strikes in Winnipeg were largely settled by mid-August, except for electricians. Insulators, Iron Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Plumbers had all reached agreements for a period of two years.

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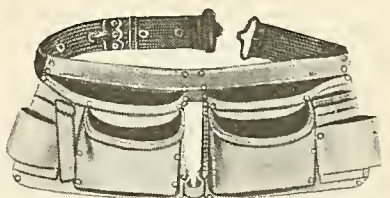
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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Buying Furniture—Start with Bedroom

THE honeymoon may not be over (we hope it isn't) for all the June brides, but the time has come for some serious home planning, for the important business of choosing your furniture. You'll be living with your choice a long time, so make your decision carefully.

You may have a vague idea of whether you prefer traditional or modern furniture, but you had better be sure before buying. Furniture is a long-range investment.

Modified Tradition

If you are truly traditionally minded, your taste runs high. It is possible to obtain custom-made authentic reproductions of early Colonial and 18th Century furniture, but these pieces are expensive. You may find, however, that your first choice in furniture is traditional in design, yet modified so that it has a contemporary feeling. Or you may discover that you really "go" for the low clean-cut lines of modern styling.

A good way to buy furniture is to start with one room in the house, such as the bedroom. Purchase a few pieces now and add others later. This way you may begin planning ahead

while living in an apartment or renting a small house. You don't have to wait until you find (and can afford) the home of your dreams.

Unless you prefer and can afford custom-made pieces, make sure that the furniture you buy is in open stock. Then you will know that there will be additional pieces in the same design, construction and finish waiting for you later. Also choose furniture that is flexible. Many chests, either modern or traditional in style, are made so that they may be adapted for use in the dining room or living room as well as in the bedroom.

Your final decision to buy also will be influenced by the type of wood you like best. Each style of furniture usually comes in several different woods. Mahogany, oak, walnut, pine, maple, fruit woods, cedar and ash are the woods most often used in furniture making.

Careful of Staining

Sometimes one wood may be stained to resemble another. Check to see that you are buying mahogany instead of a cheaper wood stained to look like it. The appearance of wood also can create a modern or tradi-

tional feeling. You may decide to buy a bedroom suite in a modern design but with a dark mahogany finish.

Veneer Not Inferior

The fact that a piece of wood is "veneered" instead of solid doesn't mean that it is inferior. For generations, cabinet-makers all over the world have used veneer. Cabinets of the Bourbon kings, the field desk of Napoleon, and George Washington's desk at Mount Vernon are examples of veneering when it was available only to the famous and the rich. Glue stronger than the wood itself is used in modern, good-quality veneering, which will never crack or peel.

In buying furniture for a bedroom, here are some particular points to check with the salesman:

1. Drawers in chests and dressers should open smoothly and easily. To be sure that they will continue to do so for years to come, check to see that there are full, dust-proof partitions under all drawers. These partitions should be equipped with center drawer guides, which mean permanently easy gliding. Also look to see that the corners of the drawers are dove-tailed. This means that the



The bedroom suit at left is traditional in design, yet modified so that it has a contemporary feeling. At right, we see the spirit of the early American craftsmen. Wood used in the gracefully styled pieces is knotty pine, which will grow more beautiful with proper cleaning and waxing. The bedspread, draperies, vanity seat, pictures, and other accessories carry out the Early American theme. Young couples on limited budgets are wise to choose open stock styles.



Comfort and convenience, as well as beauty, are apparent in the gracious bedroom at left. The double dresser, chest-on-chest and bookcase headboard offer lots of storage space. Typical of the restrained elegance of French Provincial furniture are the curved drawer fronts, carved post designs and ornamental drawer pulls on dresser and chest. Custom-made reproductions of early 18th Century furniture are expensive, but they can be used to create rooms of unusual beauty. At right we see an 18th Century Bonnet bedroom suite. Note the old-fashioned shaving stand and mirror on the high chest in the corner.

corners should be joined by grooves in the wood, rather than nailed or screwed together or fastened together with cheap glue. These fine construction features are a good indication that the whole piece of furniture is well made.

2. Legs also should be joined to chests and beds by one piece of wood being fitted into another. This may be done by dowels or small pegs, a mortise and tenon, or a tongue and groove. Ask your salesman which method of construction has been used in the bedroom suite you are interested in and have him explain the advantages of the different types. On

headboard beds, some frames are designed to swing apart for easier bedmaking.

3. One of the most important furnishings in your bedroom is the mattress. Its construction can mean the difference between healthful, relaxing sleep and tossing, sleepless nights. So buy it with particular care.

Once your new furniture is safely installed in your home, you will want to take good care of it. Regardless of how well it is made, its lasting beauty will depend on the way you treat it. Furniture manufacturers warn against placing furniture before open windows, against or too near hot radiators or heat outlets, or in the direct rays of hot sun. They recommend the following routine for cleaning and waxing fine woods:

Proper Cleaning

To remove soil of daily use, wipe furniture with a soft cloth dampened with water in which a small amount of pure soap has been dissolved. Dry at once with another soft cloth. For best results, always rub with the grain of the wood.

For twice-a-year cleaning and waxing, clean with a damp cloth as outlined above. Then apply a coat of quality wax following the directions furnished with the wax used.

Of course, you will also want to take proper care of your mattress. Here's how you can assure it a long life and yourself years of comfortable sleeping:

An innerspring mattress should be turned every two weeks. Shift the mattress from end to end one time and from side to side the next. Turning fluffs up the upholstery and distributes wear. Bed springs should be turned end to end twice a year for the same purpose.



This high styled modern bedroom group features a striking contrast in woods. Wild cherry is offset by bands of straight grain mahogany in the tops of the chests and also on the posts of the chests and table. Twin beds have the same dark edging around the headboards. Chests are flexible and may be used together as shown or separated into units.

When changing bed linens, open the window and leave the bed uncovered for an hour or so. This gives the air a chance to penetrate the mattress and keep it fresh. Occasionally move the mattress next to an open window and let the sun's rays shine directly on it.

Once a month clean the mattress and bed springs with a vacuum cleaner attachment or soft brush. For metal springs, use clean dry cloth. A mattress pad will give extra protection and prolong the life of your bedding.

* * *

Dark colored draperies and sheer curtain materials will not have white starch marks if you use gelatin instead of laundry starch. Put one ounce gelatin in two cups cold water and heat until gelatin is dissolved. To one cup of this, add ten parts of hot water for medium stiffness. And a light coat of paste wax on traverse curtain rods twice a year will keep them in top working order.

It depends on who's doing it.

If he doesn't marry, he's a "bachelor"—glamorous word. If she doesn't marry, she's an "old maid."

When it's his night out, he's "out with the boys." When it is her night out, she's at a "hen party."

What he hears at the office is "news." What she hears at a bridge party is "gossip."

If he runs the family he is "head of the house." If she runs it, she "wears the pants in the family."

If he is overly solicitous of her, he is a "devoted husband." If she is overly solicitous of him, he is "henpecked."

In middle age he is "in the prime of life" or "at the peak of his career." At the same age she's "no spring chicken."

If he is an easy spender, he "does not deny his family anything." If she does not count the pennies, she's "extravagant" or a "poor manager."

If he hasn't any small talk, he's the "quiet type." If she hasn't any, she is "mousy."

RANDOM READING

By James E. Johnson

Elegant Book Honors Our Most Famous Home



Johnson

To manifest to the American people *E Pluribus Unum*, (From many Comes One) George Washington in July, 1790, gave his final approval to the decision that the Federal

Headquarters be moved from New York to the newly created District of Columbia.

Besides the American Flag, the symbol that perhaps displays most vividly, in the Nation's Capital, the American way of life, is the home of the President of the United States, the White House in Washington.

Since November, 1800, every President since John Adams, our second President, has lived in this historic mansion at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Americans everywhere have come to see its stately beauty and share its pride. It is with this in mind that the first official guidebook to the White House has been published.

The White House: An Historic Guide is the result of careful research, sincere dedication and a desire to give to all who come to see the Executive Mansion a sense of its historic past and to awaken in its visitors an appreciation of our heritage.

The book is published by The White House Historical Association, chartered November 3, 1961, and sells for \$1.00. It is profusely illus-

trated with color photographs furnished as a public service by the National Geographic Society. Those familiar with the Society's photography know what this means. The income from its sale will be used for other writings about the White House and for acquisition of historic furnishings and other objects for the Executive Mansion.

It may be purchased for \$1.00, in check or money order only, from the White House Historical Association, Room 1013, Interior Department Building, Washington 25, D. C. It may also be purchased when visiting the White House.

An Irish architect, James Hoban, who lived in Charleston, S. C., was awarded in July, 1792, a gold medal worth \$500 for his prize winning design that was submitted to the Commissioners of the Federal City for the mansion that was to be the President's home. Among other designs submitted was one by Thomas

The wives of the Brotherhood delegates who accompany their husbands to Washington later this month for our 29th General Convention will be taken on a special White House tour. General President Hutcheson has arranged for the ladies to visit the White House in special parties before the doors are opened to the general public.

Jefferson, who at the time anonymously remained "A.Z.". His plan resembled the style of architecture evident at Monticello.

Since the White House was first occupied by the Adamses when yet unfinished, each succeeding first family has left something of itself.

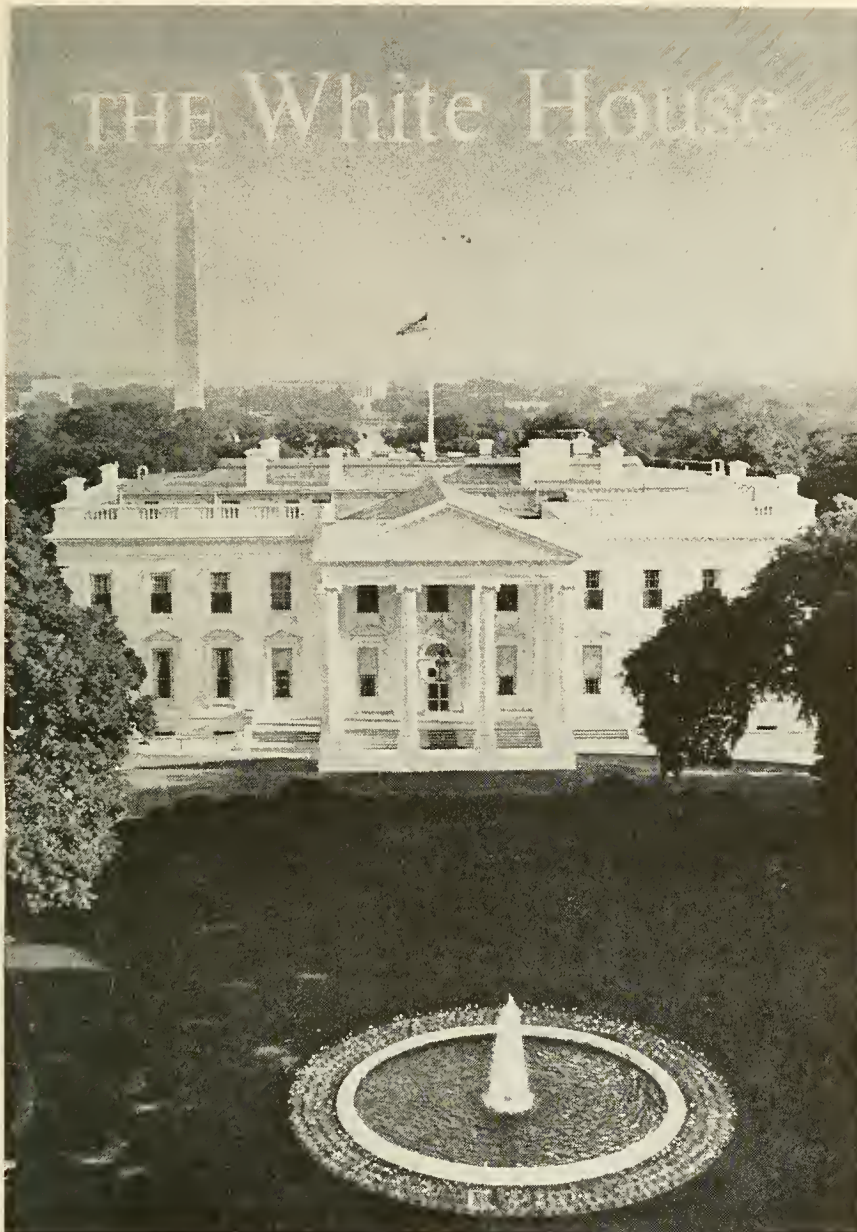
In a letter to her daughter shortly after having arrived, Abigail Adams, the First Lady to occupy the mansion, remarked that the house was "upon a grand and superb scale" and also commented on the chilliness that sanctioned "the fires we are obliged to keep."

The house was not finished while Adams lived in it, and the plans of the original architect, James Hoban, were never carried out. When Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801, he named Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Surveyor of Public Buildings. Latrobe added his ideas to those of Hoban and the originally planned South Portico of the White House was completed in 1824. Five years later, in 1829, the North Portico, according to Latrobe's plan, was finished.

Entertaining in the White House during the administration of Thomas Jefferson saw the addition of macaroni and ice cream to the menu. Quite a novelty in those days.

But probably the best known incident in the history of the Executive Mansion occurred on August 24, 1814, when the British burned it. Saved from total destruction by a heavy thunderstorm that broke that night, only the blackened, charred walls remained. On that historic occasion while still in the house on the very day it was burned, Dolley Madison wrote to her sister, with the British coming nearer, ". . . I am still here within sound of cannon! Mr. Madison comes not; may God protect him! . . . At this late hour, a wagon has been procured; I have filled it with the plate and most valuable portable articles belonging to the house; whether it will reach its destination, the Bank of Maryland . . . events must determine."

". . . I insist on waiting until the large picture of Gen. Washington is secured, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. This process was found too tedious for these



perilous moments; I have ordered the frame to be broken, and the canvas taken out; it is done—and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen of New York for safe keeping.” This portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart is the only possession of the house that has been there since 1800 and still remains.

The history of the White House is filled with fascinating moments—some interesting, some happy, some tragic. In 1847 President Polk had gas lights installed; during the Civil War, troops were quartered in the East Room, and in that same room Abraham Lincoln lay in state.

In 1948, after having served as home to thirty President's and their

families, the White House was found to be in structurally unsound condition. Among suggestions offered to President Truman, who was its occupant at the time, was that the historic mansion be demolished, which, wisely, went unheeded. So, in 1948 President Truman moved across the street to Blair House until 1952, when the renovation was complete.

The plans that appear in the book of past administrations to change or add to the Executive Mansion are interesting, sometimes startling. But all Americans can be proud that after having gone through many changes, the White House still maintains its graceful dignity, and that good sense and good taste have prevailed.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

A quick "look see" through the file of letters and photos from members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners would bring anyone to the conclusion that when the "beeg ones" are caught, the Carpenters, members of their family and friends, will have taken their share.

This column is mainly devoted to piscatorial proof of the puddin':

Llewellyn S. Powers of De Ruyter, New York, a member of Local 1019 out of Cortland, New York, recalls a memorable trip to Idaho's famous

record—what you lured the moose-of-a-trout with.

Incidentally, the next time you're visiting in that neck 'o the woods, you might give Lake Pend Oreille a try. We hear that Mrs. Yvonne Donaldson of Spokane, Washington nailed a 17½ pound Dolly Varden from these waters.

According to the records of *Field and Stream Magazine*, the largest sport-caught Dolly Varden was taken from Lake Pend Oreille, a 32-pounder on October 27, 1949 by N. L. Higgins. Keep trying.

Wild West

We hear from an informed source that Tom Di Maggio of Seaside, California, a member of Local 1323 out of Monterey, could write a book about his angling experiences.

Tom, we are told, has taken just about every specie of finster in the west—saltehuck or freshwater. Perhaps his most unusual hook-and-line catch is a 25-pound octopus.

Here's a photo Brother Di Maggio



Coeur D'Alene country, home of the big rainbow trout and lunker Dolly Varden, otherwise known as bull trout.

Here's a photo of L.S. with a 15-pound "Dolly" he nailed from nearby Lightning creek. It measured 32 inches from nose to tail.

Be a pal, L.S., tell us—just for the

with a chunky King salmon he took on a ocean charter trip—a 24 pounder.

Perhaps the last and appropriate word on "big fish" is to point out that current world-records are not unbreakable.

One in particular that was broken after a 50-year reign was in the Chinook salmon division when teenager H. Wichman of British Columbia, Canada, took a 92-pounder out of the Skeena River, not too far distant from his kitchen door. This was on July 19, 1959. The previous record was held by outdoor scribe Frank R. Steele with an 83 pounder from the Umpqua river in 1910.

Some encouragement can be gained from the fact that Chinook salmon, otherwise known as King or Tyce salmon, have been taken via the commercial method up to 125 pounds.

Here's a photo of the Wichman lad with the current largest Chinook-catch, taken with a krocadile spinning lure.

Go get 'em!



Punishment Enough?

Two eastern Arkansas game wardens one night recently came upon six boys, ages 7 to 12, frog-gigging before the season had opened.

The wardens found one of the 12 year olds lying on the ground. "Come on and get up," the boy was told, "there's nothing to be afraid of." The youngster, holding his stomach and a little slow getting to his feet, replied, "I'm not afraid. I'm sick. I just swallowed a chew of tobacco."



Big Pike

A letter and photo from Rudy Metelko of Mentor, Ohio, a member of Local 404, tells of a memorable big-fish catch. Here 'tis:

"Having heard of the fabulous northern pike fishing in the Lake of the Wood's country, north of Ontario, Canada, my fishing partner, Stan Thrash, and I headed there—a trip of 1,300 miles but worth every mile of it.



"First cast, on the first day out, I hooked and landed the biggest fish of my life, a 12 pound great northern pike. When I showed it to Stan, who is a regular visitor to the area, he suggested to my horror that I throw it back and try for a big one. This I did.

"That afternoon I saw the wisdom of his advice when a lunker pike took a smack at my silver spoon and gave me the greatest moment in my angling lifetime—a 22 pound great northern, 42 inches long. Minutes after I boated mine, Stan took one, a 20 pounder.

"The lodge operator at the lake was surprised that my fish didn't weigh more than 22 pounds. When we cleaned it we found an empty stomach. I guess that is why it hit my spoon."

In answer to your question, Rudy, the all-time record for great northern is held by Peter Dubne. He eased a 46-pound, 2-ounce specimen from Sacandaga Reservoir, New York on September 15, 1930. It had a 25-inch girth and measured 52½ inches in length.

Above is a photo of the big pike taken by Stan Thrash (left) and Rudy Metelko.

Who Says So?

Joseph M. Konop of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1053 says he takes exception with the theory that fish don't bite after a heavy thunderstorm.

He claims they do and holds up a string of walleyes that he, his neighbor's son, and wife took from "Unknown" lake in Wisconsin.

Well Joe, I must admit that your string of "wallies" is one of the nicest I've seen but I must say your largest is a little short of a record in that finny category.

The world-record walleye was a 25 pounder by Marbry Harper. It measured 41 inches from nose to tail and was 29 inches around the girth. It was taken on August 1, 1960 out of Cedar Bluff, Tennessee.



Can Fish Hear?

We've often been asked the question: "Can fish hear?"

In laboratory tests it was discovered that fish were capable of hearing many frequencies of human speech. However on the stream it's a different story, for there a great loss in intensity occurs when sound passes from air to water. So I don't think it is necessary for good fishing that you must "can the conversation."

In a boat fishing, precautions must be taken. With the bottom of the boat as a sound board, vibrations like the dropping of a tackle box or the scraping of hard-soled shoes are transmitted directly to the water.

In stream fishing the impact of a heavy foot on our stony-bottomed streams acts as a vibration transmitter.

Kingfish

Joseph Moreno, financial secretary of Local 964, Rockland county, New York, tells us that fellow member, Armas Mannisto, made a trip to Boynton Beach, Florida, pay off to the tune of a 26 pound kingfish and sent in graphic proof of Armas with his catch taken in the offshore saltchuck.

You may be interested to learn that top kingfish, according to the records of the International Game Fish Association,



was a 77 pounder taken on May 12, 1957 by C. O. Potts off Bimini, Bahamas.



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IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bradford, J. B.
Jones, Gladwyn M.
Marin, Abraham
Pavlicek, George
Steiner, Fred
Swanson, Hugo
Sylvester, Peter
Turner, William L.
Williams, Thomas J.

L.U. NO. 4, DAVENPORT, IOWA

Altman, Louis
Brimmer, Walter E.
Goldermann, Carl
Martin, Joseph
Schroeder, Carl
Smith, Cecil J.
Smith, Henry S.

L.U. NO. 12, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Earley, William
Frlick, Jacob

L.U. NO. 13, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bredhorn, William
Coners, Jacob
Gladin, Algot A.
Krinik, Issie
Larson, Axel
Orloff, Jacob
O'Shea, Edmond
Parmakis, Angelos
Stonehocker, Robert C.

L.U. NO. 15, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Bombell, Alexander
Casey, William J.
Kempfner, Julius
Kour, William
Leck, George
Marchetto, Arthur D.
Nolino, Thomas F.
Reyenga, Louis
Rolf, George P.
Wilhowsky, Nicholas

L.U. NO. 16, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Mayberry, John S.

L.U. NO. 19, DETROIT, MICH.

Allen, Taylor
Mickulin, Joseph
Smith, Elmer G.
Unsoeld, Lawrence

L.U. NO. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Antonio, Alves
Andreasen, Arthur
Bennett, James
Dunn, John
Larsen, Lars T.

L.U. NO. 27, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Balodis, Alfred
Brown, David
Caraccio, Eugene
Davidson, Michael
Landry, Edwin
Payne, Amaziah
Shamreta, Walter

L.U. NO. 608, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Altin, Heening
Guppy, Robert
Pisco, George
Schubert, Walter

L.U. NO. 620, MADISON, N. J.

Joss, William
Keagan, Jesse
Laing, William

L.U. NO. 625, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Caron, Athanasie

L.U. NO. 627, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Renfro, Joe J., Jr.

L.U. NO. 642, RICHMOND, CALIF.

Byars, W. J., Sr.
Curtis, Lanse T.
Davis, Sam E.
Hotchkiss, Fred
Overaa, O. E.
Sonnichsen, Chris

L.U. NO. 715, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Halpin, John
Orlousky, John
Wood, Edward E., Jr.

L.U. NO. 719, FREEPORT, ILL.

Crow, Charles L.

L.U. NO. 756, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Asplund, H. Magnus
Blackstock, W. C.

L.U. NO. 764, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Frasure, W. J.

L.U. NO. 769, PASADENA, CALIF.

Hagen, Henry W.

L.U. NO. 785, ERLANGER, KY.

Gerhauser, William F.

L.U. NO. 787, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Greco, Vincent

L.U. NO. 846, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Wright, Ernest

L.U. NO. 30, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Comcau, Benjamin L.

L.U. NO. 33, BOSTON, MASS.

Kearney, Percy
Makerowicz, John
Wallace, Charles H.

L.U. NO. 35, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Blackburn, Edgar C.
Gerke, Carl B.

L.U. NO. 36, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Anderson, John A.
Astad, Arne
Browne, J. F.
Casavant, William P.
Gould, George H.
Hendrickson, Gust

L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.

Laite, Albert C.

L.U. NO. 42, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Aarreberg, Thor
Belli, Scipione D.
Urge, Joseph
Van Horn, Robert

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Blair, M. B.
Liles, Hassie L.
Price, Alvin

L.U. NO. 100, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Deman, Cornelius

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.

Fisher, Edmund W.
Heyda, John J.
Jones, Fred M.
Koller, James W., Jr.
Nicholas, Guiliano

L.U. NO. 106, DES MOINES, IOWA

Frey, John
Hillestad, Anton

L.U. NO. 119, NEWARK, N. J.

Hart, Russell
Kennedy, Michael
McMullen, Eugene
Murren, James P.
Rommel, Louis C., Sr.
Swanger, Eugene J.
Woods, Charles J.

L.U. NO. 129, HAZLETON, PA.

Schermer, Louis C.

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beach, Edward S.
Bell, John
Dillon, Robert
Ferro, Frank
Liesch, Albert
Wannan, William T.

L.U. NO. 144, MACON, GA.

Amerson, Frank C., Sr.
Cowan, Thomas W.
Holloway, D. H.

L.U. NO. 155, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Leary, Edward
Worman, William

L.U. NO. 854, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Hall, Henry H.

L.U. NO. 860, FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Pray, Francis G.

L.U. NO. 925, SALINAS, CALIF.

Breaum, Alfred
Johnson, Carl

L.U. NO. 943, TULSA, OKLA.

McLain, David D.

L.U. NO. 946, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Armstrong, W. G.
Carle, R. C.
Durham, M. E.
Kime, R. B.
Livesley, J. D.
Mitchell, E. P.
Runetzy, N.
Wallace, J. G.

L.U. NO. 959, BOYNTON, FLA.

Wilcox, Roy

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.

Arnold, Charles
Lilja, Robert W.

L.U. NO. 1006, MILLTOWN, N. J.

Nelson, John
Teza, Marco
Thomas, George

L.U. NO. 1089, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

King, Morris J.
Mecey, Frank

- L.U. NO. 1111, IRONTON, OHIO
Jones, John A.
- L.U. NO. 1182, WELLSVILLE, N. Y.
Fagan, Dan
- L.U. NO. 1197, LA SALLE, ILL.
Morrison, Arthur
- L.U. NO. 1202, MERCED, CALIF.
Olson, Henry
- L.U. NO. 1224, EMPORIA, KANS.
Caruthers, C. R.
- L.U. NO. 161, KENOSHA, WISC.
Knudsen, Marius
- L.U. NO. 169, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Howell, Clifford
Johnson, Arthur
Mathews, Loyd
Reeder, Rolla
Smith, Wilbur
- L.U. NO. 183, PEORIA, ILL.
Fuller, Ben E.
Hiett, Harry
- L.U. NO. 188, YONKERS, N. Y.
Brown, Robert P.
- L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEX.
Collums, Forrest C.
Higdon, H. Clay
- L.U. NO. 218, BOSTON, MASS.
Cooper, Alexander J.
Guild, Henry
Newhall, Johua L.
Trentini, Pasquale
Walsh, Frank
Weyand, Martin C.
- L.U. NO. 225, ATLANTA, GA.
Moss, Cecil M.
- L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Arvidson, Einar
Arvidson, John L.
Karlson, Karl
Kuisma, John
Lazar, John
- L.U. NO. 262, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
Adams, Hugh D.
- L.U. NO. 275, NEWTON, MASS.
Cubranich, Anton
D'Entrement, Fred
Fern, Fritz
Gurgene, Frank
- L.U. NO. 298, LONG ISLAND CITY,
N. Y.
Ruggles, John
- L.U. NO. 299, UNION CITY, N. J.
Jacobson, Einar
- L.U. NO. 329, OKLAHOMA CITY,
OKLA.
Bennett, Clifford
Boyd, B. C.
Bush, R. H.
Cronk, J. M.
DeMill, Earl
Duncord, W. E.
Hathcock, C. D.
High, H. T.
Marshall, E. S.
Moore, Fegan T.
Morgan, Tom
Overby, Geo. W.
Owens, Wm. T.
Pillow, A. H.
Robbins, Cecil
Thomason, Sam
Thornton, H. A.
Wood, John K.
- L.U. NO. 1296, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
Barchus, Fred A.
Baxter, Joe
Clausen, Emil
Diamond, Aubrey
Egland, O. W.
Hall, Clyde C.
Laurence, Leslie
Nipper, Adolph
Oriole, Hector
Palmer, Thomas
Sands, Wesley C.
Schulte, Alton
Stephenson, George
Thomas, S. R.
Willis, Olan G.
- L.U. NO. 1319, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
Findley, Elsa E.
- L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.
Skowronski, Frank
- L.U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N. Y.
McIlwraith, Frank
Rosalie, Frank, Jr.
- L.U. NO. 1478, REDONDO BEACH,
CALIF.
Johns, Byron L.
- L.U. NO. 1570, MARYSVILLE, CALIF.
Hall, Forest I.
Kelly, Thomas
- L.U. NO. 1587, HUTCHINSON, KANS.
Knerr, Walter E.
- L.U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.
Bateman, William L.
- L.U. NO. 1725, DAYTONA BEACH,
FLA.
Wren, David
- L.U. NO. 1764, MARION, VA.
Adams, Wm. A.
Olinger, John H.
Summit, John W.
- L.U. NO. 1779, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Johnson, John A.
McKibben, James
Rae, James
- L.U. NO. 350, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Cereteta, Thomas G.
- L.U. NO. 362, PUEBLO, COLO.
Dunn, Everett
- L.U. NO. 366, BRONX, N. Y.
Aginsky, Isidor
Schutzer, Sam
Spetland, Nandrup
- L.U. NO. 383, BAYONNE, N. J.
Levine, Isreel
Monbeit, Isaac
Sher, Sam
Thompson, Barney
- L.U. NO. 393, CAMDEN, N. J.
Bergoetz, William
Chamberlain, Romeo J.
Erickson, Alvar
Murray, William C.
Phillip, Walter H.
Setzer, Albert
Williams, Sheldon
Wilson, Jack
- L.U. NO. 470, TACOMA, WASH.
Bennett, W. V.
Benson, A. H.
Carr, P. J.
Lakeman, Carl
McColm, Arthur
Nelson, Waldemar
Norby, David
Swanson, William
Warner, William
Vick, John E.
- L.U. NO. 483, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.
Dobbins, Joseph
Hanchett, David G.
Jeffords, Thomas C.
Losso, Thomas N.
Olson, Segvard
Simonin, Charles
- L.U. NO. 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Lynn, Waino
Gray, Lehman
- L.U. NO. 550, OAKLAND, CALIF.
Canzone, John
Michelson, Hans
Reiber, William
- L.U. NO. 579, ST. JOHN'S,
NEWFOUNDLAND
Penny, Wm. H.
- L.U. NO. 584, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Rosengarten, Andrew
- L.U. NO. 594, DOVER, N. J.
Hill, Frank S.
Richards, Walter S.
- L.U. NO. 599, HAMMOND, IND.
Bellamy, John
Carey, Frank
Samek, Paul
Turner, Homer
Willis, Milton
- L.U. NO. 1784, CHICAGO, ILL.
Goide, Bernard
Meier, Ernest
Swanson, Gust A.
- L.U. NO. 1786, CHICAGO, ILL.
Larsen, George
- L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLENAS, LA.
Benitez, Alfred C.
Bouvier, Hector
Goggans, R. L.
Rome, Joseph A.
Vicknair, Emile F.
- L.U. NO. 1888, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Ashmeal, Thomas
Lucas, Leon
Wilson, John
- L.U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
Ballard, Ernest
Kohs, Adolph L.
Schultz, Louis M.
- L.U. NO. 2024, MIAMI, FLA.
Stewart, Arthur E.
- L.U. NO. 2230, GREENSBORO, N. C.
Simerson, Edwin P.
- L.U. NO. 2274, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Lego, John
Scheibel, Louis
- L.U. NO. 2288, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Dougherty, J. W.
Rivera, B.
Westin, Erik Albert
- L.U. NO. 2300, CASTLEGAR, B. C.
Haapla, E. J.
Zeberoff, Harry
- L.U. NO. 3127, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Hucks, John
Kemp, Elijah
Saverino, Gaetano
Scherne, Ernest



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Service Pins Given at Annual Dinner



From left to right: Silas Valentine, Edwin Funfgeld, Chairman, Oscar T. Olsen, Business Manager, Charles Schaefer, Edward Soukup, Frank Thorman, Harry Hicks, President of Local and a forty-seven year man, Glen Kerbs, John Proctor, William Auer and Carl Johnson. Their years of service are given below.

On Friday evening, June 15, 1962, Local Union No. 1772 of Hicksville, Long Island, New York, held their annual dinner, at which time service pins were given out to our members. The following members received their Twenty-Five Year pins: Glen Kerbs, Charles Geborski, Albert Press, William Auer, John Kastner, Michael Hreha, Mike Seppanen, James Crosby, Ernest Hobeck, Chas. Allgier, Chas. Romano, John Moerich, Theodore Stem-

berg, John Klecinski, Carl Johnson, Peter Barry, Peter Hansen and Julian Martinsen.

The following members received their Thirty-Five Year pins: Frank Thorman, Albin Johnson, Emil Hippakka, Mikal Mikalsen, Silas Valentine, John Soderman and Carl A. Johnson.

The following member received his Fifty-Year Gold Pin: John Proctor.

Dinner In Bridgeport



Millmen's Local 1520, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Bridgeport, Conn., honored veteran members at a dinner and dance on June 16, 1962. Left to right are: Rudy Hammermeister, 26 years; John Garrison, 38 years; Ralph Malafronte, President of the Local and a 51-year member; Frank Barry, General Representative of the United Brotherhood; and Robert McLevy, Business Agent for the Local. Honored members not shown in the picture are: Lewis Judd, 51 years; Stanley Pstrag, 46 years; Joseph Boccamazza, 27 years; Bert Lesinsky, 27 years; Fred Munch, 27 years; Robert Thorburn, 27 years; Gus Anderson, 27 years; Thoralf Larsen, 26 years.

Outstanding Apprentice Carpenters



Charles Ray Smith, left, Lowell Alexander, right who are members of Local No. 1822 of Fort Worth, Tex. They received an expense paid trip to participate in the 14th Southern States Apprenticeship Conference, held in Dallas, Texas, July 26, 27 and 28. In addition to the above a "Family Nite" was held on July 30th to honor our 50 and 25 year members. The four 50 year Pins were awarded to the following Brothers: M. L. Carson, B. G. Schmidt, L. O. Scruggs and Ed E. Smith.

Suffolk County Carpenters Inaugurate Pension Club

At a luncheon given by the Trustees of the Suffolk County Carpenters Pension Fund, Administrator George Babcock announced that the first payments from the Pension Fund were made on July 1, 1962. Most of the forty-two Suffolk County Carpenters members who will receive monthly pension checks were present at the luncheon, which was held at the Carpenters District Council Office in Medford, Long Island, New York.

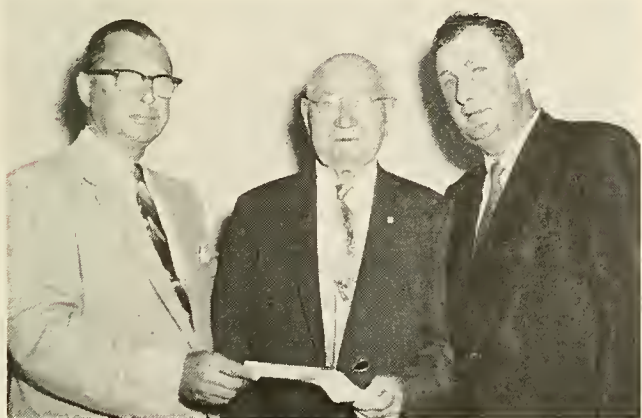
The Pension Fund was established on January 1, 1961, as a result of Collective Bargaining among the Building Trades Employers' Association, of Long Island, the Contractors Association of Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The Long Island Home Builders Institute, the Long Island Building Contractors, representing more than 500 Contractors and the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters, representing more than 3,500 members.

The current assets of the Pension Plan are over \$500,000 and the Plan is guaranteed to provide retirement benefits to all retired members for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Babcock stated: "The Board of Trustees takes tremendous satisfaction in knowing that our Pension Plan will provide security to men who have given long years of service in the carpentry trade. We also know that the younger men in the trade can now look forward to their years of retirement with a sense of real security."

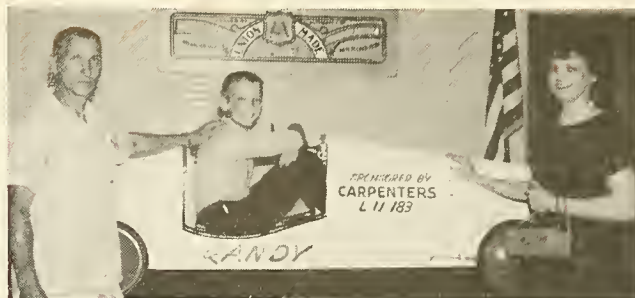
The Board of Trustees is composed of Mr. Regnell, Preston Brady, Paul Fierro and Frederick E. Gibson, representing the employer association; and George Babcock, Chauncey Bartow, Joseph DeLuca and George W. Steenland, representing the Union.

The Consultant and actuary for the Pension Fund is Retirement Programs, Inc., a Leonard Davis Associate. Legal counsel is Mr. Sidney Gaines, New York City. The investment policy of the Pension Fund is handled by the Board of Trustees in conjunction with the Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Company.



From left to right—Payment of Check No. 1: Frederick E. Gibson, Co-Chairman of the Suffolk County Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds; Axel Ljunggren, 50-year member of L. U. 1167, Smithtown, N. Y., and a resident of the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Fla., and, George Babcock, Administrator of the Suffolk County Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds.

Soap Box Derby Racer



Randy Lee Armbrust is the 11 year old son of a Union Carpenter. His racer was sponsored by Local 183, and Randy was selected to build the racer by a drawing out of a hat of all the applicants that wanted to have a racer. Brother Cecil Clark, LU 183, was appointed Chairman of the Soap Box Derby Project, and furnished Randy with advice and technical knowledge. Randy in racer—standing along side of the racer are his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Armbrust.

Report From the Ladies

The Women's Auxiliary to the Indiana State Council of Carpenters at its recent convention held at Indianapolis, held the finals to a most unusual year-round contest.

For the previous twelve months the officers and members of this fine group throughout the State had been collecting UNION Labels. When the contest closed, the final count was 355,859 of these symbols of distinction.



While most of our ladies had sore hands from last minute clipping, all wore big smiles for they knew they had sold the importance of the UNION Label. From left to right: Mrs. Frank Smith, Marion, Indiana; Mrs. Kenneth Stodgell, Kokomo, Indiana; Mrs. Lawrence Barkley, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

First, second and third winners respectively are shown here preparing to take the labels to the Indiana State AFL-CIO Convention which will be in October at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Fort Wayne Auxiliary collected the greatest number of labels, Kokomo Auxiliary had the second greatest number and the Marion Auxiliary, with only five members came in third.

The Fort Wayne Auxiliary also came up with the greatest variety of UNION Labels. Lafayette and Bloomington Auxiliaries tied for second place in this contest.

Peace Corps Jobs Open to Retired Union Members

The Peace Corps has reminded retired union members and those approaching retirement that there is no upper age limit for volunteer service with the corps and that, in fact, it needs the skill and experience of "senior citizens."

The organization's Office of Public Affairs has published a bulletin listing requirements for service. Applicants may be any age above 18. General qualifications are a skill needed by the host country, sound health, emotional stability, willingness to work with others, initiative and a desire to serve.

Married couples are eligible if both qualify and have no dependent children under 18, according to Director Jules Pagano of the Professional, Technical and Labor Division of the office.

Among skills sought are those of

foresters, farmers, plumbers, sanitary engineers, tailors, veterinarians, well-drillers, carpenters, machinists, masons, auto mechanics, nurses, road builders, building trades instructors, electrical workers, welders and teachers.

Volunteers may continue to receive the full amount of any pension they may be entitled to but will be expected to live overseas on the allowance provided by the corps.

Length of service is two years, including training. Volunteers receive allowances to cover food, clothing, housing, medical care and incidentals. At the end of their service they get a termination payment of \$1,800 at the rate of \$75 per month.

Intensive training is provided in the U. S. and host countries. Some as-

signments require foreign language ability, Pagano said, but most corps workers need not know a foreign language before volunteering. Language instruction is included in the training, along with studies in the history and culture of the host country.

Candidates are asked to fill out a Peace Corps Volunteer questionnaire, available from any Post Office, Congressman or Senator, or from the Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

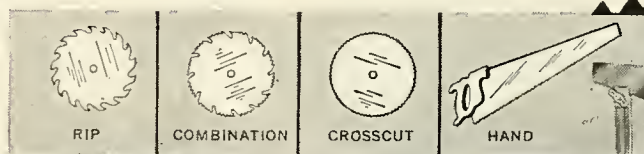
A partial list of countries requesting Peace Corps volunteers includes Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Ivory Coast, Iraq, Liberia, Malaya, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia.

DO YOUR SAWS PUSH HARD?

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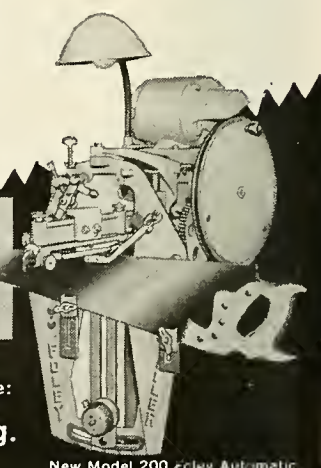
James B. Williams says, "I made \$765 last year filing saws and it sure comes in handy."



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New Model 200 foley Automatic

1797 Years of Union Membership



On May 28, 1962 Carpenters Local 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J. honored 65 members, at a buffet luncheon, who have held membership in the brotherhood for a period of 25 years or more. The presentation of pins was made by Edward J. Grobleski, President of Local 65, and Raymond Ginnetti, General Representative. Seated from left to right: Alex Vollmann, 25 years; Adolph Kunccevit, 25 years; Robert Harrison, 36 years; John Sorensen, 25 years; Joseph Orlick, 26 years; Leo Dressler, 27 years; Nis Dinnesen, 26 years; Mike Diakum, 25 years; Joseph Makow, 25 years; Leon Kaczmarek, 25 years; Niel Minucci, 25 years; Nels Nord, 27 years; Viggo Pedersen, 25 years; Joseph Fuchs, 26 years; Daniel Sandroff, 25 years. Standing middle row left to right: Financial Secretary Louis Paone, 25 years; Chris Bang, 25 years; Carl Bang, 25 years; Stanley Kravitz, 25 years; John Montani, 25 years; George Pedersen, 46 years; Hans Treptow, 25 years; Harry Miller, 33 years; Nicholas Post, 25 years; Leon Larsen, 26 years; Andrew Farkas, 26 years; William Buechler, 27 years; Sam Asman, 25 years; Seldon Hoagland, 25 years; Olaf Husland, 26 years; Edward Hirshak, 25 years; William Munsson, 26 years; Eric Waldov, 25 years. Standing last row left to right: Walter Ostergaard, 27 years; Fritz Nelson, 45 years; John Nelson, 27 years; Lars Knudsen, 33 years; Peter Feddersen, 47 years; Frank Strusz, 25 years; Henry Clausen, 25 years; Emil Springer, 25 years; Arnold Beck, 25 years; George Beck, 25 years; Carl Beck, 27 years; Cecelius Petersen, 26 years; David Kertes, 26 years; Walter Hansen, 25 years; Alex Dndas, 25 years; Anthony Covino, 25 years. Missing: Axel Mickelson, 40 years; Ingvaard Steingard, 42 years; Einer Jensen, 41 years; Jens Jessen, 30 years; Hyman Shipkin, 29 years; Harlan Traill, 28 years; Arthur Carstensen, 26 years; Chris Luxhoj, 26 years; John Christensen, 25 years; Victor Jorgensen, 25 years; Carl Schumann, 25 years; Otto Olsen, 25 years; Victor Tetemonti, 25 years; Joseph Smith, 25 years; William Miller, 25 years; William Knox, 25 years.



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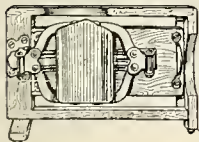
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Local Union No. 344 Presents Service Pins



This local honored its long time membership brothers at a program July 23rd and presented to them pins for 25 years and more. Brother N. C. Spillman received a 50-year pin and a ring. Front row left to right: N. C. Spillman, 50 years; Wm. Biegeman, 35 years; Mason Christianson, President, 32 years; Edward Kuehl, Treasurer, 28 years; John D. Schmidt, 28 years; Vincent Rapp, 27 years; Elmer Abel, 26 years. Middle row left to right: Myron Boyd (T), 26 years; John Davis, 26 years; Henry Schneider, 26 years; Conrad Stark, 26 years; Wm. Sussek, 25 years; Charles Howard, 25 years; Peter Poos, 25 years. Last row left to right: Adam Schultz, 25 years; Henry F. Schneider (T), 25 years; John Zimmerman, 26 years; Joe Prebelski, 25 years; George Muehl, 25 years; Oscar Priefer, 25 years; Carl Dudley, 25 years.

Let's Make Every Week Union Label Week!

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and they increase $\frac{1}{4}$ " each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. Pitch is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights

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Inventors and Worlds Only Specialists
In Unbreakable Tools That Give You the Most Value

Fun for the Kiddies from the Carpenters

The Hudson County District Council at the Carpenters Union, representing Carpenters in Hudson County and East Bergen, held their first annual kiddy day outing at Palisades Amusement Park, N. J. The

carpenters took time off from the construction chores to enjoy a full day of fun and recreation with the children of their members on the rides and attractions at Palisades Amusement Park, N. J.



Left to right, enjoying Caterpillar ride: Eric Beck 6, Albert Beck, Business Representative of Hudson County District Council, and Joe Cristy, also age 6, all of 137 Lexington Ave., Bayonne, N. J. Second car, same order: Kevin Connors, 2, of 161 Lembeck Ave., Jersey City, on lap of Marilyn Leach of 2278 Blvd., Jersey City, N. J. and Mark Connors, 4, Kevin's brother, on lap of mother, Mrs. Marge Connors. Rear car, same order: Laura Ann Zymund, 5, 22 E. 28th St., Bayonne, N. J., Edmund Ryan of 817 Jersey Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. of Local 486, Bayonne, N. J. and Janice Ryan, 6, of 24 Crane Parkway, Cranford, N. J.



Edmund Ryan of 817 Jersey Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. of Local 486, Bayonne, N. J. share ride on carousel with Dave Sommerhalter of 420 Northwood Way, Palisades Park, N. J., and Harry Larkins of 251 10th St., Hoboken, N. J.



Tom Possey, former district council president of 283 Arlington Ave., Jersey City, N. J. with Daniel Krey 5, left, of 403 Undercliff Ave., Edgewater, N. J., while Bobby Bott 2½ of 8215 First Ave., North Bergen, N. J., is on Mr. Possey's lap and Michael Krey, 3½, Daniel's brother, is on far right, on Ferris Wheel at Palisades Amusement Park, N. J.

REGISTER NOW FOR NOVEMBER

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GRIPS ANY MATERIAL FROM 0" to 3/8" THICK

WORKS IN NARROW SPACE

Jack Nut anchor needs only 3/8" expansion space . . . now fixtures can be fastened securely to flush doors! Grips any material from 0" to 3/8" thick . . . perfect for use in thin materials where wood or sheet metal screws won't hold!

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1

Insert anchor into hole. Needs only 3/8" expansion space.

2

Run in screw to collapse spider anchor backing by exerting pull on threads.

3

Anchor now is installed and ready to receive attachment screw.

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Cambiano Helps San Jose Celebrate



Standing left to right: F. O. Jorgensen, E. M. Frost, Emil Berggren, Leo Megna, Frank Riesenbeck, Tom Sim, Fred Lyle. Seated left to right: J. G. Leubben, John C. Boothe, Robert Welch, San Jose City Mayor, J. F. Cambiano and M. L. Blanchfield.



Special guests were two teen aged girls, Pat Connor and Marlene Major who saved the life of Floorlayer, Brother Lee Stell. Last February when floor lacquer exploded in the house where he was working and set him and his clothes on fire, they saw him as he staggered from the house and smothered the flames. He suffered serious burns and for a long time was not expected to live. The District Council presented them each with a \$50.00 bond.



Left to right: Wm. N. Tracy, A. Bailey, Vernon S. Swain, Edward J. Petersen, Clarence W. Braeger, Ray F. Wood, Edmund J. Gale.



The November Elections Are Important to Labor . . . Let's All Do Our Part By Registering NOW and Voting Nov. 6

PLANE GOSSIP



In a Word

The local wolf had a date with the English professor's daughter and, as usual, brought up the Old Familiar Subject.

"I'm dreadfully sorry to advise you" replied the scholarly miss, "that your libidinous desires are completely negated by my prior sociological attitudes and familial rectitude and are therefore doomed to abysmal failure."

"I don't get it" said the wolf.

"Right!" replied the gal.

Union Dues—Security Investment!

End of The Trail

A dying old Indian chief had two sons, Flying Eagle and Falling Rock. He was unable to decide which should be the chief when he died, so he told each to go out and bring back all the treasure he could gather in one moon.

At the end of the period Flying Eagle returned with his treasures, but Falling Rock never showed up. That's why, to this day, as you drive along the highways you'll see signs: "Watch Out For Falling Rock."

Be Union—Buy Label

There's Always One

The over-confident rookie pitcher strutted out on the mound for his first big league game, wound up and let fly his first pitch.

The batter knocked it out of the park. The rookie glared at his opponent as he made his leisurely round of the bases and then shouted, "You bum! You've loused up my no-hitter."

Contribute to COPE

For the Birds!

The stork is smarter than the owl. The owl asks "Who, Who?" The stork knows who!

It's Still Coffee

Sometimes it just doesn't pay to use passing-the-time-of-day type talk.

Last summer a man stopped at a cafe in the Kentucky Lake section and ordered a cup of coffee. When the waitress had delivered the coffee, he tried to make conversation.

"Looks like rain, doesn't it?" he ventured.

"I can't help what it looks like," said the waitress, "it's still coffee."

You Are the "U" in Union

Go For Broke

In his attempts to sell a housewife a home freezer, a salesman said, "You can save enough on your food bills to pay for it."

"Thank's" replied the harried wife, "but we're paying for our car on the bus fares we save, for the washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we're paying for the house on the rent we're saving. So you see, we just can't afford to save any more right now."

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

"Mind of the Beholder"

Some people have written us, objecting because the jokes are dull. Others have written, objecting because our jokes were too "gay." To the first class, we say: If you don't like the ones we use, send us some you think we ought to print. To the second class we say: Don't call the world dirty because your glasses aren't clean!

Fight 'Right-to-Work' Legislation

Girlish Gossip

"I hear her clothes are the last word."

"Last word! Darling, they're the last whisper."

Safe at Home!

An old Scotch couple were listening to a broadcast service, the husband sitting back smoking his pipe, his wife in deep contemplation. Suddenly the old man laughed.

"Sandy," exclaimed his wife, "why this merriment on the Sabbath?"

"Ah, said Sandy, 'the parson's just announced the collection and here I am, safe at home!'"

Unionism Starts With You

Modern Cowboy

On an Arizona dude ranch, a cowhand was displaying his dexterity rolling cigarettes one-handed. One impressed Easterner expressed his admiration for the skill involved.

"Oh, rolling them don't take much," said the cowhand, "it's getting the filter in that's the trick."

Attend Your Union Meeting

Needs Medical Help

The superintendent at the furniture factory went to Florida on his vacation, and since he is a little on the nutty side, and depends largely on his psychiatrist, dropped the doc a postcard from Miami Beach which read: "Having a wonderful time. Why?"

Union-Made Means Well-Made

Daffy-nitions

Rich relative—The kin you love to touch.

TV commercials—Sellagrams

Screwball—Specialist in a field where in you have no interest.

Your Union Needs You

Easy Come, Easy Blow!

"Go Now, Pay Later" vacations are best described as taking it easy on the lay-awake plan.

“THE CONVENTION
WILL BE IN ORDER!”

29th

GENERAL CONVENTION

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTER AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON D. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1962



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

OCTOBER, 1962

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



29th

GENERAL CONVENTION



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D. C. • SEPTEMBER 1962



Wise Words from a Great Man

“Do your duty, men, in this convention, and after its close take back to your homes and your families and to your fellow-workers, to your fellow-citizens, the watchword and the cry for human justice, for that life of brotherhood and humanity of which philosophers have dreamed and poets have sung and the masses have struggled. Hand to them, to those who are to come after us, that great heritage of courage and fortitude and power, and the demand for that better day to which all humanity is tending.”



These words were spoken by the late, great Samuel Compers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to the 17th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Washington, D. C., September 1912.

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXII

NO. 10

OCTOBER 1962



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

James A. Eldridge, Editor

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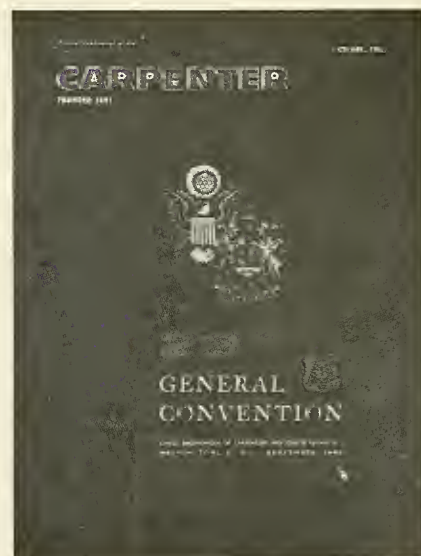
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THE COVER

The seal of the Brotherhood and the great seals of the governments of Canada and the United States are joined together on the October cover to make "official" this report of the 29th General Convention. The dignity and taste of this presentation reflect the serious business transacted during the convention of our United Brotherhood.

In words and pictures the record is preserved. This was your convention. All can read proudly of a great trade union in action.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Printed in U. S. A.



WORDS

*from the
General President*

This issue of *The Carpenter* is a report to the Brotherhood on the 29th General Convention which was held in Washington, D. C. September 17-21.

Here in words and pictures is the story. For five days one of the world's largest unions met in an atmosphere of unity and cooperation to conduct its business. For all who participated, it was an inspiring example of freedom in action. Every member can take pride in this mighty demonstration of trade unionism.

M. A. Hutcherson





Signing In



The chair was handy as this delegate signed his attendance card.



His knee and convention briefcase proved convenient as this delegate signed in.



Just so the surface was flat. "Lefty" and his buddy fill out the cards.



The Auditorium of International Headquarters was Registration Headquarters. Board members and resident officers examined credentials.



"What's his Local?" General Secretary R. E. Livingston and Board Members Leon Greene and Lyle Hiller checked the roster for each delegate.

THE 29th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America opened in Washington, D. C. on Monday, September 17, 1962. General President Maurice A. Hutcheson presided at the opening session in Convention Hall which was the District of Columbia Armory.

Present were 1,845 delegates. They represented 941 Local Unions and 56 states and provinces. There were also present 38 fraternal delegates, nearly 1,000 wives of delegates and several hundred guests. They filed into the gaily decorated hall as the band played the songs of many states.

General President Hutcheson called the session to order and the band played the national anthems of the United States and Canada. Following this the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the invocation.

President Hutcheson said, "This morning, we are deviating from the usual procedure in opening a convention. We are going to take the morning session for a special order of business, which is the official dedication of our new Headquarters Building of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"For this happy occasion, we have a comparatively brief and simple program; the purpose for which we are gathered here is to beseech a blessing on our new home.

"So we have invited the members of our Brotherhood family and a few close friends. My function here this morning is to serve as Chairman and introduce the three distinguished speakers to follow.

". . . The decision to move our International Headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C. was made by referendum vote of our membership in 1955. We all recognize now that it was a wise decision, for the nation's capital has become the labor capital of the world.

"By carrying on the business of the Brotherhood from Washington, we can serve our membership more effectively in many ways.

". . . In dedicating our new home, let us likewise rededicate ourselves."

After his brief remarks, President Hutcheson introduced the first speaker at the dedicatory ceremonies. He was C. J. Haggerty, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO. Brother Haggerty said, "I looked again this morning at your building as I rode past on my way here. It does not have the look of an ordinary office building or commercial establishment, but on the contrary it impresses one at once with its monumental appearance, and just as surely as the Capitol itself stands for the strength of human freedom, your headquarters symbolizes the triumph of free labor in a free land."

Haggerty extolled the leadership which has been given by the Brotherhood to the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Labor Movement over the years. He paid warm tribute to the work of General President Hutcheson. Haggerty said, "His cooperation, advice and assistance have been invaluable. He has given his knowledge of our movement



General President Maurice Hutcheson presided at the opening session of the 29th General Convention held in the District of Columbia National Guard Armory.

Dedication





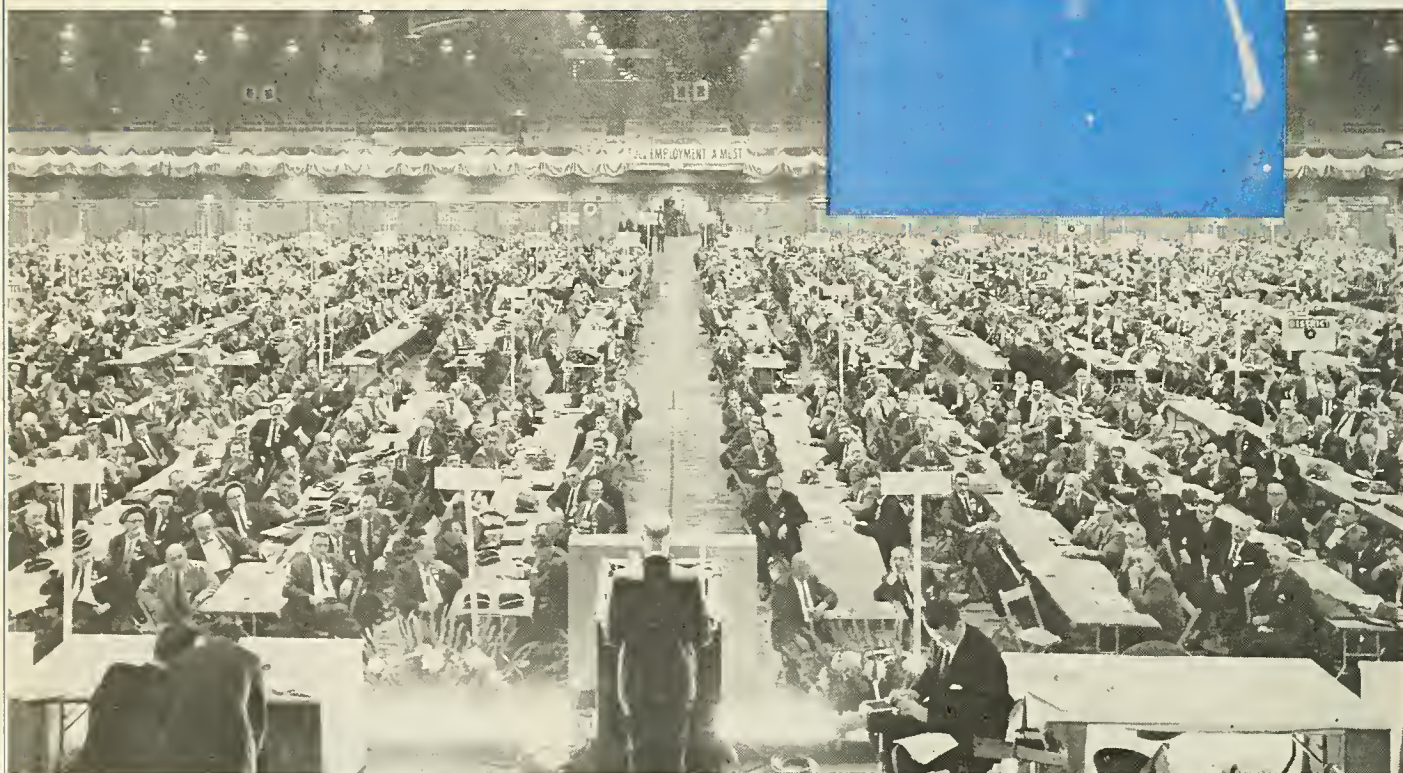
Rev. Bernard Braskamp, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, asked Almighty God to guide the deliberations of the Brotherhood.

and our industry without hesitation to help solve the many and vexing problems that confront us continuously. He is without question of doubt one of the most able trade union leaders in America today."

The excitement mounted in the hall as a committee of honor escorted George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO to the Speakers' platform. In his introduction of President Meany, General President Hutcheson said, "Nothing I could say would add to his stature because he stands in the front rank before any trade union gathering in the world."

President Meany, in his speech, talked about the problems of the trade union movement in this country, about the problems we face as trade unionists and more importantly, the problems we face as citizens of this nation. He emphasized the continuing and relentless challenge of communism throughout the world. He emphasized that it is part of the Soviet program to destroy the leader of the free world—the United States.

Meany said, "And every citizen must, in these trying



Nearly two thousand delegates and one thousand guests were in attendance on opening day. The first order of business was the formal dedication of the new International Headquarters.



C. J. Haggerty, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, told the delegates, "Your headquarters symbolizes the triumph of free labor in a free land."



AFL-CIO President George Meany said, "Every citizen must in these trying times try to find out how he can contribute to the preservation of our free society."

times, try to find out how he can contribute to the preservation of this society. And this is particularly true of the trade union movement because we represent the largest private group of citizens in this country, the largest voluntary organization in the United States. So, it is our job to make whatever contribution we can to make America strong, militarily, technologically, scientifically.

"... There is one phase of this situation in which we have a particular interest, and that is keeping America economically healthy, because we know full well that an economic collapse in the United States would be just as disastrous as the loss of a major battle. ... So the particular problem that we face, and in which we have the greatest interest, and the number one domestic problem of the country that is still unsolved, is the

question of full employment. We have had fifty-eight successive months where the unemployment figure has been over five per cent of the available work force. ... The President of the United States has presented a program to the Congress; but Congress has not done its job. Our first step must be to organize the unorganized and steadily to press for Congressional action.

"... The time has come after 25 years without a change to reduce the workweek in order to send America's workers back to work.

"Our job, in short, is to continue to fight for the things that we fought for over the years, continue to organize, continue to try to get better and better contracts and continue to face up to those who are opposed to the trade union philosophy.

"... This brings us right down to the situation that



First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, Chairman of the Building Committee, said, "I have been a part of the Brotherhood for some 55 years . . . I have had many proud moments . . . this is the proudest of them all . . . here and now we are dedicating our great new headquarters building."

we face today. We have got to fight against right-to-work laws, we have got to fight against adverse legislation in the national Congress, and we have got to fight for greater freedom to negotiate collective bargaining contracts that would bring benefits and ever greater benefits to those that we represent.

" . . . The battlefield, here at home, is now the political area. Whether we like it or not, the battleground today is political action, because we are talking about people who will be in the legislative halls in Congress. We are talking about people who write the laws under which we live. . . . We will elect a new Congress this year. We have got to change the complexion of that Congress in order to get enacted legislation that will put our people back to work.

"I have every confidence in the Brotherhood of Carpenters. I have got every confidence in Maurice Hutcheson . . . that the AFL-CIO will have the complete cooperation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

General President Hutcheson called upon First Vice President John R. Stevenson, Chairman of the Building Committee, to make the formal dedicatory remarks. Stevenson said, "I have been part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for some 55 years. In that time, I have been privileged to serve in many capacities and to participate in many memorable events.

"It goes without saying that I have had many proud moments in that long span, but I think this is the proudest of them all. Here and now, we are dedicating a great, new headquarters building. I am sure that all

of you who have toured our headquarters share this feeling of intense pride with me.

"Eighty-one years ago, the United Brotherhood began its operations in a couple of rented rooms in a building located at 19th and Wrights Streets in St. Louis, Missouri. The roadway that led from those simple rooms in the building in St. Louis to 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was not an easy one.

" . . . Here, in the nation's capital, the general office of the Brotherhood is geared to render a new quality of service. The facilities are superb. From a practical point of view, what this new headquarters represents is a new tool in the hands of those who guide the destinies of our Brotherhood. But no tool is any better than the dedication and skill the user makes of it.

"Hence, in officially dedicating this great, new headquarters building, I sincerely trust that this occasion will be used for renewing our dedication to the principles that undergird our organization. From the General President to the newest apprentice, each of us has a responsibility to give the best of our time and efforts to advancing the welfare of this great Brotherhood. Working together harmoniously in the past, we have overcome many obstacles because we maintained faith in each other and gave the fullest measure of service to the common good. Adhering to these principles, I am sure we can face the future with confidence. This formula that carried us over so many hurdles in the past can smooth our pathway in the years ahead.

"May God grant that all of us here today participating in this memorable moment will carry away with us



The Very Rev. Peter-Thomas Rohrback, O. C. D., asked God to bless all the endeavors and enterprises carried out in the Brotherhood's new International Headquarters.

a new sense of duty and loyalty that can inspire men and women, not only of our own organization, but of the entire labor movement."

At the conclusion of the program the Very Reverend Peter-Thomas Rohrback gave the benediction:

"Almighty God we ask your blessing on our proceedings, and we ask you to bless the new headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"Grant that all our endeavors and enterprises in this building may be accomplished according to Your will. We commit ourselves to an incessant and unflagging effort to better the condition of the working man—and since, in your plan, all men are, or should be, working men, we necessarily dedicate ourselves to the cause of all men.

"In this age of growing efficiency, developing technology, and expanding mechanization, let not our vision become blurred, but let us keep our basic commitment firmly in focus—our mission to men.

"Let us not be so much concerned with causes as with men, with movement as with individuals, with organization as with human beings.

"Help us to develop those human and divine virtues so essential in our mission to men. Let us love, and not hate. Let us help, and not hinder. Forgive, and not condemn. Build, and not destroy. Assist, and not impede.

"Our objectives are large and noble, and we need Your grace and Your help to accomplish them. And when we are infected with those common ills of men, we ask Your special assistance; when we are weak,

make us strong; when we are ignorant, make us wise; when we are foolish, make us prudent.

"Therefore, we dedicate ourselves and our headquarters to You, with unassailable confidence that our work, our mission to human beings, is a divine task.

"Our fundamental prayer is, that in building a better world for our families and our posterity, we may do Your holy Will in all our pursuits so that we may be truly worthy of the reward promised to those who do Your Will.

"Through Christ our Lord, Amen."





ON Monday afternoon, September 17, 1962 the 29th General Convention got under way. General F. J. Clarke, member of the Board of District of Columbia Commissioners, officially welcomed the delegates to the city of Washington.

General President Hutcheson presented his official report. He discussed three basic concerns. First, the Brotherhood's disenchantment with constantly waging a defensive battle. He said, "We are disenchanted with waging a constantly defensive struggle. We are weary of retreat. We are disgusted with being pushed around. That holds true in the international sphere where we are committed to the preservation of peace and freedom against aggression.

"... It is equally true on the economic front, where we have been too busy avoiding depressions to make the great progressive advances that our people need and that science and technology have made possible.

"Finally, it is also obviously true in trade union affairs, where our enemies have smeared the image of free labor, tied us up in legal knots and made it increasingly difficult for our movement to organize, to bargain collectively, and to be blunt about it, to keep moving.

"... As the presiding officer, the responsibility falls on me to sound the keynote for this convention. I think the temper of our times and our people can be summed up in one word—forward."

Later in the afternoon First Vice President John R. Stevenson, who served as chairman of the Building Committee for the new International Headquarters, made his formal report to the Convention. He discussed in detail the building itself and its furnishings.

He pointed out that the structure at 101 Constitution Avenue was completed at a cost of \$3,455,569.27. The lot cost \$1,991,154, and title stamp, tests and title search cost of \$10,671.95 or a total cost of land of \$2,001,825.95—making a total cost of land and building of \$5,457,395.22—All the obligations have been met and the building is clear and paid for. At the conclusion of his report the Vice President received a standing ovation from the Convention in tribute to his magnificent work.

During the proceedings of the Convention the reports of the General President, the General Executive Board, the Board of Trustees, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer were submitted to appropriate committees. These committees formally presented these reports before the Convention and they were adopted. Each delegate received a printed copy of the reports.

General Secretary R. E. Livingston, in his report, said "There have been many changes in the General Secretary's Department since the last Convention. In accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, a new system of billing was instituted in July,



"JR" meets "RJ." Vice-President John R. Stevenson and Business Representative Robert J. Stevenson, Boston, Massachusetts, examined each others badges.



Joe Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer of the Label Trades Department, AFL-CIO, said, "Your great international union has known for many years the importance of the union label . . . you developed your own in 1900."



Mr. William Dunn of the Associated General Contractors told the delegates, "The AGC and the Brotherhood have a great deal in common. Yours is the largest craft organization in the construction industry and ours is the largest association of general contractors in the largest industry."



Three delegates looked to see if the roaming photographer snapped them as they entered Convention Hall.





This delegate came equipped with hammer and skill. He made sure that sign would stand firm for the five days of the convention.



Three Canadians get together. Board Members Andrew Copper and George Bengough chatted with Canadian Labour Minister Michael Starr before the Minister of the Crown addressed the convention.



1960, showing the change of status of the individual member of Local Unions whether or not there was any monetary consideration. This billing also showed orders for supplies and credit or debit due, and made possible a simplified quarterly account sheet, of the same size, which eliminated the necessity of the Financial Secretary to tabulate all of the transaction. The cooperation of the Local Union officers in adjusting the account between the General Office and the Local Union has been commendable and has, with few exceptions, resulted in a ledger account balance at the General Office the same as that within the Local Union."

General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick in his report pointed out, "The move of our Headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington during the latter part of 1961 posed many problems and challenges. With the help of the fine staff in the General Treasurer's Department, the move was made with a minimum of confusion. It was inevitable that work should pile up to some degree during the moving process, but the backlog was cleaned up as quickly as possible through a good deal of extra effort."



Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, assured the delegates, "I know of no union which has more earnestly, patiently, aggressively and effectively worked to plug the holes in the Davis-Bacon Act than your Brotherhood."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller reminded the delegates, "We have got to have people in Congress who make sense, who have a sympathetic attitude toward our problems."



Each morning of the convention an Honor Color Guard brought Old Glory to the stage of the Armory.



Metal Trades Department President B. A. Gritta received his guest badge from President Hutcheson after he discussed problems of collective bargaining for Federal employees.



Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, got a laugh when he said, "For a man to make a speech before 10 in the morning he has to be at least a 3-term U. S. Senator."





AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department Secretary-Treasurer Peter McGavin said, "The future belongs to us if we go and take it and fight for it."



President Paul Hall of the Seafarers Union said, "You can tell a good union by what it does for its members. By that standard the Brotherhood is a great union."



Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver asked for help—"I ask the carpenters, and every other skilled craft in America today to urge your young journeymen to join the Peace Corps and take the message of America around the world."





Senator Pat McNamara Democrat of Michigan was introduced to the convention by his old friend, Second Vice-President Finlay C. Allan. The lawmaker said, "The Administration and the Congress seek to improve the standard of living and to support a strong economy and national defense."



Food is on the agenda. Sitting in the Convention Hall this delegate took time out from the heavy schedule of speeches for food.



AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler is "pinned" by General President Hutcheson after he told the delegates, "The administration here in Washington is better than any we have ever had at any time in the history of the labor movement and if we can't get out and organize under this favorable atmosphere, I don't think we ever will."

Box lunches were served to the delegates in the Armory. This saved time and helped ease traffic in busy Washington.





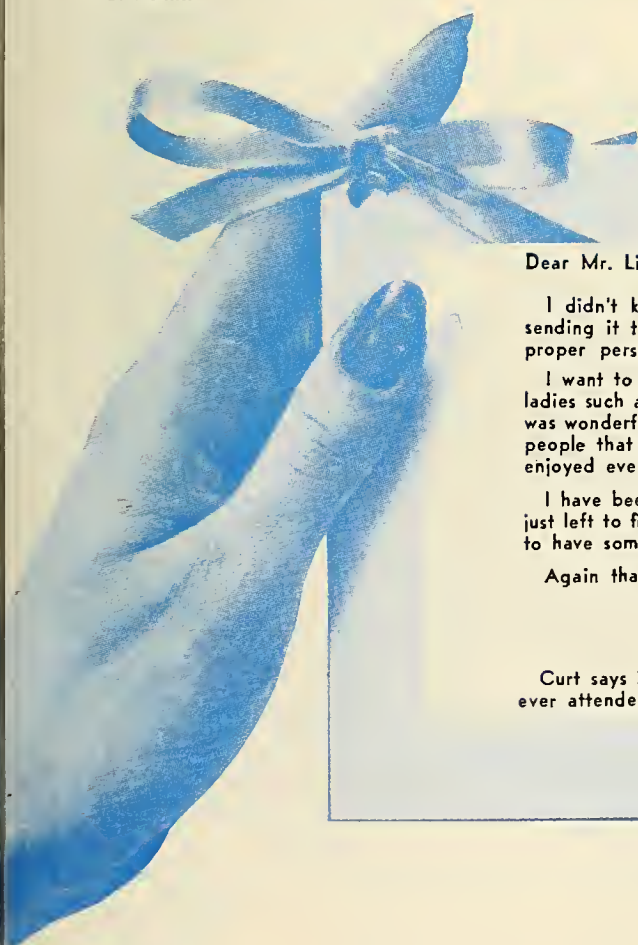
Ladies Luncheon

The First Lady of the AFL-CIO, Mrs. George Meany, left, chats with the Brotherhood's First Lady, Mrs. Maurice Hutcheson. The Ladies Luncheon was held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel where nearly one thousand women jammed the Presidential Ballroom for an informal program of popular music. The delegates' wives also toured the White House.





The wives of the Board Members and Resident Officers sat together at the Luncheon. Seen here are Mrs. Harry Chandler, Mrs. John R. Stevenson, Mrs. Andrew Cooper, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Jr., Mrs. R. E. Livingston, Mrs. Raleigh Rajoppi, Mrs. Lyle Hiller, Mrs. George Bengough, Mrs. Peter Terzick, Mrs. Frank Chapman, widow of the late Treasurer; and Mrs. Finlay C. Allan.



Dear Mr. Livingston:

I didn't know who to write this letter to so am sending it to you, hoping you can pass it on to the proper persons.

I want to thank whoever was responsible for giving the ladies such a marvelous time at the Convention. Everything was wonderful and so well planned. I met so many nice people that otherwise I would never have known. I enjoyed every minute of the tours, luncheon, etc.

I have been to many conventions where the ladies were just left to find their own enjoyment. It seemed so nice to have something planned.

Again thanks for a wonderful time.

s/ Mrs. Curtis Dashman
422 W. 2nd St.
Fulton, N. Y.

Curt says it was the nicest Convention he has ever attended.



Elections



Eighth District Board Member J. F. Cambiano extends a warm hand of congratulations to William Sidell after he was defeated for the Board seat.



First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson is congratulated by his fellow officers following his uncontested re-election. The beloved officer, a native of Scotland, has been a member of the United Brotherhood for 55 years.

Second Vice-President Finlay C. Allan was elected to the post he was appointed to earlier this year to fill out the unexpired term of the late O. William Blaier.



Democracy in action. The delegates line up to cast their secret ballots in the election of the Executive Board members. One day was given to voting.



Victory! General President Maurice Hutcheson acknowledges the cheers of the convention following his re-election. He has served as head of the Brotherhood since 1952.





The Armory took on the look of an international political rally as balloting for Officers and Board Members drew near. Colorful signs, noise makers, bands and enthusiastic delegates filled the aisles on the third day of the convention.







Fourth District Board Member Henry Chandler, Atlanta, Ga., goes forward to be congratulated following his re-election to the Executive Board of the Brotherhood.



General Secretary R. E. Livingston, right, is congratulated by General Treasurer Peter Terzick after Livingston was re-elected. The General Secretary served as Organizing Officer of the 29th General Convention.



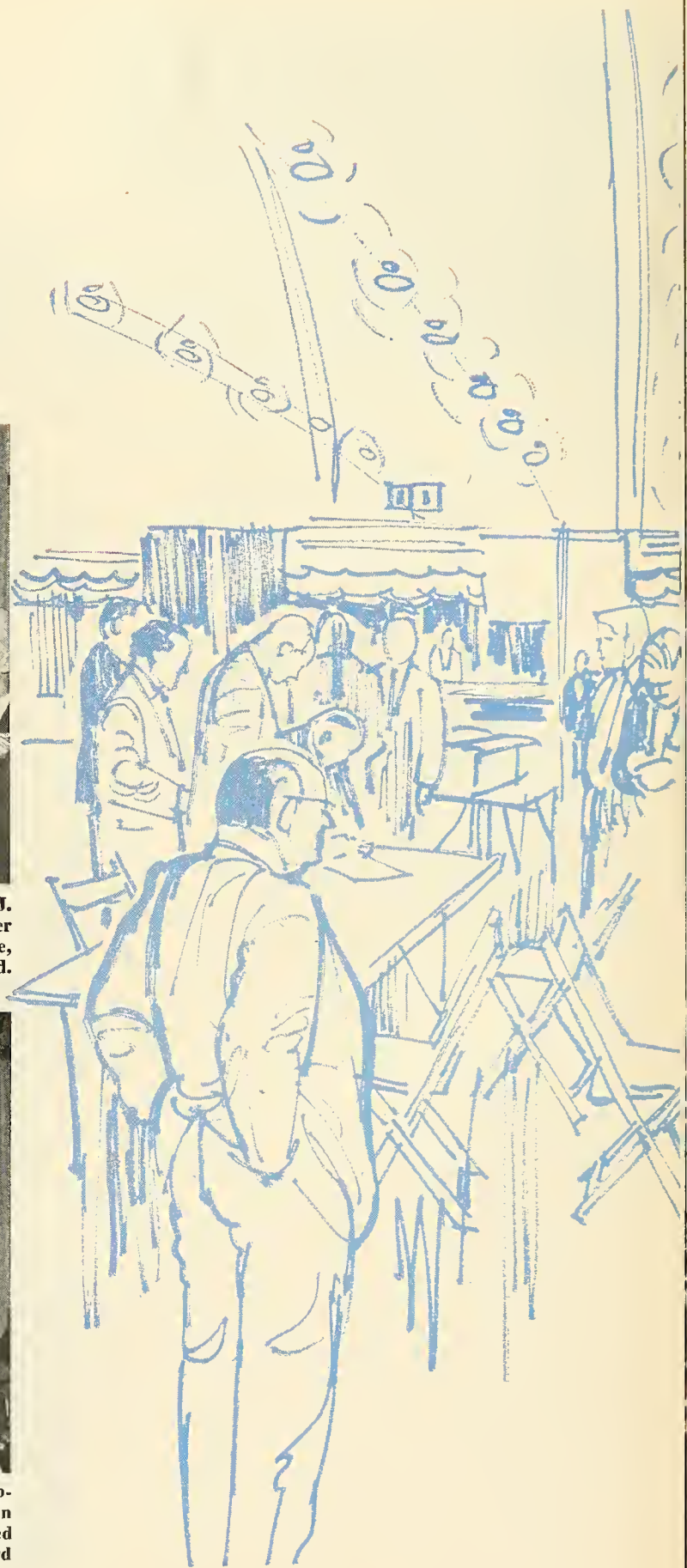
Third District Board Member Harry Schwarzer, North Royalton, O., right, is congratulated by Seventh District Board Member Lyle Hiller after he won re-election. Schwarzer was challenged by Roy Trent of Cleveland.



Second District Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, Springfield, N. J. is congratulated on his re-election by First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., Fifth District Board Member Leon Greene, right, applauds. Both Johnson and Greene were also re-elected.



General Treasurer Peter Terzick, right, smiles happily as he wins election to his post. He has been appointed to the position in 1961 to succeed the late Frank Chapman. First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. is with Terzick.





Members of the Appeals Committee were Wm. O. Hayes, Local 377; Jerome Kearney, Local 94; Carl Westland, Local 288; Henry Mock, Local 242; Howard Welch, Local 345; Herbert Kortz, Local 1644; J. A. Gillen, Local 943; H. H. Brown, Local 1849 and Clement A. Clancy, Local 22.

Members of the Brotherhood who served on the Resolutions included E. Bjork, Local 488; Ralph Bowes, Local 1741; Albert Beck, Local 486; L. M. Weir, Local 1102; W. M. Crim, Local 225; G. A. McNeil, Local 1266; Herman F. Bodewes, Local 374; Stanley Ronken, Local 562 and Pat Hogan, Local 1052.



Home and Pension Committee members were Orrin E. Masoner, Local 61; Anthony Ochocki, Local 337; Mike Harrington, Local 56; Robert Gray, Local 359; Chet Bereman, Local 60; Leonard Wilt, Local 2217; Howard Christenen, Local 87; Julius Viancour, Local 2894 and F. O. Jorgensen, Local 316.

Committees Reports

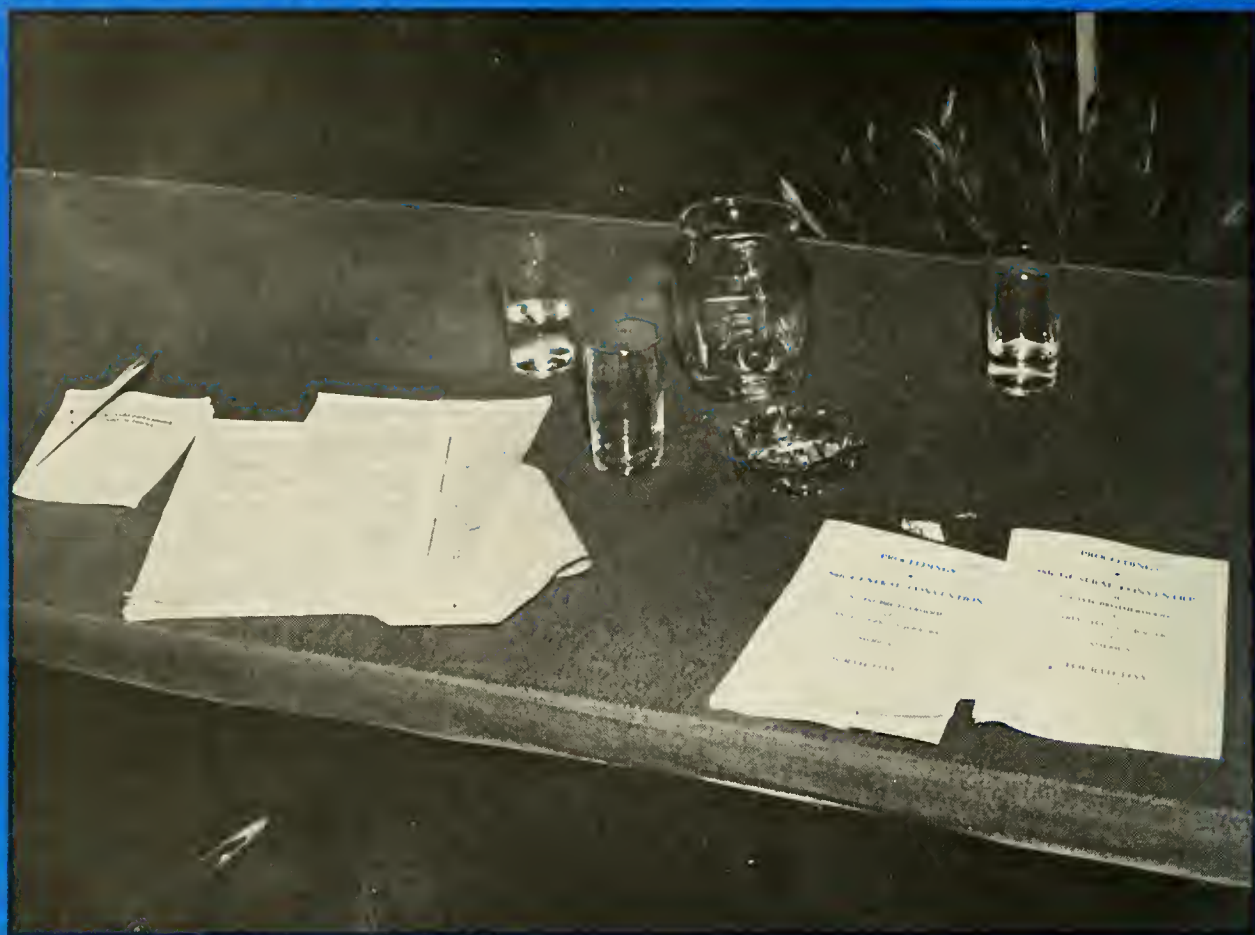


Constitution Committee members were Oscar Pratt, Local 624; Henry Spotholz, Local 15; M. James Sexton, Local 13; Curtis C. Luttrell, Local 584; Robert Lamping, Local 1583; Erwin C. Meinert, Local 47; Richard Pittman, Local 2633; A. L. Henderson, Local 1296; Arthur Leam, Local 1598.





Finance Committee Members included Charles Thompson, Local 58; Arthur Davis, Local 30; Joseph Hudson, Local 218; John G. B. Chandler, Local 396; Robert Sauer, Local 224; Earl Hartley, Local 3099; Darel Worthen, Local 184; John Mitchell, Local 1963; William Lashe, Local 180.



WORDS, WORDS,
WORDS

THE 29th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America opened in Washington, D. C. on Monday, September 17, 1962. It had been exactly fifty years since the Brotherhood had held a convention in the Nation's Capital. The week preceding the opening of the Convention was a busy one in the International Headquarters on Constitution Avenue. A number of committees met including the Finance Committee, Home and Pension Committee, Constitution Committee, Appeals Committee and Resolutions Committee. Many of the delegates arrived early in order to tour Washington with their wives and families. Despite the fact that schools had already opened a number of school-age children came to Washington on the promise to make reports in their government classes after they got back home.

Registration of delegates was held on Saturday and Sunday prior to the opening of the Convention. Nearly 1500 delegates registered and toured the new International Headquarters.

By Sunday night the hotels of Washington, including the Mayflower and the Statler-Hilton, were filled with guests wearing the red, white and blue badge of the Brotherhood Convention. A week-long series of parties, receptions and dinners got under way Sunday evening.

At 10:00 a.m. on Monday morning, General President Huteson called the Convention to order in the District of Columbia National Guard Armory. This large structure is southeast of the U. S. Capitol near Washington's magnificent new baseball stadium. Five busy days followed. The first highlight of the Convention was the dedication of the new International Headquarters.

Speakers at the sessions included: C. J. Haggerty, President, Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; George Meany, President, AFL-CIO; Paul Hall, President, Maritime Trades; Bowan A. Gritta, President, Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO; G. R. Collins, President, National Constructors Association; Joseph Lewis, Secy.-Treas., Union Label & Service Trades; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, (Dem., Minn.); Wm. F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO; Canadian Labour Minister, Michael Starr; Mortimer B. Doyle, National Lumber Manufacturers Association; Arthur W. Motley, Director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards; Edward E. Goshen, Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the U.S. Department of Labor; William E. Dunn, Executive Director of the Associated General Contractors; Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps; Andrew Biemiller, Director of the Legislative Department, AFL-CIO; Senator John Sherman Cooper, (Rep., Ky.); Senator Pat McNamara, (Dem., Mich.); and General Counsel Charles H. Tuttle.

The five General Officers: Maurice A. Huteson, General President; John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President; Finlay Allan, Second General Vice President; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; Peter Terzick, General Treasurer were all reelected without opposition. The following Board Members were reelected: Charles Johnson, Jr., First District; Raleigh





General President Hutcheson and AFL-CIO President George Meany have a few private words.



Joseph Plymate, assistant to General President Hutcheson, left, the General President, center, and Finlay C. Allan, the Second Vice-President, right, have time for a smile.

Brother Abraham Saul, Director of East Coast Organizing, has a few words to say.



Rajoppi, Second District; Harry Schwarzer, Third District; Henry W. Chandler, Fourth District; Leon W. Greene, Fifth District; J. O. Mack, Sixth District; Lyle J. Hiller, Seventh District; Andrew V. Cooper, Ninth District and George Bengough, Tenth District.

Eighth District Board Member J. F. Cambiano was defeated by William Sidell, Secretary-Treasurer of Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters. The vote was Joseph Cambiano, 802—William Sidell, 981.

Board Member Harry Schwarzer of the Third District was opposed by Roy S. Trent, President of Ohio State Council of Carpenters, but was reelected. The vote was Harry Schwarzer, 1,081—Roy S. Trent, 691.

The Convention received, debated and voted upon a large number of resolutions. They also received the reports of the General Officers.

At the conclusion of the five days of proceedings General President Hutcheson said:

"It has been a hard working convention. All the business brought before the convention has been transacted in an orderly way. All resolutions and constitutional amendments that were submitted have been considered by the appropriate committees, reported back

to the convention, and voted upon by the delegates.

"I think we all owe a vote of thanks to those who served so well and so diligently on the various convention committees.

"I personally want to thank the delegates for your fine record of attendance at all sessions, for your close attention to the proceedings, and for your all-around participation in the work of this convention.

"You have charted a number of new policies and programs for our Brotherhood. Speaking for my fellow officers as well as myself, I assure you that we will do our utmost to carry out your mandate. In the years ahead, we pledge ourselves to serve the interests of the members of this Brotherhood to the best of our ability.

"With your help in the next four years, we can build up the membership of the Brotherhood to a record-high level; we can and we will win higher standards for our members everywhere, and we will take advantage of every opportunity to fight for a better union, a stronger labor movement, and an indestructible America.

"I am now ready to adjourn the convention and want to wish you all Godspeed and get home safely.

"I hope to see you at the next convention."



Ready for that cookout. The General President was presented with the apron by the Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

C. A. Shuey, the General President's Assistant and General Secretary R. E. Livingston have a word together on the convention platform.



Two delegates from one of the original Thirteen Colonies proudly wear their tricorns. Gay hats were a convention feature.



The Brotherhood has a full "crop" of its own photographers. The photo albums at home will have many a convention picture.

General Treasurer Peter Terzick and Board Members Henry Chaodler and Raleigh Rajoppi have conference together on the platform during a convention recess.



Delegate Rose White, Local 2565, chats with two friends.



THE
END





TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM

Holds tie neatly in place — is well made and moderately priced at **\$1.50**.



CUFF LINKS

Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem.
Excellent materials and workmanship.
\$2.50



CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members of any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union. *All prices include Federal Excise Tax.*



The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service within our organization and as special recognition for extra-ordinary duties performed.

IMPORTANT — Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Two Qualities: 10-K Gold, \$25 each. Sterling Silver, \$8 each. Rhodium Finish.



OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back. Attractive small size.
Rolled gold \$2.00 each

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington 1, D. C.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



GENERAL OFFICERS OF:

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:

101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

GENERAL PRESIDENT

M. A. HUTCHESON
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN R. STEVENSON
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

FINLAY C. ALLAN
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

GENERAL SECRETARY

R. E. LIVINGSTON
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

GENERAL TREASURER

PETER TERZICK
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District. CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District. RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District. HARRY SCHWARZER
16678 State Road, North Royalton, Ohio

Fourth District. HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District. LEON W. GREENE
18 Norbert Place, St. Paul 16, Minn.

Sixth District. JAMES O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District. LYLE J. HILLER
1126 American Bank Bldg.,
621 S. W. Morrison St., Portland 5, Ore.

Eighth District. J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District. ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 7, Ont.
Canada

Tenth District. GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, *Chairman*

R. E. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary*

All correspondence for the General Executive Board
must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—

DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating

who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

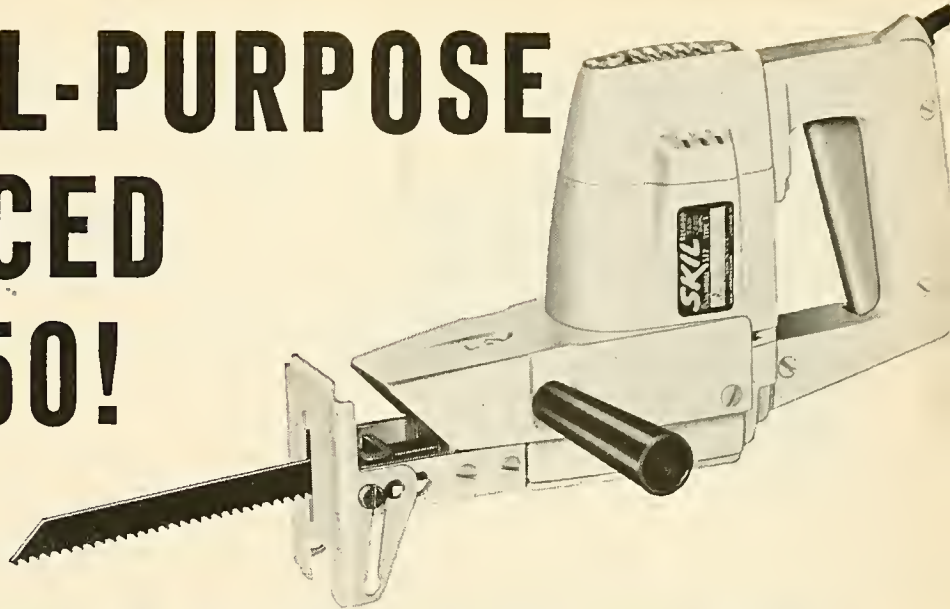
If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

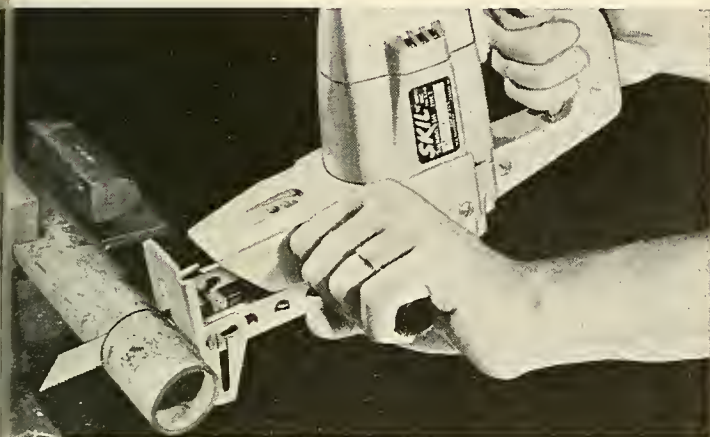
The Quarterly Circular for the months October, November and December, 1962, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of

the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

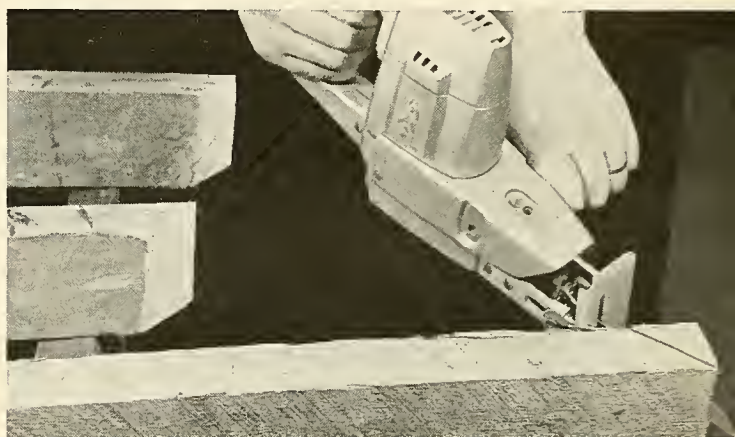
FIRST ALL-PURPOSE SAW PRICED UNDER \$50!



...and look at the jobs the new Skil Recipro Saw does!



Cuts metal—including pipe, conduit, tubing, angle, sheet metal, bar stock, aluminum, soil pipe and more.



Cuts wood up to 6-inches thick (even with nails). Perfect for pocket cuts and notching work in joists and studding.



Cuts like a jig saw—makes intricate scroll cuts, pattern cuts and template cuts in wood, metal, plastic, etc.



Cuts where other saws can't for installing registers, junction boxes, heating ducts. Flush-cuts into corners.

NOW you can get a genuine Skil Recipro Saw (Model 577) at *one-half the cost* of other all-purpose saws. And with features of far more expensive models, including: double-reduction gears, a 4-position foot, 3-position handle, automatic sawdust blower, canted blade for faster cutting.



FREE! Carrying case and 8 blades when you buy the Model 577. **Hurry! Limited offer.**

See your Skil distributor now for a demonstration. He's listed under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corporation, Dept. 152J, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Ill.

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EDITORIALS

W. Willard Wirtz

W. Willard Wirtz has succeeded Arthur Goldberg as Secretary of Labor. At the time of his appointment, he was serving as Under Secretary of Labor.

Wirtz brings to the post a notable list of qualifications bolstered by a wealth of experience as middle man in labor affairs. He was a member of the War Labor Board and chairman of the National Wage Stabilization Board. He has compiled a distinguished record as a labor arbitrator.

In a recent speech he said the new adversaries of labor are "the forces of technology, of foreign competition, of stagnation, of complacency."

The post of Secretary of Labor requires infinite patience, breadth of vision and courage. We believe Secretary Wirtz possesses these needed qualities.

Well Said!

Reprinted from the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

Dave Dubinsky, the eloquent president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, disputes the charge of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People that his union practices racial discrimination in its choice of officers. We are not sufficiently informed to hand down a verdict on this difference of opinion. But we do indorse the principle expressed, with admirable vehemence, by Mr. Dubinsky before a House subcommittee.

"I'll be damned," Mr. Dubinsky said, "if I will support the idea of the professional Negro, the professional Jew, the professional Italian, that a man should be a union officer because of his race, color or creed. He should be an officer on his merits, ability, character."

Watch That Label

The women of the organized labor movement—joined together as the affiliated organizations of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries—are embarking upon a tremendous effort to bring about an increased demand for the products and services made possible through the abilities of their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. During the next twelve months, hun-

dreds of thousands of merchants and proprietors of service establishments all over the country will be visited and asked "Is yours a *Union* establishment—do you display the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button?"

The answers to this question will be passed along to millions of housewives who are spending Union earned dollars.

It is hoped that this undertaking will cause more Union members, their wives and families to become more aware than ever before of the vast power of the Union Dollar in the market place. This big job can not be done by the women alone. All members of the trade union movement are urged to look for the Union Label and to demand the Shop Card and Service Button when they buy and when they spend—every day of the year.

Warm Note

The Carpenter
101 Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Not long ago I was the recipient of a favor from your Union. That was that you filled my request for forty copies of Rev. John Cronin's booklet *Communism: Menace to Freedom*.

We sincerely thank you for making available for our students in American History, World Geography, and Sociology classes these booklets.

Your organization should be commended for such a worthwhile venture as this, to make possible such a large share of the truth. You can well imagine the good use these forty booklets will be put to with our many students who would not purchase on their own a booklet that can be so useful and informative.

We shall inform them of the organization that made possible our having the booklets to use and the help you have given to education for living in the free world.

Please know how much we appreciate this service.

Sincerely yours,
Sister M. Deodata, I.H.M.
Sacred Heart High School
22513 Garrison Avenue
Dearborn, Michigan

Big Money Talks—With Arrogance

Reprinted from The Federationist

A Senate subcommittee last month questioned George M. Humphrey, former Secretary of the Treasury under President Eisenhower, about a nickel-stockpiling deal Humphrey drove through for one of his business firms four days before the Eisenhower Administration took office.

His response was a mingling of evasiveness and Big Money arrogance reminiscent of two generations ago. His further response was to wrap the name of Eisenhower around himself like a comfort-and-security blanket and complain that the committee was engaged in a "vendetta."

The undisputed record revealed by the Symington committee shows that the nickel-stockpiling deal was initiated during the Truman Administration—but that Humphrey himself got it finally approved at a moment when he was about to take over the keys to the Treasury.

It shows also that the first public discussion of the deal came from a Republican, Senator Williams of Delaware, who charged on the Senate floor that the public interest "was not adequately protected."

Humphrey went to the Cabinet from a career as master of the huge M. A. Hanna Company industrial complex. The General Accounting Office says that a Hanna subsidiary got a fast \$10 million net profit in the nickel-stockpiling deal at absolutely no risk of loss and with a company investment of only \$3.5 million. The General Accounting Office also says that the company made "windfall" profits of \$17.9 million in the purchase of a government-financed smelter and picked up an additional \$1 million by charging off as operating expenses what were actually capital investment items.

The Symington subcommittee reports that during the period of these transactions Humphrey and members of the Humphrey family had a 14 percent stock interest in the nickel-mining firm.

These were the matters the Senate committee invited Humphrey to discuss—and his contribution was to tell the senators they were "confused." He said the GAO reports were "bunk" and "baloney." He addressed members of the subcommittee as "you boys." He claimed that the M. A. Hanna Company's accountants "had a far greater reputa-

tion" than any government accountant. He tried to dismiss the whole affair, as one subcommittee member reported to the Senate, as "peanuts."

The nickel-and-smelter deals, he announced disdainfully, involved a mere "tag end of our business"—a small part of subsidiary enterprises with only \$22 million in assets, whereas "the total assets of the M. A. Hanna Company are in excess of \$450 million."

The majority of businessmen serving the government—and many have served it well—obviously do not share the Humphrey attitude that they should be immune to inquiry about their conduct in office. They do not treat a Senate investigation as some kind of effrontery.

George M. Humphrey's two days before the Symington subcommittee exposed much of what was wrong with the role he played—a very powerful if not dominant role—during his years in the Eisenhower Administration. The Humphrey regime in the Treasury was marked by tax slashes for corporations and the affluent while high-level unemployment became chronic and government investment for the general welfare was repressed.

While President Eisenhower tried once—just once, after his 1956 re-election—to advance a budget recognizing the growth of our population and the importance of welfare services, Humphrey brazenly undercut the effort in a private briefing of reporters that predicted a "hair-curling" depression and left the President lacking the Old Guard Republican support he needed.

The Symington subcommittee reports it plans to call Humphrey back to answer more questions. It should. And the former Secretary of the Treasury ought to be reminded that only a coward would seek to hide behind the Eisenhower image as he has done to date.

If a legal conflict of interest was not involved in this deal, certainly a moral conflict of interest was. The Senate of the United States has a right and a duty to inquire into this matter in the public interest and Mr. Humphrey should remember that it is the public interest that is paramount. That is something he completely forgot when he was on the witness stand.



By James E. Johnson

Big City Folks Really Do Deserve a Vote

America, once an agricultural society, is now an industrial one.

In years when our society was still agrarian, it was natural that rural society should dominate our state legislatures. But the farmers are no longer the one important element in our society privileged to retain control of our state legislatures. These bodies were created to represent all of the people. But the "agrarian myth," as Richard Hofstadter calls it, has been the poisonous gas that has choked proper reapportionment in our state assemblies.

The problem of apportionment in the several states is honestly and critically discussed in a 20 page pamphlet, *One Man—One Vote*, available free of charge from the Twentieth Century Fund, 41 E. 70 Street, New York 21, N. Y.

On March 26, 1962, the United States Supreme Court handed down its historic decision concerning reapportionment in Tennessee. In the case of *Baker v. Carr*, the Court's majority opinion held that the Federal Courts had the power to give the state legislatures a boost when the legislature's themselves refused to apportion a state according to population.

Why, after all the talk in this country about the voice of the people, should the voice of the people have no voice? Because a selfish minority has consistently hindered any attempt to remedy a

situation in which it would be caused to relinquish its over representation to those to whom that representation rightfully belongs.

"The only legitimate basis of representation in a state legislature is people. One man's vote must be worth the same as another's."

Population is the only basis. "Area representation" is spoken of, but people, not trees or acres vote.

"Area representation" means that a large area with few people will end up with a larger vote as compared to a smaller area with more people ending up with a lesser vote. In other words, the few are over represented, the many under represented.

Rural Worries are Groundless

There are those who argue that rural interests are special, more delicate to handle, and that the city folks, if they were in the majority (as they should be) would be unattentive to rural problems. The truth is that rural problems have caused more difficulties and demanded more time and attention than they deserve.

No valid defense can be offered for a situation such as exists in Maryland where 85% of the people are ignored and the other 15% elect the majority of the state senate.

Other reasons given in defense of minority rule are "that campaigning is more difficult in a large, unpopulous area," and "that non-rural areas

indulge in 'bloc voting'." Most would agree, however, that the rural candidate has a much easier time of meeting constituents and getting his name publicized in the local papers than does his city brother. And "bloc voting" is an "evil" no more possessed by urban representatives than by rural.

Perhaps the most important point in *One Man—One Vote* is that population as a basis of apportionment is applicable to *both houses* of a legislature. Opponents of this principle point out that in the U. S. Congress "the House represents people and the Senate states." But the National Government was created by thirteen sovereign states. Sovereign power was therefore divided between the nation and the individual states. But counties were never sovereign, they were creations of the state.

Founding Fathers Knew Their Politics

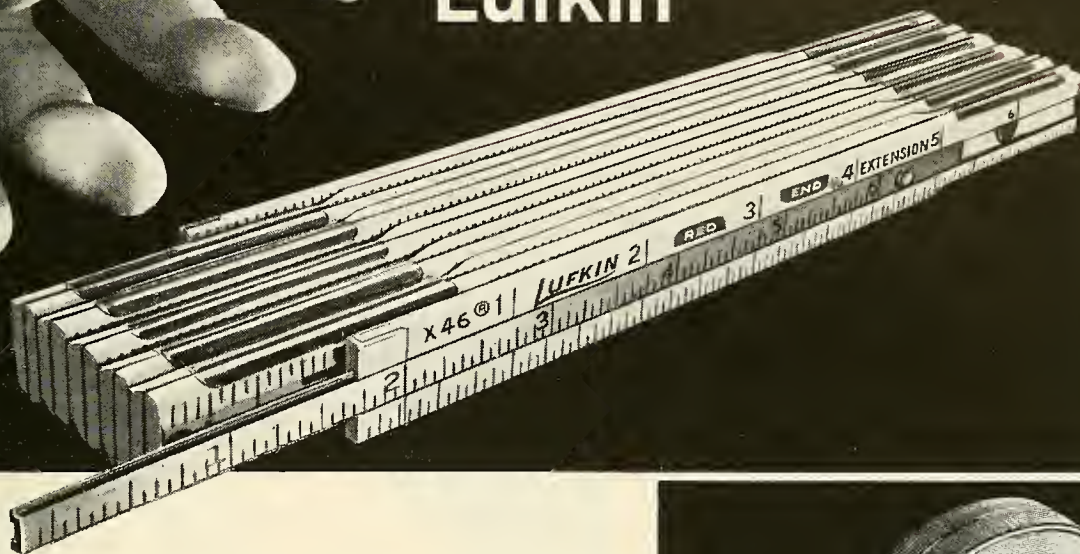
The opposition also argues that a legislature based on population in both houses would have no purpose because it would destroy the only function of bicameralism, which is that one house represent people, the other area. Anyone who uses this reasoning knows absolutely nothing about U. S. Government or its history. For reasons that go back to the delegates who debated in Philadelphia, the second house has the purpose of providing a check and balance and of giving mature judgment and consideration.

What, then, should be the role of the courts? Of course it would be desirable if they did not have to step in to make a legislature apportion itself, but if it takes the courts to break the impasse between majority and minority rule, then they should do it.

The legislatures have had and still have every chance to solve this problem themselves, or as some legislatures have done, to let non-partisan outsiders do the job.

Apportionment was once a problem in Britain, even more so than in the U. S. But legislative apportionment is no longer a political issue in Britain. It should not be one in this country.

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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Trick or Treat—or Tragedy

FOR centuries now the eve of All Saint's Day, Halloween, has been the signal for ghost and goblin, pirate, fairy and witch to "come out, come out" from wherever they stay the rest of the year to frighten, amuse and tantalize the local citizenry. And each age sees parents throw up their hands and despair of the younger generation.

Today, soap is still used lavishly on windows and windshields, pins jam doorbells, garbage cans are overthrown and scattered, porchlights unscrewed and legalized banditry and blackmail (in the guise of "trick or treat") flourish openly. And for the most part, we try to accept this in good spirits and enjoy, at least vicariously, the children's fun.

Gangs on "Rumbles"

However, a new element has been added to the prank cauldron. Rival gangs take the opportunity of a permissive night out to stage their "rumbles". Smaller children are preyed on by larger. Trick or treat bags are torn from little hands, and irate parents have no one to blame, for the older children are operating behind masks. Thousands of children are injured and terrorized yearly by these roving gangs and "lone wolves" and property damage soars to astronomical heights by the morning of November 1st. The pattern of terror goes from the ridiculous to the real as the night hours march by.

From school-ending to supper time, the wee tots tap timidly on doors—while a parent waits indulgently at the walk's end. From dinner until nine o'clock, the grammar school and junior high freshmen add a bit of reality to the blackmail that home-owners submit to—and submit willingly if the spirit of fun is maintained.

The late, late evening crew, those who either don't knock at all or who

take a second swing around the area just for kicks, are dangerous—often only the law enforcement officers are safe in their presence.

Accidents to children prowling about dark, unfamiliar yards or darting excitedly into the street sometime convert a evening designed for fun to a nightmare. What is the solution?



Many towns and communities in larger cities make social gatherings so attractive that children of all ages stay off the streets. These neighborhood enterprises are usually less expensive to the individual families than the cost of treats and treatments. Prizes for best costumes, best apple-dunkers, best dancers, best balloon-bursters etc. offer stimulus for realistic competition rather than unguided efforts to go one-better in vandalism.

This, by far is the best solution, but it is also the hardest to promote. The two or three years it takes to build up interest among parents and children causes many such efforts to fail for lack of stamina. Many are attempted too late and are unplanned. Adoles-

cents need many things to do—and no time to think about the forbidden fun outside. The age-span is important, too. Toddlers, elementary school children and the more sophisticated junior high and high school groups must be kept busy simultaneously. That takes work, planning and a lot of effort by a lot of parents.

The second solution is to establish limits of area and activities allowed. A neighborhood of parents that decide that nine-thirty is late enough for revelers to roam and trick or treat will squash the often heard objection by offspring that "Johnny gets to stay out for another hour" or that the "Gang" had something planned for ten o'clock. All youths, of all ages, should be limited to time and area. The area, obviously, is their own neighborhood. "Local" kids object to encroachment by groups from other neighborhoods. Parents object to being "hit" by "strange" trick or treaters. Finally, large gangs of kids from "other areas" who feel they won't be recognized by the homeowners are prone to demand rather than ask. Few of us object to treating youngsters we know but we do resent feeding the entire juvenile population of the town.

Stop Trouble Early

The third solution is volunteer patrolling by adults. Pairs of understanding fathers who stand in the shadows at strategic points in the neighborhood can stop trouble before it starts. They should, of course, know the difference between fun and furore as a too-tight rein makes for rebellion.

The National Safety Council suggests a few safety checks. Children should be dressed in clothing that is heavy enough to resist tearing and to offer protection against scrapes and scratches. Faces should be painted rather than covered with masks which

greatly limit vision. Candles and torches are, of course, definitely against good safety practices. Common sense dictates that homeowners remove temptation by removing and storing loose furniture, garbage cans and receptacles, potted plants, and removable gates and shutters. Parents should know where the children are and should be patient and cheerful with the young goblins who come to the door. Attempts to counter-fright should be left to other children—adults play too rough sometimes.



Gatherings, curfews, watchful parents—these will leave the neighborhood recovering from temporary inconveniences the morning after—not picking up the pieces. The roving children will be pleased with their “take”, parents will be relieved at the small amount of property and bodily damage, the police will be allowed to patrol the areas that really need patrolling. The whole town will benefit.

Unemployment Rate Still at 5.8%

WASHINGTON (PAI)—September ought to have been a good month in the employment picture, but it failed to live up to expectations.

While unemployment dropped by about 400,000 to 3,512,000, the seasonally adjusted rate remained the same as last month—5.8 per cent—still close to the 6 per cent which means “substantial” unemployment.

Labor Department officials had hoped that the resumption of employment in the automobile industry after the model changeover would show up better than it did in jobless statistics.

While the seasonally adjusted job-

If you're entertaining some of your youngsters' friends on Halloween you might try these off-beat goodies.



PEANUT BUTTER MILK SHAKE

- 2 cups cold milk
- ½ cup peanut butter
- 1 pint vanilla ice cream
- 1½ teaspoons vanilla

Mix all ingredients together in blender or electric mixer and serve immediately. Chocolate variation: Substitute ¼ cup chocolate syrup for vanilla. Maple variation: Substitute 1 teaspoon maple extract for vanilla.

HOT DONUT SPINNERS

- 4 donuts
- ¼ cup (½ stick) butter, softened
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons chopped walnuts
- ¾ teaspoon maple extract

Slice donuts open and make 8 donut rings. Blend all ingredients together and spread on cut surface of donuts. Place under broiler for 1-2 minutes until bubbly and browned.

Pecan variation: Add 2 tablespoons chopped pecans and 1 teaspoon cinnamon to butter and brown sugar.

Coconut variation: Add 1 tablespoon tender, flaked coconut and 1 teaspoon nutmeg to butter and brown sugar.

less rate for adult men dropped from 4.9 per cent to 4.6 percent, reflecting automobile unemployment, the unemployment rate for both adult women and teenagers rose over the month.

Long term unemployment of 15 weeks or longer showed no improvement over the month, remaining at about 900,000. This, however, was 350,000 less than a year ago.

Total employment dropped 1,100,000 to 68,668,000, largely as a result of an unusually large number of teenagers returning to school. The total labor force at 74,900,000 also dropped by 1,500,000. “a somewhat larger decline than usual, as more teenagers returned to school.”

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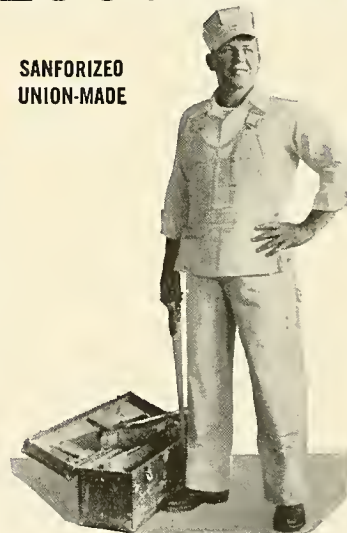
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By FRED GOETZ

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Please state union affiliation.

Tricky Business

From time to time we've had letters from members of the Brotherhood, asking about procedure for patenting a fishing lure, one they have invented and consider a real killer diller.

Ordinarily, the first step is to contact a patent attorney who must institute a costly and time-consuming search to see if the lure is patentable. Tackle manufacturers, who have been in business for many years, will admit it is next to impossible to get a "base" patent on a fishing lure. They say you might get a "design" patent but the value of this is little for, sure as shooting, if your lure becomes popular some large tackle firm will market a similar one with slight change in the design and legally get away with it. They are set, production-wise, to sell their lure cheaper, and with their established jobber or dealer outlets are in the driver's seat distribution-wise.

Product-piracy seems to be an accepted practice in the tackle business—they all do it with the idea that "turnabout is fair play."

I know I sound like a wet blanket but it's been a bitter experience for many who have gone into the lure-making business ill-advised.

To those undaunted inventors who plan on going ahead with their lure project, may I suggest that you weigh the practicability of trade-marking your product, as against getting a patent.

Obtaining a trade mark is considerably less expensive, and as long as you continue to market your lure, no one can infringe on your trade mark.

Wet Fourth

Harry Bryant, Jr. of 248 S. Hillside, Wichita, Kansas, a member of Local 201, recalls one of the most enjoyable outdoor outings the family ever had. It was on July 4th, on the Cottonwood river.



Harry says: "The night after we arrived, it rained so hard we could have fish over our heads."

"The next morning the whole family waded around in the mud and the following photo is the result of our checking the trout lines—as nice a string of catfish as you'll ever see, ranging from 2 to 22 pounds."

Tasty Idea

Mrs. J. M. Molloy, wife of John Molloy of Stillwater, Minnesota, a member of Local 957, offers the following recipe for hunter's potatoes:

"Scrub ample amount of potatoes with jackets on. Slice thick; brush

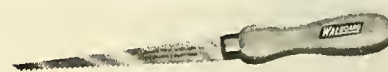
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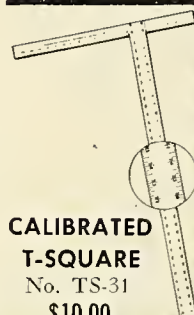
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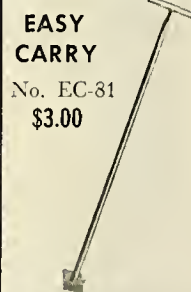
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with soft butter; dust with salt and pepper. Put potatoes back together and wrap in heavy foil. Place over hot coals and bake for 1 to 1½ hours. You never tasted potatoes so delicious."

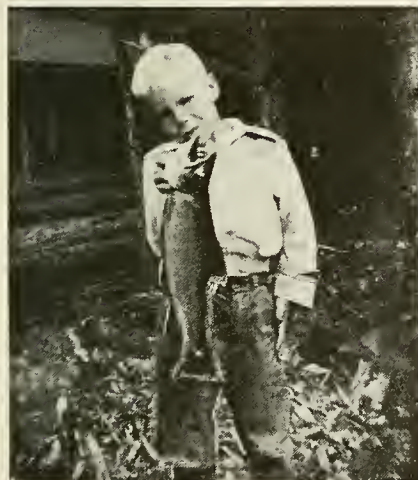
Good Hunting

Shades of the buck deer season. Here's a pic of a big one nailed by Captain John N. Thomas of Rapid City, South Dakota—an 8-pointer that dressed out at 236 pounds.

Captain Thomas is the son-in-law of Brother Tom D. Thorne of 115 Glamis Avenue, San Antonio, a member of Local 14.



Big Catch

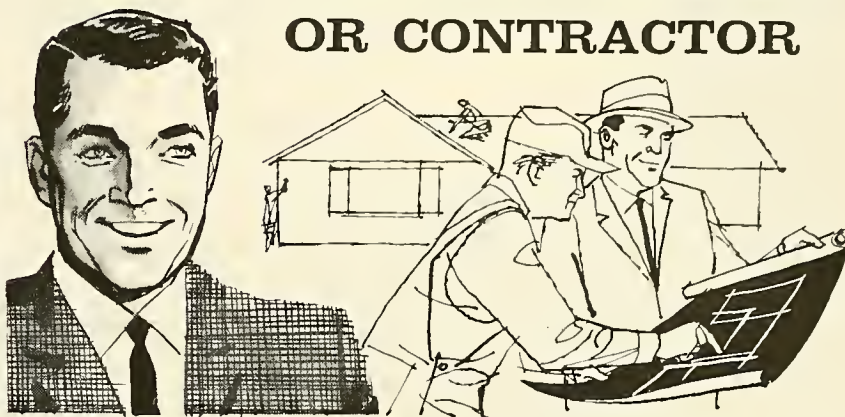


We'd like to note a nice "brook trout" catch in the record books of this column—a 19½ inch brookie, taken on a fly from Grace lake in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Lad holding the dandy is Leslie Makinen, son of Oiva L. Makinen, Negauner, Michigan, the successful angler and a member of Local 958 out of Marquette.

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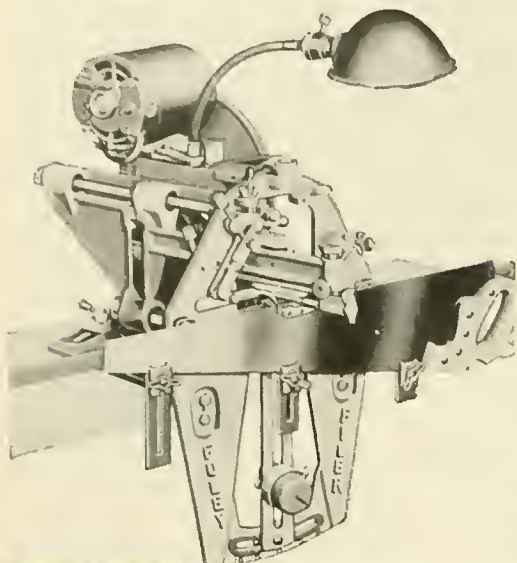
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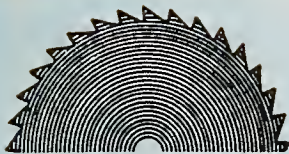
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Fairfield, Conn., Local Honors 14 Carpenters



Fairfield, Conn. Carpenters Local #647 honored 14 veteran members at its 60th anniversary dinner and dance on July 14, 1962, at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Unquowa Road.

John Kowats, president, will serve as master of ceremonies. The oldest active member in the organization is Frank Judd, now of Florida, who has been a member 52 years.

Other veterans are as follows: Jens Rye, 38 Henderson Rd.—50 years; Louis M. Lespinasse, Arizona—43 years; Milton B. Williams, Bridgeport—46 years; Alex Newton—

20 Brookfield Ave.—30 years; John Swock, 1934 Black Rock Tnpk.—28 years; John Powell, 81 Plum Tree Lane, Trumbull—28 years.

Also, Eilgin's Lukacsy, 156 Bungalow Ave.—28 years; John Horosko, 25 Lee Dr.—27 years; Anthony Faklowski, 1841 Jennings Rd.—26 years; Joseph Golesky, 280 Rock Ridge Rd.—26 years; George Matis, 476 Mill Hull Terr.—26 years; Frank Salko, 52 Henderson Rd.—26 years; and Anthony Yankas, 10 Brookfield Ave.—26 years.

First Selectman and Mrs. John J. Sullivan and Robert McLevy, business agent, and Mrs. McLevy were guests.

The Anniversary committee included William Sabastyan, 545 Bronson Rd.; William Bailie, 578 Black Rock Tnpk; and Frank Bascik, 99 Reid St.

In addition to Mr. Kowats, officers are Ernest Nagy, vice-president, Joseph Kovacs, recording secretary, John Horosko, financial secretary, and George Matis, Treasurer.

Members of Local 1373 Presented With 25-Year Membership



Standing left to right: Henry Morningstar, Wm. H. Root, Clarence Jensen, Carl Hickock and John C. Boyce. Front row seated from left to right: Oscar Fornander, Angus McCulloch and Erwin Banks. Bro. Ray Zook, International Representative, gave a nice ceremonial speech in presenting the pins.

50 Year Pin



Local 564 of Jersey City, N.J., has given a 50-year pin to Mr. Hans Espersen. The presentation was made by President James Carlson.

50th Anniversary Celebrated



On June 30, 1962 Local 1580 of Milford, Conn., celebrated its 50th Anniversary of receiving its charter with a dinner dance at the Pine Crest Country Club.

Bro. F. Barry Gen. Rep., presented 25 and 50 year pins to members who had not previously received them. Bro. R. McLevy was master of ceremonies. Mayor Iovino of Milford and the State Labor Dept. and labor organizations were well represented.

The following members were unable to be present when the picture of the affair was taken: G. Lanonette—60 yrs; F. Hoar—57 yrs; J. Stewart—39 yrs; A. Christensen—34 yrs; W. McConnell—26 yrs; A. Leffert—42 yrs; F. Simko—36 yrs.

Local 778 Celebration



Local #778 and Ladies Auxiliary Local #744 held a Joint Banquet at King's Corner Restaurant, Leominster, Mass., on August 4, 1962. Presentations of 25-year pins to 18 members with 25 years or more of membership and Past-President pins to four Local #778 members were the highlights of the evening. The 18 members receiving service pins represent a total of 558 years of membership. The presentations were made by General Representatives Harry P. Hogan and Richard P. Griffin.

Carpenters Local 785

A special meeting of Carpenters Local 785 of Erlanger, Ky., was held on June 26, 1962 with their three business agents, Brothers Russell Austin, Russell White and Robert Sauer, as guests.

Bro. Harry Spella was presented with a 50-year membership pin.

Brothers Ed. Bonta, Frank Neubacher and Vernon White were presented with 25-year pins. The pins were presented by Bro. Austin on behalf of Local 785.

After the meeting refreshments were served to a very fine turnout of members.

Candlelight Rite Installed Auxiliary Officers

Mrs. John Virgo was installed as president of Anaheim Carpenter Auxiliary #759 (Anaheim, Calif.) in recent candlelight ceremonies.

Mrs. Virgo, a native of England, has lived in Garden Grove, Calif. for the past six years. She and her husband are parents of five children. She has been active in PTA and is a Brownie Girl Scout Leader.

Officers to serve with her in the coming year are the Mrs. David Ward, vice president; Fred Roberts, secretary; Leonard A. Adams, treasurer; Violet Plews, conductress; John Ryan, warden; Marvin Pietrock, Sam Markowitz, John Machernis are Trustees.

Chairmen appointed by Mrs. Virgo are Mrs. Elmer Flynn, ways and means; Mrs. Elywn Taylor, welfare; Mrs. Charles Oldham, Chaplain; and Mrs. Gerlad Cenamo, social and publicity chairman.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 252

Milwaukee, Wis.
September 5, 1962

Greetings to all Carpenters Auxiliaries:

I enjoy reading the Carpenters Magazine, and lately I have missed news from auxiliaries, so I will set an example and hope others will follow through. We of Carpenters Aux. 252 keep going at a steady pace—by that I mean a little of this, that and the other. We have had a share of sorrow, in the loss of several of our faithful, long time members.

Then in contrast, we have had the joy of celebrating our thirtieth anniversary, with state and local labor officials attending as our honored guests.

We make progress in the labor movement, by keeping up our affiliations, with our state, and national labor auxiliaries. We have seven elected delegates who represent our auxiliary at the monthly meetings of the Milwaukee County Council of AFL-CIO. And we have a union label chairman, who is our delegate to Milwaukee Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

By affiliation and attendance at meetings, we can learn and relay many and much valuable information to our members, so vital to the good and welfare of organized labor.

Our members are ever alert to shop for the union made and union labeled merchandise. These same faithful members work, donate and cooperate on all working projects—which keeps our treasury in a good financial state.

In the name of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, may I say a good word for Milwaukee Local 264. They are our parent body and have looked after our good and welfare these thirty years—by paying our hall rent and being helpful and cooperative in every way possible. Truly they are a fine example of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Brotherhood gives meaning to life and makes it worth living. With all good wishes to the Editor of Carpenters magazine and the staff.

Sincerely & fraternally,
Jennie Blaschke, R., Secy.

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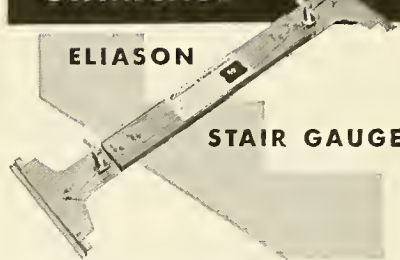
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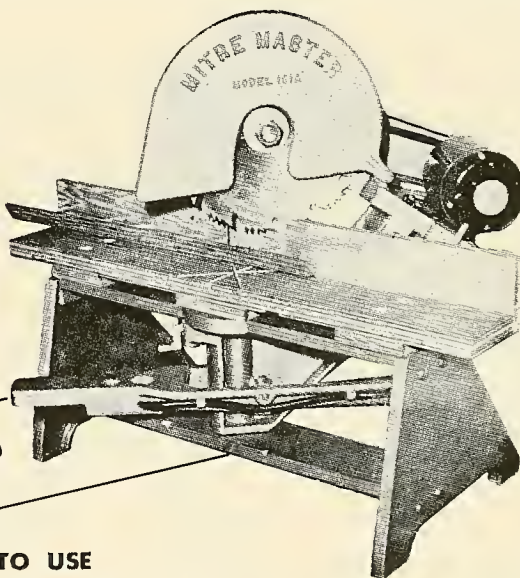
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Brademas Dedicates Labor Temple



Congressman John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana's Third District, was principal speaker at the dedication of the Elkhart, Indiana Labor Temple Dedication on September 1, 1962. Brademas is a member of the House Labor and Education Committee. Pictured above are left to right Congressman Brademas; John Perkins, Business Agent of Carpenters Local 565; Elkhart Mayor Richard Corns and Dallas Sells, President, Indiana State AFL-CIO.

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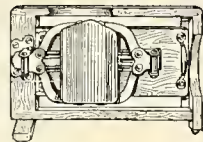
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'STRONG' DRUG CONTROL BILL WINS APPROVAL

WASHINGTON (PAI)—After a long battle—mostly with the drug industry—the House and Senate finally have approved a drug control bill that Senator Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrat and leader in the fight, calls a "good one."

Provision of the new legislation:

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* A requirement that drugs be made in conformity with good manufacturing processes.

* Affirmative approval from the Government before a new drug is allowed on the market.

* Certification of all antibiotics for human use.

* Generic names for drugs.

* Authorizing the prevention of testing of drugs on humans if pre-clinical testing has been inadequate.

* Authorizing more factory inspection by the Government.

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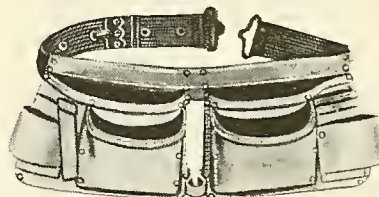
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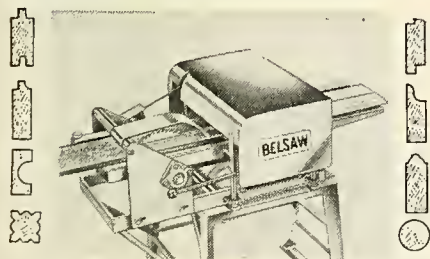
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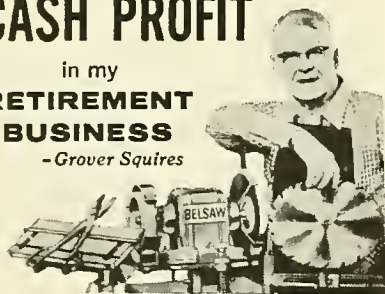
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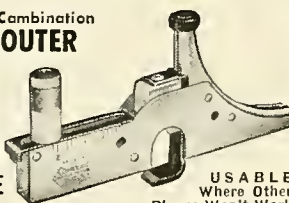
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PLANE GOSSIP



Believe-it-or-Not!

M. J. Stair of Local 416, Chicago, Illinois, says this really happened although he has changed the names. The following classified ad appeared in the local paper:

For Sale: 1962 Cadillac, perfect condition \$50. Apply Mrs. Blank, 0000 Aster Street. No one who read the ad paid any attention, assuming it was some kind of a joke or commercial come-on, except a newly-wed carpenter apprentice who said to his bride: "On our way to visit your mother let's take a look. We haven't got anything to lose."

"You're nuts" she replied, "but let's go."

Mrs. Blank answered the door of her luxurious home and said:

"Yes, there stands the Caddy, title free for the first person with \$50." She told the apprentice it had been her husband's car, bought by him shortly before he died from a heart attack. Since the car caused her unpleasant memories she didn't care to discuss, she wanted to dispose of it. The apprentice jubilantly drove the car home and, ordinarily, this would be the end of the story except that, six months later, the carpenter read the following news story in the paper:

"The will of the late wealthy J. E. Blank of 0000 Aster Street was today admitted to probate. After generous amounts to his wife, relations, and many friends and employes, Mr. Blank's will directed his wife to sell his personal car and give the proceeds to his secretary."

BE SURE TO VOTE!

From Bad to Worse

A mother and her baby were riding on a train when the stranger seated next to her exclaimed: "What an UGLY baby!" The mother became hysterical and called the conductor, who said:

"Lady, let's go into the club car and talk this over."

"But you don't know what he said!" exclaimed the mother.

"Well, let's go in the club car and talk it over" replied the conductor. "You can bring your monkey and we'll give it some bananas."

—Anon. from L.U. 2258
Houma, La.

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Wrong Answer!

The nice lady volunteered to take the twelve youngsters in her block to the community swimming pool but, en route, she failed to note a red traffic light and was whistled back to the curb by the cop who irately yelled: "Lady, don't you know when to stop?"

Indignantly she replied: "I'll have you to know that these aren't all my children!"

—Mrs. Virgil Shepard,
Des Moines, Iowa.

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Wrong Number

A young woman was dialing a record store. Her finger slipped in the dial and she got a wrong number. However, thinking she had the record shop she asked the man who answered, "Do you have 'Eyes of Blue' and 'Heart That's True'?"

"No," said the man, "but I've got a wife and nine children, including four sets of twins."

"Is that a record?" gasped the astonished young woman.

"Well, now, Ma'am," was the answer, "we're not sure, but we think it is."

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Little Pitcher—Big Ears

The stout lady was invited for dinner by her neighbor whose little girl set the table. When they were ready

to eat, the guest had no silverware. "Why didn't you give Mrs. Jones some silverware?" the hostess asked her daughter.

"Well, Mama" replied the tike, "I heard you say she ate like a horse so I didn't think she'd need any!"

—C. L. Swope, L.U. 1433,
Highland Park, Mich.

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Football Sideline

"What makes you say your girlfriend doesn't know anything about sports?"

"She thought a football coach has four wheels!"

—Maria Massa,
Cleveland, Ohio.

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Take Your Pick!

Pat and Mike were wrecking a building and were knocking off the cornice with picks when they fell over the edge. Mike caught the pick on the ledge and hung on. Pat, in falling, caught Mike's legs and clung. Mike soon found he couldn't stand the strain so he yelled down:

"Pat, leggo me legs, or, so help me, I'll hit yez over the head with me pick!"

—Glen Schank,
Local 2633, Tacoma, Wash

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Matter of Courses

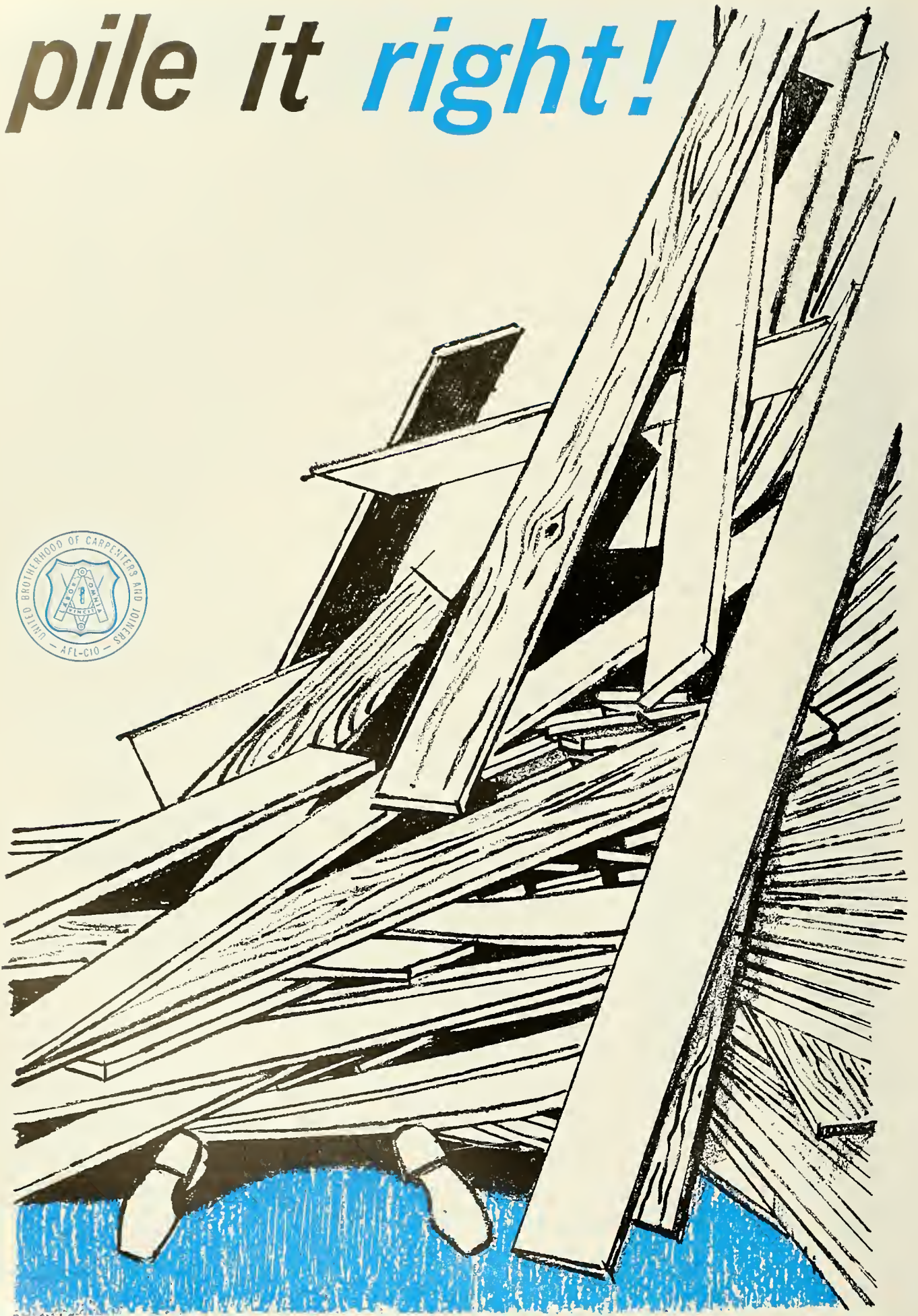
Impatient diner: "Are you the same waiter I gave my order to?"

Slow waiter: "Yes, sir. Why do you ask?"

Diner: "Oh nothing. Somehow I expected a much older man!"

—Eugene Fennell,
Carmanville, Newfoundland.

pile it right!



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

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NOVEMBER 1962



On
the level,
fellows . . .



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You deny yourself and family many benefits to which you are entitled. Also, you are forcing upon your neighbors and fellow workers lower wages, long hours and sub-standard living conditions.

Why should YOU continue as a non-unionist and contribute to the destruction of present employment standards—to the destruction of job opportunities—to the repeal of protective labor laws cherished by millions of other working men and women? ? ?

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXII

NO. 11

NOVEMBER 1962



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

James A. Eldridge, Editor

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THE COVER

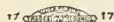
The turkey is Uncle Sam's symbol of Thanksgiving. This old bird has an honored place in American history. He may be a bit ugly but he means Thanksgiving Day to all of us. On this national holiday we don't kill the fatted calf but we chop the head off the gobbler. He gets stuffed before he comes to our table—and then we get stuffed.

Our bird takes a good look at the ax and the stump. He looks as if he knows just what's in store for him. Well, he's right—it's Thanksgiving Day—1962.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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AN ATOM IN CANADA

Dominion's First Full-Scale Atomic

SOMETIME in 1965 a switch will be pulled and electrical energy will surge through the power lines leading from the first atomic-electric plant constructed within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada.

Today, members of Western Ontario Local 2222 are among the 1,000 member building trades work force on the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station project, a 100% union job. Douglas Point is located in a relatively inaccessible spot on the eastern shore of Lake Huron 130 miles northwest of Toronto.

When completed, the Douglas Point station will make Canada only the fourth nation in the world to produce electrical energy from nuclear energy. Presently three other nation's, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union have full-scale nuclear plants in operation.

The \$81.5 million Douglas Point station will generate 200,000 kilowatts of electricity when completed as compared with the 60,000 kw generated by the U.S.'s first nuclear plant built at Shippingsport, Pa., and Britain's 70,000 kw Calder Hall Plant at Cumberland, England.

Column of smoke rises from ice choked waters of Lake Huron signaling construction of circulating water outfall channel. This was early construction phase at the site of the 200,000 kw Douglas Point atomic-electric complex.

Inset cutaway diagram shows location of principal mechanical items at Douglas Point station. Model shows how plant will look when it is completed in 1965.

There are no statistics available on the generating capacity of any Soviet plant now in operation.

The first indication that the free world had that the U.S.S.R. was working on a commercial atomic-electric complex came at the September, 1958, Geneva Atoms-for-Peace Conference when Prof. V. S. Emelyanov, chief of the Russian delegation, announced to a stunned conference that the Soviet Union had just put the world's largest atomic-power plant into operation somewhere in Siberia. The editors of the CARPENTER were unsuccessful in obtaining pictures or statistics on the plant referred to by Emelyanov but they did obtain construction photos of another atomic-electric plant presently under construction in the Soviet Union. (see page 7).

The Dominion of Canada early pioneered in the development of peaceful uses of the atom.

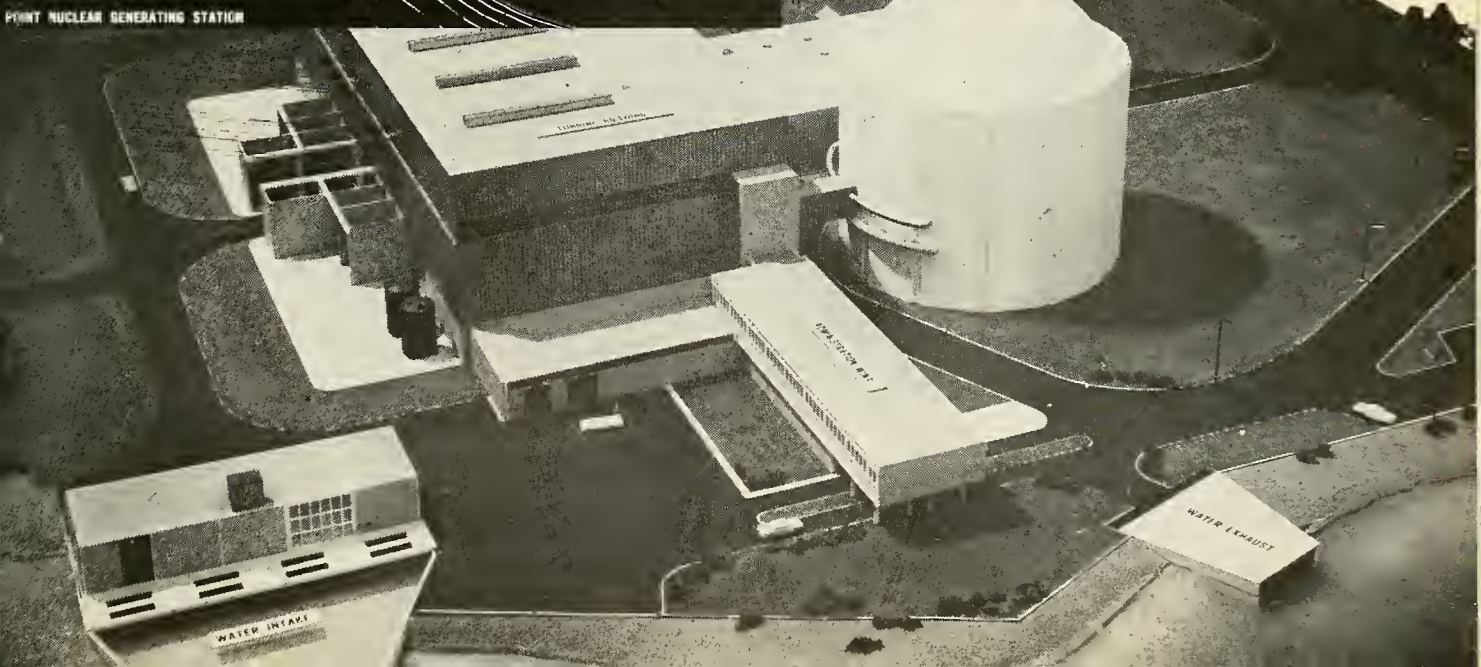
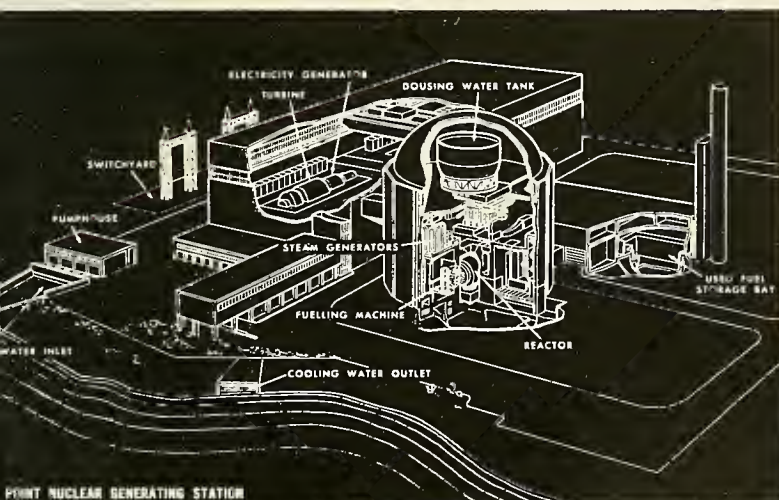
Canada, under the direction and leadership of Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited, was a world leader in the application of radioactive isotopes in research, medicine, agriculture and industry.

(Continued)

DA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Electric Plant Scheduled to Begin Operation in 1965

DOUGLAS POINT →



AECL has long been in liaison with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and the United States Atomic Energy Commission through the exchange of personnel, technical meetings, and co-operative programs. Canada now has bilateral agreements for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with other countries, including West Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, and Pakistan. There are also informal collaboration programs with other countries such as France and Sweden. In 1959 Canada signed an agreement for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community commonly known as "Euratom."

The first spadeful of dirt at Douglas Point was turned in the summer of 1959 after the Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. approved the project for the builder and the eventual operator of the station, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

For many years both the Canadian government and Ontario Hydro, a private utility, had felt prompted by the economic facts of life to consider the feasibility of building an atomic-electric complex for generating electricity on a commercial basis.

A most compelling reason, both felt, was the fact that Ontario Hydro had now used all the possible sites for the development of hydro-electric stations. Another factor was the obtaining of energy for its coal-fired plants. Presently nearly all of the coal for Ontario steam plants is being imported from the United States. If a nuclear plant were not

to be developed, coal requirements would probably reach an estimated 30,000,000 tons a year by 1981. Finally, large amounts of natural uranium were lying right in Canada's own back yard.

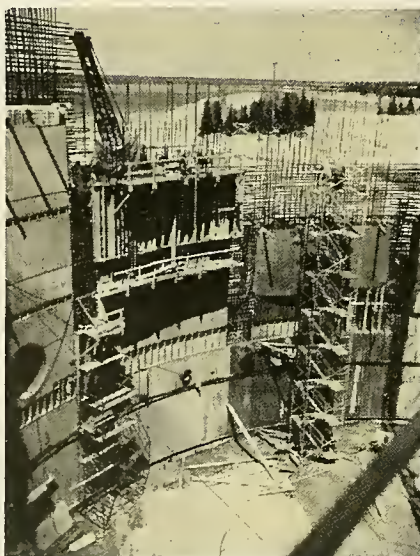
The heart of the Douglas Point station will be the reactor building, now nearly completed. Here members of Local 2222 were particularly active raising wooden forms for the four feet thick concrete walls of the 135 feet high silo-shaped building.

In addition to the reactor building, the Douglas Point Station will consist of two other buildings to house mechanical equipment, plus an administration wing. Early construction consisted mainly in the massive excavation work on the water intake and exhaust channels that extend 800 feet out into Lake Huron. Most of the civil construction at Douglas Point will be completed this year and work will then begin on the installation of heavy generating equipment, including installation of the natural uranium fueled CANDU reactor.

Contracts have been let for most

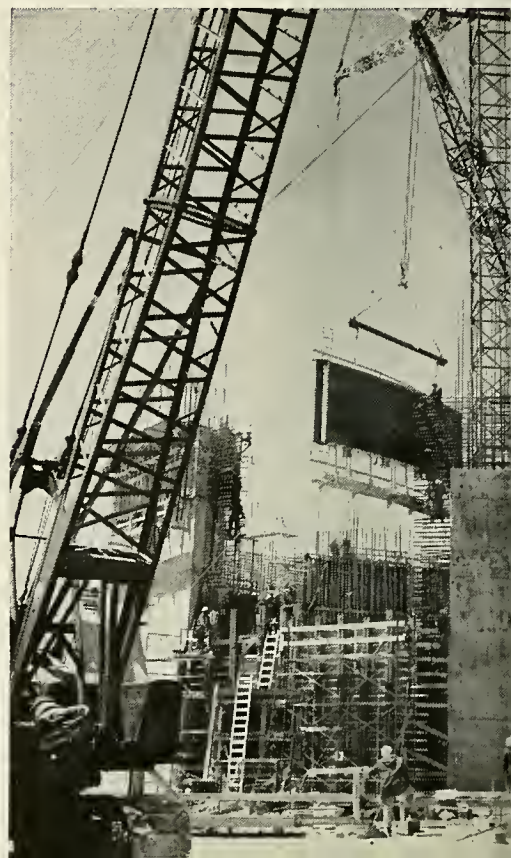


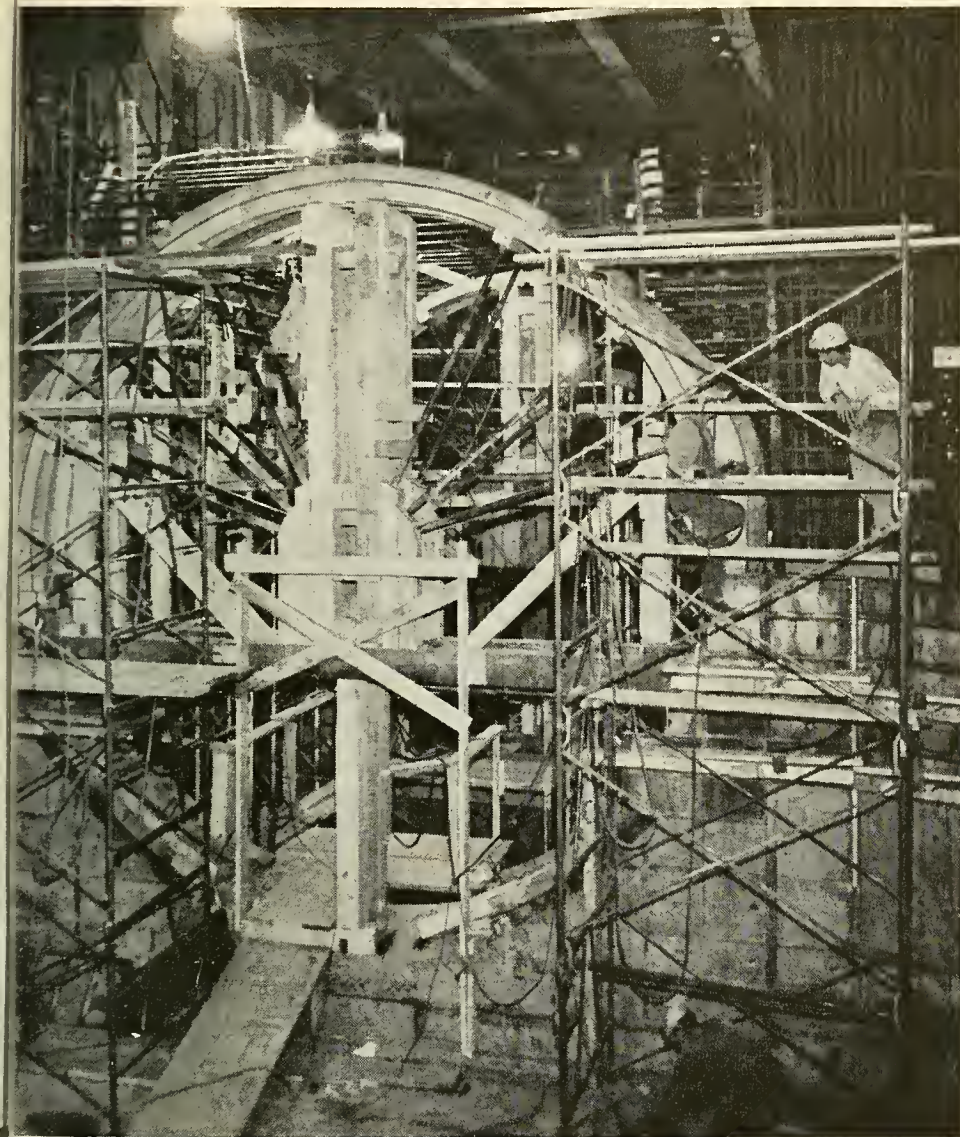
Heart of the Douglas Point station is the silo-shaped, four-feet thick concrete reactor building. Steelwork on the administration wing and main turbine building is shown being erected in this photo.



Members of Goderich Local 2222 were active in the placing of wooden forms inside the reactor building. Members of this Carpenters local union were part of 100% union crew.

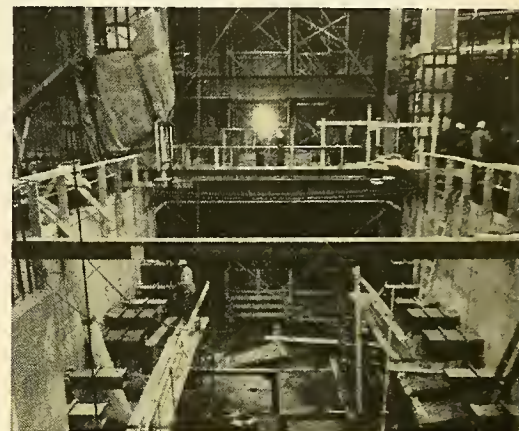
Crane lowers plywood form into place for inside wall of reactor building. Steel forms were used on the outside of walls.





The reactor vault at Douglas Point takes shape. Circular formwork indicates the size of the reactor vessel. The vault is constructed of heavy concrete with walls up to five feet thick. When completed, Douglas Point will operate as a base load plant in southern Ontario network.

Early construction photo of reactor vault showing heavy concrete walls, floor slabs. Concrete was mixed with iron ore instead of usual gravel providing an additional shield against any radiation leaks.



of the major equipment for the station, and manufacturing is well advanced, in many instances. These include, for example, the calandria, end shields, primary circulating pumps, turbine-generator, condenser, boilers, cranes and many other items to a total value of approximately \$14,000,000. Except for the turbine-generator, the equipment is being manufactured by Canadian industry.

In the plant of Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd., the prototype heat exchanger is being manufactured ready for early shipment and testing. At the plant of Dominion Bridge Company Ltd., machining of the reactor vessel end walls has started, and the shell of the reactor awaits machining. The reactor, a

stainless steel vessel some 20 feet in diameter, 17 feet long, and weighing 60 tons, was delivered by barge to the Douglas Point site this summer.

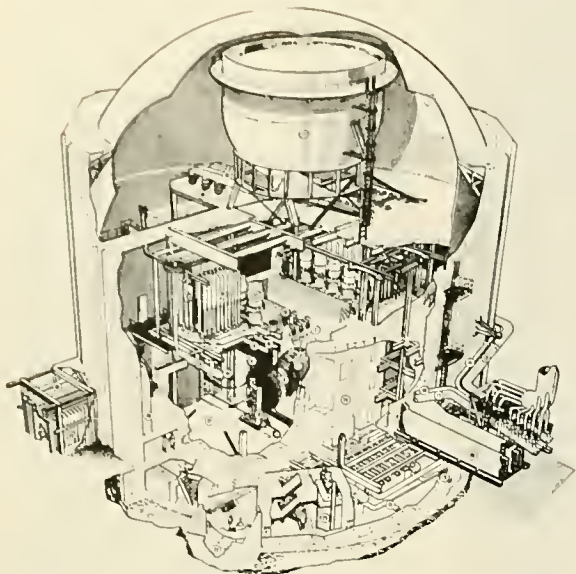
Sixty-six tons of uranium dioxide pellets will be used to "fire-up" the plant's reactor when it begins operation. New fuel, when needed, will be added by two, automatic fueling machines, one at each end of the reactor. Used fuel pellets will be mechanically dropped into a 13 ft. pool of water in the main service building for disposal.

Since the plant will be almost completely automated, Ontario Hydro will have a staff of only about 85 personnel to keep the plant in operation. Over 1,500 sensing points located throughout the sta-

tion will feed information into the plant control equipment in the central control room. Instrumentation and associated circuits are triplicated in all important areas, both for the sensing and control functions. This greatly reduces the probability of a false signal being acted upon, or of a failure occurring in a control circuit.

In order to assure that no major hitches develop when the plant goes into operation, a small demonstration plant has been built on the same lines as the Douglas Point station and is now in operation. This plant has only one-tenth the generating capacity of Douglas Point.

When completed, the Douglas Point station will be owned by Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.,



Cutaway of reactor building shows complex maze of piping. Reactor or "furnace" (dark area at bottom center) serves same purpose as coal burning furnace.

Closenup of standby water storage tank located in the one-half inch steel plate, 130 foot diameter roof of the reactor building. Tanks capacity is 400,000 gal.

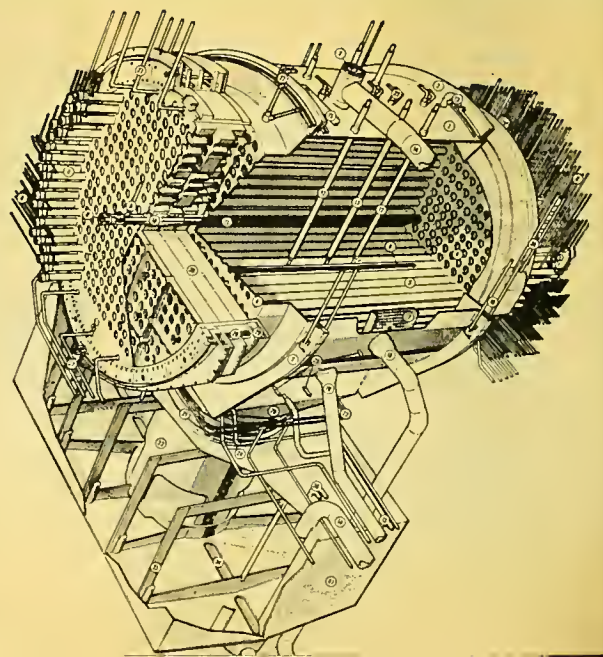
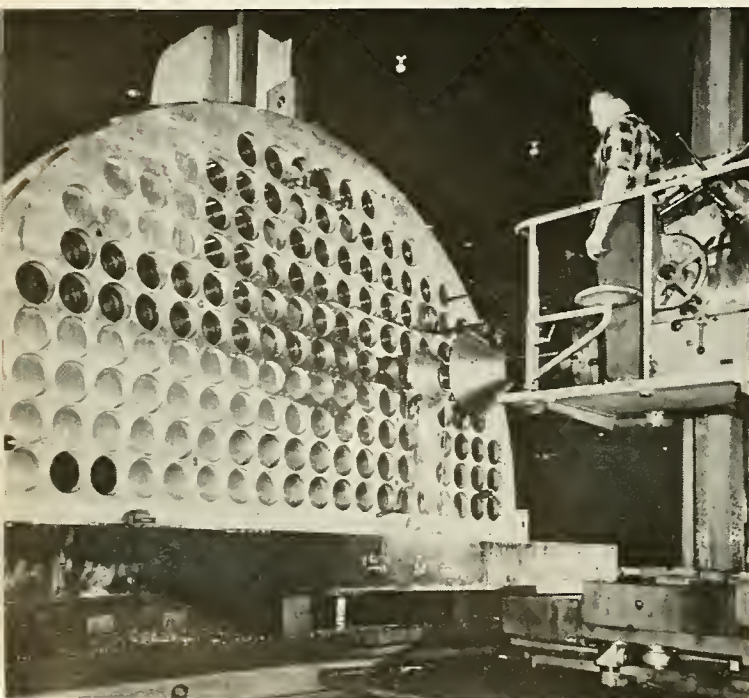


and will deliver energy to Ontario Hydro. Ontario Hydro has provided the site and will operate the station for AECL. Ontario Hydro will also purchase the energy delivered at the same rates it pays for energy from

interconnected systems. When the station has proved suitable for operation on the southern Ontario system, Ontario Hydro will buy it from AECL. The purchase price will be such that the cost of energy pro-

duced is equal to that produced by a comparable coal-fired station. The difference between this price and the cost to AECL will be paid by Canadian taxpayers as "part of the national cost of developing com-

Photo below left shows machine drilling holes in one of two end shields for the reactor. Each shield weighs 115 tons and is 3 ft. 8 in. thick. Cutaway view of 60 ton reactor shows location of the end shields. Reactor is being manufactured in Canada.



England, Russia, U.S. Only Nations With Atomic-Electric Plants Now In Operation



Members of Local 2222 construct giant 20-ton timber cribs used in the construction of temporary cofferdam for circulating water tunnels (see model p. 3).

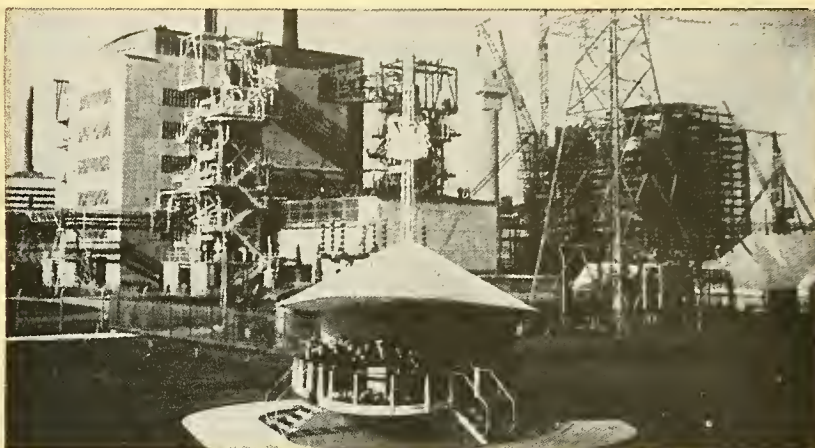
mercial nuclear power," says AECL.

A main objective of AECL is the development of economic nuclear power, particularly for those regions in Canada which have fully developed the hydro-electric sites close to areas of demand. This development would not be possible without the support of a substantial program of fundamental research, applied research and engineering development in the many fields associated with the possible applications of atomic energy.

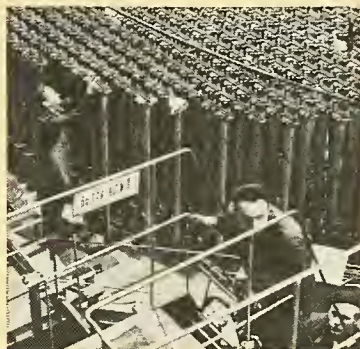
On an international scale, the Dominion of Canada has also made a major contribution towards the peaceful development of the atom with the building of the Canada India Reactor (CIR).

This reactor was placed at Trombay, India, as a joint project of India and Canada, arranged through the Colombo Plan. In addition to providing the reactor, Canada gave extensive technical assistance to the project, including the training of operating and maintenance staff.

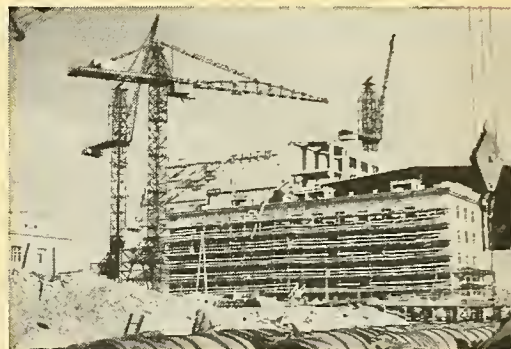
The Douglas Point Power project is just another example of how our great neighbors to the North desire to aid their own citizens and their brothers in other lands through the peaceful development and promotion of new technologies.



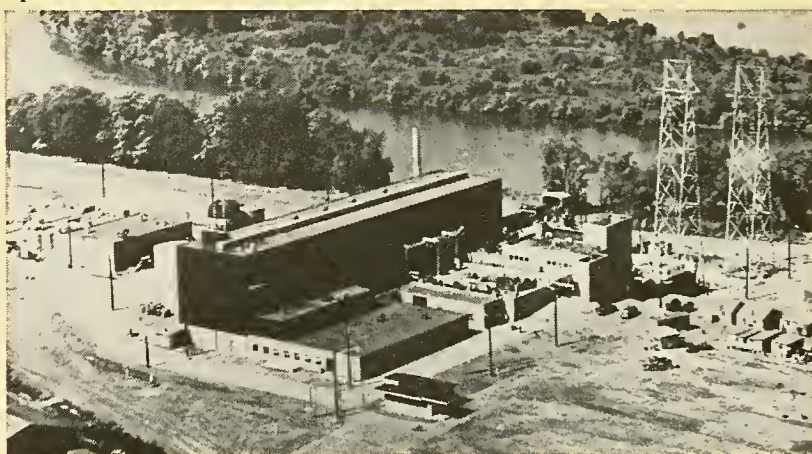
World's first atomic-electric plant, the Calder Hall Station at Cumberland, England, is shown being dedicated by Queen Elizabeth on October 17, 1956. The 70,000 kw plant also makes plutonium for A-bombs. Plant is located only a few yards from the Irish Sea. British were pioneers in this type of A-plant.



Soviet technicians work on reactor at the 100,000 kw. I. V. Kurchatov Atomic Power Station under construction near Sverdlovsk. Completion date is set for this year.



Pipes in foreground will draw water from dam across the Pyshma River in the Urals to feed the reactor at the Kurchatov plant. Fifteen ton concrete blocks form a thick protective wall.



First major U.S. atomic-electric plant was constructed at Shippingsport, Penna. Plant produces 60,000 kw of electricity. U.S. now has several larger plants.



EDITORIALS

"Mr. Ambassador"

By REV. CLAIR M. COOK, TH.D.

Religion and Labor Council of America

Back in 1948 Eric Johnston, the one-time movie "czar" who went on to a distinguished career in government, suggested that some of our labor leaders would make excellent ambassadors. He had worked with them on the Public Advisory Board of the Economic Cooperation Administration and in other capacities, where he came to believe that the "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" of internationally experienced labor men might often be more effective than the "striped-pants diplomacy" of many a foreign office.

It has taken a long time, but the labor movement has at last seen one of its leaders for the first time become "Mr. Ambassador." William C. Doherty, AFL-CIO vice president who at last month's convention stepped down from active leadership to become president emeritus of the 157,000-member National Association of Letter Carriers, will be our first ambassador to newly independent Jamaica. For 307 years a British possession, the new nation was welcomed to the hemisphere's family of states last summer by Mr. Doherty and Vice President Lyndon Johnson as official U.S. representatives at independence ceremonies.

Long a mainstay of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and an AFL vice president before merger,

"Bill" Doherty served more than twenty years as Letter Carriers' president. In the difficult union field of federal employment, he led the organization to first place, mastering many phases of government as well as union operations. Now the one-time Cincinnati mail man will be sending his letters by diplomatic pouch.

American labor in the 1940s was just beginning to develop its modern international structure and to formulate world-wide international outlooks. Now these are an important part of its concern, unavoidable in a responsible attitude toward this interdependent world. Today the qualifications of many in labor's top ranks for diplomatic posts are far above those of many ambassadors drawn traditionally from the other side of the bargaining table.

Sensitive to the voice of the average man, personally skilled in the give and take which leads to mutual agreements, a fair number of American labor leaders, if given a chance, would make excellent U.S. representatives abroad as "Mr. Ambassador." Bill Doherty is the first with an opportunity to prove it. His appointment is good news for the nation as well as for the labor movement.

Local Union 343

1887 - 1962

*I paused and gazed for a moment,
As I dreamed of bygone days
And tried in vain to count them,
"Great Men," who have gone their ways.*

*Their Monuments are lasting,
They built a City great.
The young will hold the Torches
We hope, before too late.*

*From a handful to a thousand,
Reaching out from shore to shore,
Let us build upon this great land
With a courage more and more.*

*With that Brotherhood good feeling,
May the Name be ever free
And the Banner kept afloat
By our Local 343.*

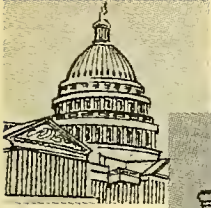
Brother W. A. Welsh.

It Was Fun

Mrs. Robert Reid
Scarborough, Ontario

May I extend to you Ladies of the Auxiliary of Washington, D. C., many thanks for the hospitality you extended to me during my stay in Washington for the 29th General Convention.

I have returned with many wonderful memories of the places of interest I visited with your ladies. The bus tours, luncheons, cocktail parties, etc. were just wonderful to attend. As a wife of a delegate I feel fortunate I was able to attend.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

ON THE ALERT: Organized Labor in the United States is in trouble. This is a paradox. There are many economic, social and political factors that should provide an atmosphere for growth and development in the labor field. Nonetheless, it is obvious to many observers in Washington today that the next five years are going to be years of battle. The anti-labor forces in America are girding for the single purpose of destroying the power of collective bargaining. The tip-off on this came recently when a SECRET-CONFIDENTIAL document of the National Association of Manufacturers leaked to labor leaders and key Congressional figures.

ON SCHEDULE: Recently the National Association of Manufacturers adopted this long-range blueprint for undercutting the effectiveness of the labor movement. A time schedule is included in the program.

GOD, TOO: What the program aims to do in the next few years is to infiltrate the teaching profession, the clergy, and many other important groups with a flood of propaganda aimed at convincing these influential people that labor possesses monopolistic powers which must be curbed through legislation.

BLACK PAST: When the softening up process has been completed, NAM-approved legislation will be introduced and pushed to wipe out the last vestige of effectiveness still maintained by organized labor.

The objective of the NAM is simple; to convince the American people that labor unions must be made subject to the anti-monopoly laws. This would, in effect, place human labor in the same category as commodities in trade. The result would be an economic system under which workers would be required to compete with each other to supply labor at the lowest possible cost.

At one time, the courts did look upon human labor as being in the same category as a commodity offered for sale. On that basis, unions were held to be illegal, since their actions were "conspiracies" to raise wages. This point of view fell into disfavor nearly a century ago, but the objective of the NAM seems to be to revive it once more.

IN THE RECORD: On October 10, 1962, Congressman R. V. Libonati made this vicious blueprint a matter of public record. He placed the main contents in the Congressional Record.

FIRING TIME: Needless to say, this NAM blueprint, circulated in confidence among its members, constitutes a tremendously vital challenge to labor. It is important that every labor union be acquainted with the program of the NAM, and be ready to oppose the efforts of this notoriously anti-labor group to push back the calendar a hundred years to the time when all efforts to gain increases were considered conspiracies punishable by jail and fine.

ON GUARD: The coming issues of The Carpenter will detail the plans for the attacks that are to be made upon organized labor in the coming 88th Congress which will meet in January 1963. We will be attacked almost immediately on two fronts. First, an attempt will be made to step up a drive to place labor unions under restrictive anti-trust legislation. The second step will be made simultaneously in state Legislatures across the country. This will be in the form of a vigorous new drive to enact more so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Dear Mr. Hutcheson,

I am writing to tell you how much the December issue of 1961 Carpenter's magazine helped me win three blue ribbons during the School and State Science Fairs.

In the December issue of The Carpenter's magazine the map of the United States and Canada which hangs on the wall of your room was in the magazine.

My parents and I were wondering what I could use for my Science project and we saw the Carpenter's magazine on the table, and we decided it would be a good project because it is different and it wouldn't be a project like they have every year.

The next day we decided we would write to the governor of each state and ask him for a piece of wood from each state. We used the list of wood which was listed in the magazine. It took me three days to write the letters. I thought I had never written so much until I had started on my notebook which ended up to be 4-1/2" thick. I received 17 letters from the governors and 29 letters from the state foresters and lumber companies. I also received many pamphlets. I received 30 pieces of wood but Hawaii's came about a month too late. Since some of the woods were bigger than needed to be I was able to use some in some of the other states which didn't or weren't able to respond. But at the end every and all of the states ended up to have native wood in all states.

On the Saturday before the Monday when my project was due to be handed in I cut the states out in seven hours. My Daddy cut five of the small eastern states because he figured he might not lose any fingers. Then I sanded them all out. Then on Sunday I varnished them twice after the glue had set. The backboard of the map, the wood the letter I wrote to the governor was on, the piece of wood which the explanation was on, and the little wood stand which told the wood for each state were all made from mahogany.

At my school I won First place and Sweepstakes between the 7th and 8th grade and I also won \$5.00 with the Sweepstakes.

Then at the Central Regional Science Fair I won First place between 7th, 8th and 9th grades. I also received a medal with First place.

Then one day a policeman came to my home and said he was the personal officer of Governor Fannin. He said that my letter had been mislaid and that he wanted Governor Fannin to see my project and I didn't dream he meant that day, but he did. I really considered it a great honour. My Daddy helped to build Governor Fannin's cabin in Sedona, Ariz.

Enclosed is a letter which I wrote to the Governors and also a picture of me and my project.

Sincerely yours,

Vicky Aileen Fay
1904 East Glenrosa
Phoenix 16, Ariz.

BRIGHT STUDENT

Recreates Our Map

101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 28, 1962

M. A. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Dear Miss Fay:

I am glad that you wrote to tell me about the Science project you created for yourself out of the December, 1961 issue of "The Carpenter" and then carried through to a very successful conclusion. This indicates ingenuity on your part.

Your letters and newspaper clipping have been shared with other members of my staff. We are happy that the map attracted your attention.

It is interesting to know that your father, grandfather and great-grandfather are carpenters, also that you received such a fine response from the Governors of the United States.

We congratulate you on winning first place and sweepstakes in both your school and at the Central Regional Science Fair. Those are achievements of which you may be very proud. And we are sure that your parents are proud of you.

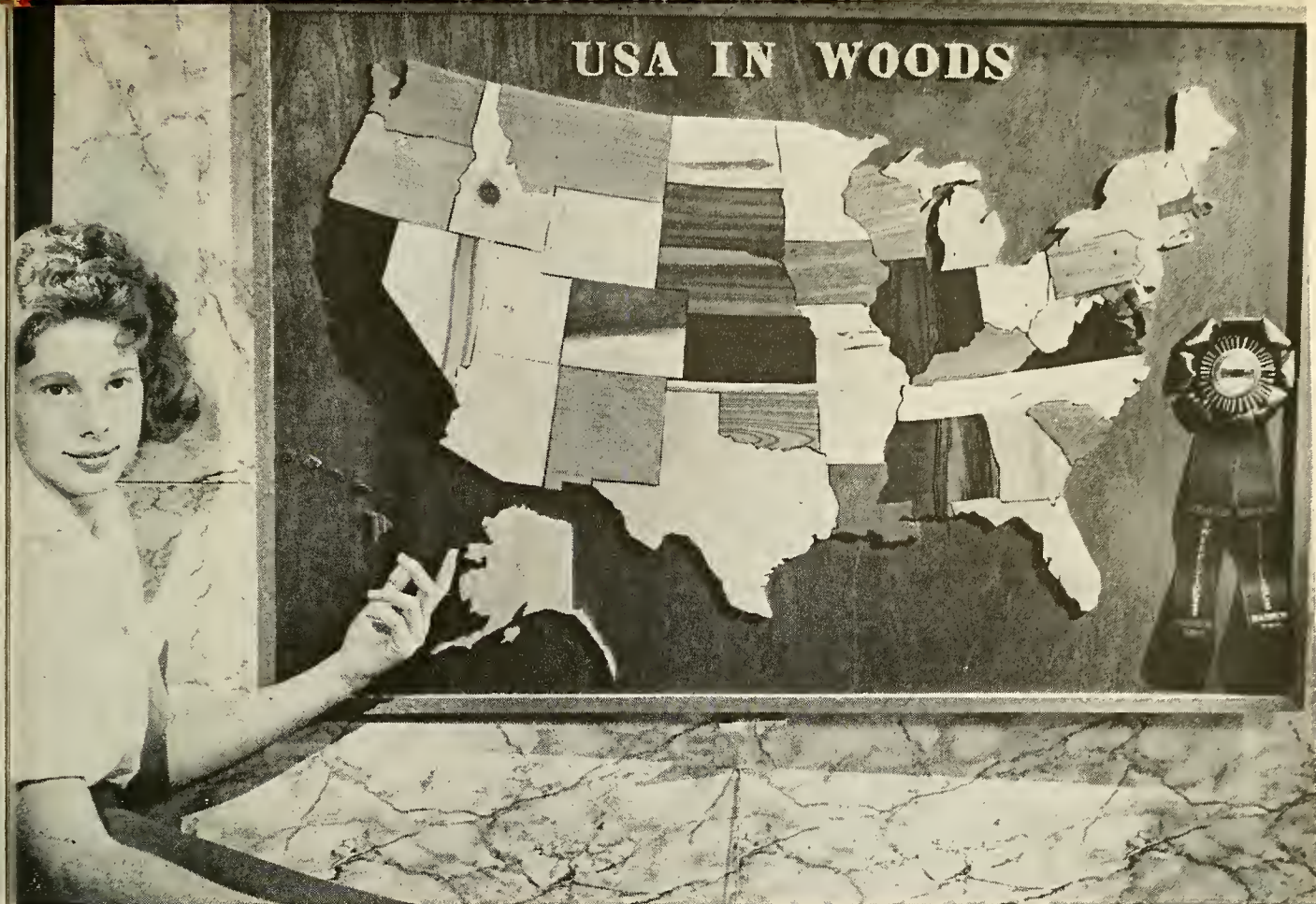
You may be sure that mention will be made of your project in a future issue of "The Carpenter." Watch for it. If you wish additional copies, just let me know.

If you and your parents come East at any time, we want you to be sure to visit us. We would enjoy meeting you and having you see our Headquarters, particularly the map which is mounted on a wall in my office.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Hutcheson
GENERAL PRESIDENT

USA IN WOODS

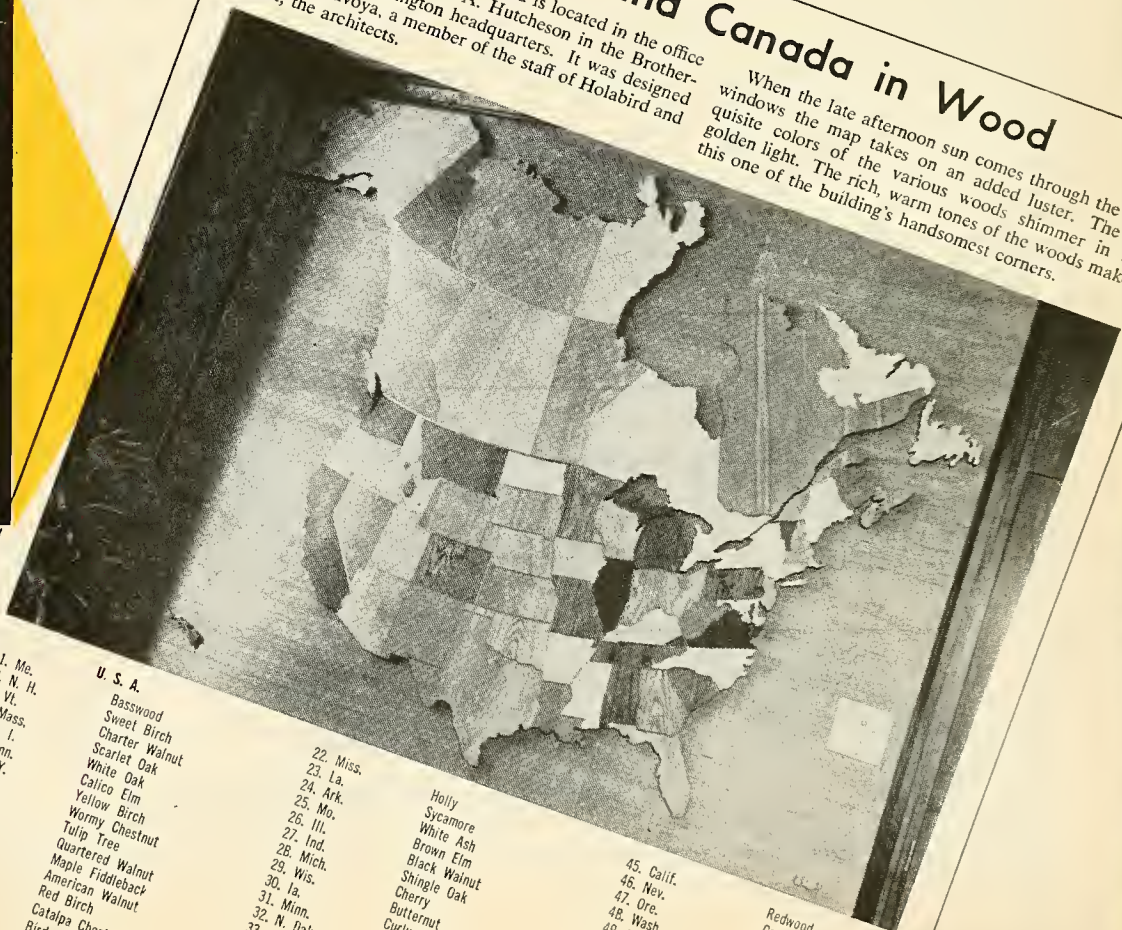


Vicky Aileen Fay proudly displays the map she modeled after the Brotherhood's

This magnificent map in wood is located in the office of General President M. A. Hutcheson in the Brotherhood's new Washington headquarters. It was designed by Lucio Savoya, a member of the staff of Holabird and Root, the architects.

The U. S. and Canada in Wood

When the late afternoon sun comes through the windows the map takes on an added luster. The exquisite colors of the various woods shimmer in the golden light. The rich, warm tones of the woods make this one of the building's handsomest corners.



Vicky first saw the map in the December 1961 Carpenter

- U. S. A.**
1. Me.
 2. N. H.
 3. Vt.
 4. Mass.
 5. R. I.
 6. Conn.
 7. N. Y.
 8. Pa.
 9. N. J.
 10. Del.
 11. Md.
 12. Va.
 13. W. Va.
 14. Ohio
 15. Ky.
 16. Tenn.
 17. N. C.
 18. S. C.
 19. Ga.
 20. Fla.
 21. Ala.
 22. Miss.
 23. La.
 24. Ark.
 25. Mo.
 26. Ill.
 27. Ind.
 28. Mich.
 29. Wis.
 30. Ia.
 31. Minn.
 32. N. Dak.
 33. S. Dak.
 34. Nebr.
 35. Kan.

- Canada**
36. B.C.
 37. A.B.
 38. S.B.
 39. N.B.
 40. P.E.I.
 41. N.S.
 42. N.W.T.
 43. Y.T.
 44. Nfld.
 45. Calif.
 46. Nev.
 47. Ore.
 48. Wash.
 49. Hawaii
 50. Alaska
 51. Puerto Rico

- Wood Types**
1. Basswood
 2. Sweet Birch
 3. Charter Walnut
 4. Scarlet Oak
 5. White Oak
 6. Calico Elm
 7. Yellow Birch
 8. Wormy Chestnut
 9. Tulip Tree
 10. Quartered Walnut
 11. Maple Fiddleback
 12. American Walnut
 13. Red Birch
 14. Catalpa Chestnut
 15. Birdseye Maple
 16. Arom. Red Cedar
 17. Hard Maple
 18. Holly
 19. Sycamore
 20. White Ash
 21. Brown Elm
 22. Black Walnut
 23. Shingle Oak
 24. Cherry
 25. Butternut
 26. Curly Maple
 27. Olive Ash
 28. Cottonwood
 29. Redwood
 30. Canyon Live Oak
 31. Myrtle
 32. Glass

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HELP WANTED

THE Government of Gabon has asked the Peace Corps for 10 carpenters to participate in an urgently-needed school building project.

Gabon, a newly-independent African nation, is attempting to achieve 100% school attendance by 1964. This is a matter of highest priority to the Gabonese government because young Gabonese citizens must prepare to take over jobs in industries which are vital to their country's economic future.

Currently, the schools in Gabon are made of mud and wattles with palm thatched roofs. With every rain the buildings deteriorate. New schools and additional classroom space built of more durable materials are essential to progress.

The Peace Corps project aimed at constructing simple, cement-block structures wherever needed will go into training at the end of

November. The Volunteers, working with local labor, will make a double contribution on this assignment. They will help build the buildings and teach construction trade skills.

The Volunteers will be required to do the following: Supervise and instruct Gabonese labor and participate actively in clearing the sites, stockpiling materials, setting up work camps, mixing cement, planning and laying foundations, making cement blocks, building supports and walls, inserting sills and sashes and constructing roofs.

Such schools will give Gabon a permanent school system in many ways and reduce the crowded classroom space to manageable size.

Peace Corps construction Volunteers receive allowances for food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous expenses. They are provided with medical care, transportation, train-

ing, language courses and other necessities. In addition, Volunteers accrue \$75 for each month of service making a total of \$1800 at the end of the two-year period.

Volunteers must be American citizens, 18 years of age or over. There is no maximum age limit. If married, both husband and wife must serve in the same project. They may have no dependents under 18.

Neither a college education nor a high school diploma are required for the Gabon project. Construction experience is primary.

Applications and information are available by writing to Jules Pagano, Director, Professional, Technical and Labor Division, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C. They can also be obtained at the U.S. Employment Security Office in most cities.

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Deep Cushion Grip Not Rubber

THEY LAST
LONGEST



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Buy American

Estwing  MFG. CO.

Dept. C-11—ROCKFORD, ILL.

Inventors and Worlds Only Specialists
In Unbreakable Tools That Give You the Most Value

THANKSGIVING PILGRIM

a center

A YOUTHFUL craftsman drives to work in a foreign sports car and spends the day working on a 200 year old foot-treadle wood-turning lathe. An elderly blacksmith parks his shiny new sedan beside the sports car and proceeds to his forge where he turns out hand wrought nails. Up a dirt road from the blacksmith shop, carpenters lay old roofers on the hand-hewn, pegged, rafters of a 150 year old pottery shop. The carpenters will use the blacksmith's nails to put weathered siding on the pottery.

These off-beat jobs are considered normal work-a-day routines at Old Sturbridge Village, an outdoor museum at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, which brings to life the way farmer-artisans lived, worked and traded during the early 1800's.

Old Sturbridge Village is a collection of more than 30 old farms,

houses, meetinghouses, shops, sheds and mills, brought together from throughout New England to give a true picture of what life in a typical Yankee community was like during the years directly following the American Revolution.

The purposes of this museum are historical and educational to preserve and present the story of yesterday, and to impart a knowledge and understanding of that heritage to the citizens of today.

Implicit in this heritage is an abiding respect for American craftsmanship. School children and adult visitors, more than Two Million, since the Village opened to the public in 1946, see here the early beginnings of our vast technological and industrial complex and our democratic form of government.

The visitor learns that the water-powered saw mill and grist mill were the first important structures

in the early New England village; one to turn out lumber for homes, shops, mills, barns and furniture, the other to furnish flour for bread. Assured of these necessities the farmers and artisans went on to build and develop their communities.

The visitor learns too of the interdependence of craftsmen in the development of industry and the improvement of living conditions. He sees at Old Sturbridge graphic evidence of how carpenters, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, clockmakers and gunsmiths combined their skills to create tools, farm implements, transportation vehicles, machine tools, materials handling equipment, saw-tooth gears and interchangeable parts.

In the Village clock museum may be seen an Eli Terry shelf clock with wooden movement, the first mass produced home appliance in

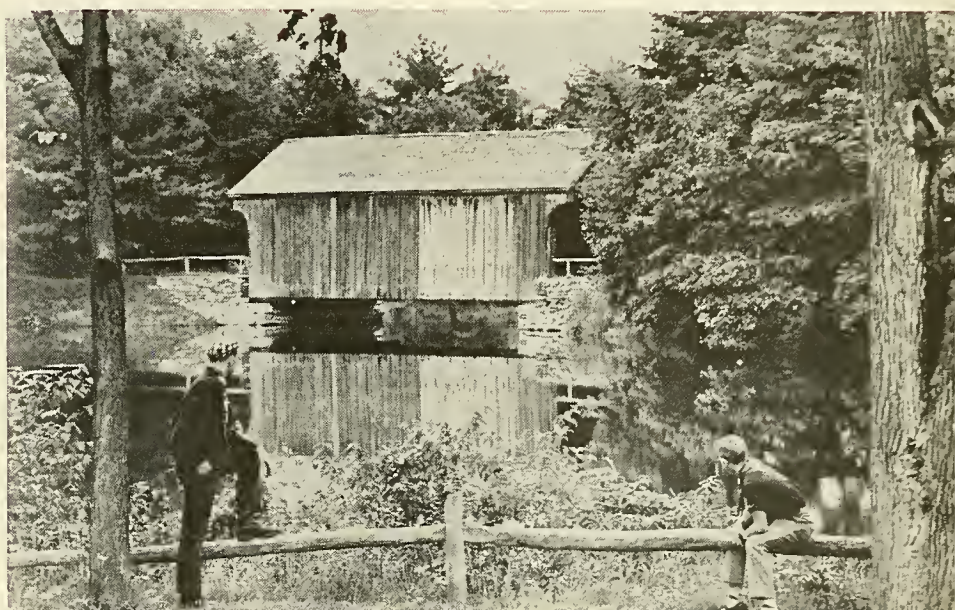
PRIMAGE *Old Sturbridge Village*

of living history-1790-1840 Sturbridge Massachusetts

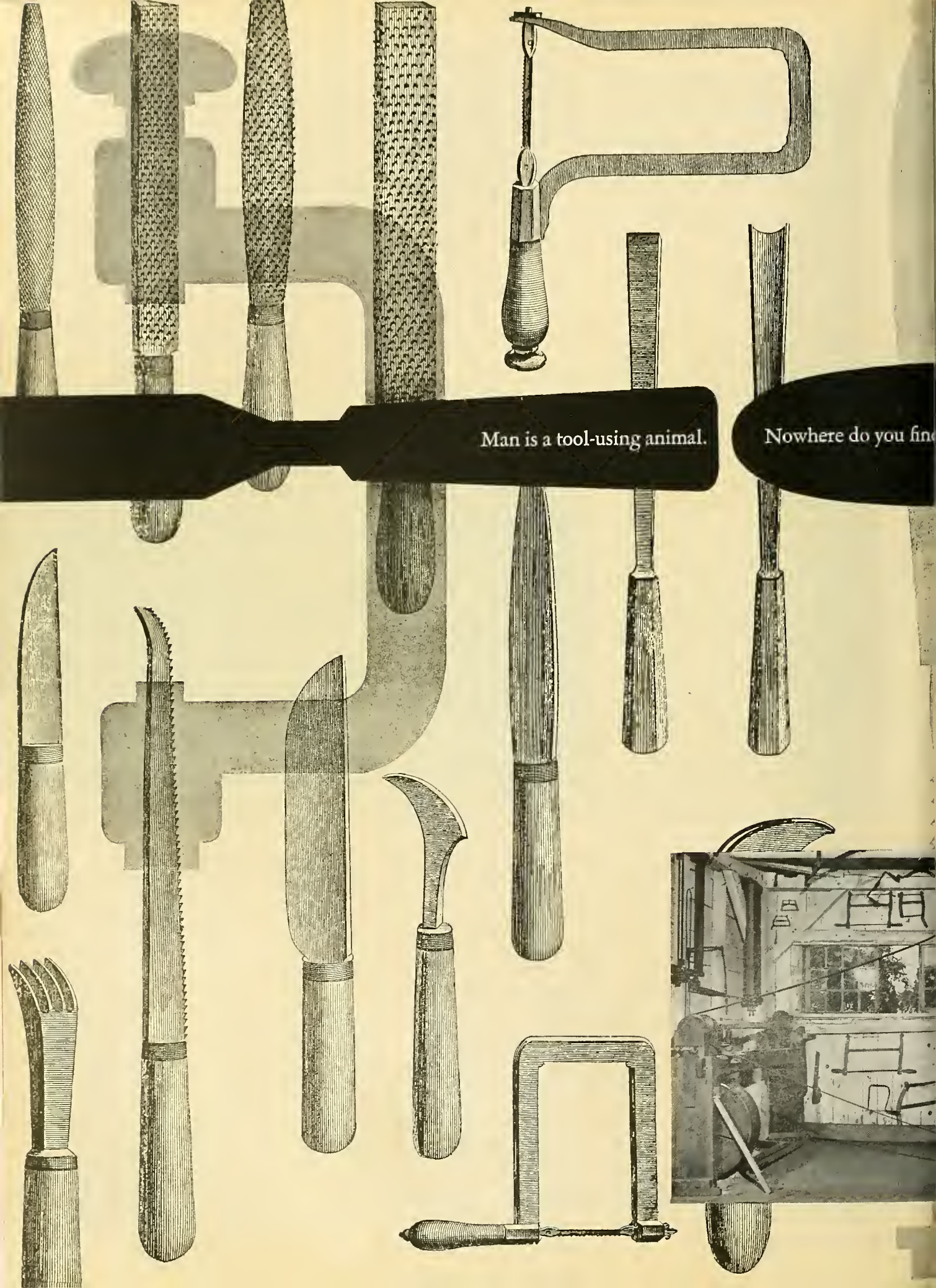
America, made in 1815 at Plymouth, Connecticut. At the Gus Museum, the visitor learns that Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, not Henry Ford, is the father of the assembly line. He mass produced U. S. army muskets with interchangeable parts, at New Haven, Connecticut, during the early 1800's.

Automation, the latest advance in technology, suddenly becomes old hat at the grist mill where whole grain comes out as flour without being touched by human hands. This first application of automation in industry was developed in the late 1700's.

Dominating the Village Green is a stark white Meetinghouse of the Greek Revival style of architecture so popular in this country in the first half of the nineteenth century.

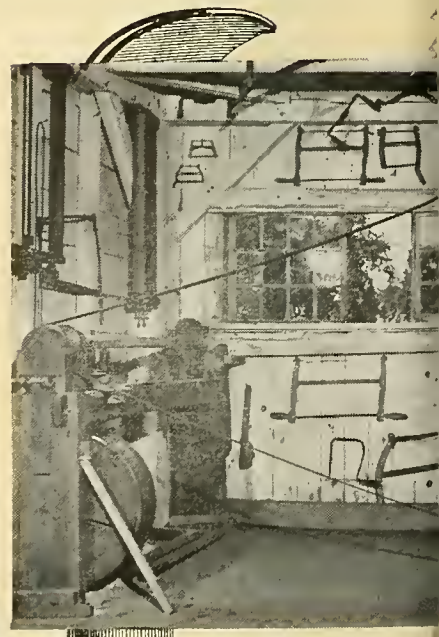


The Dummerston Bridge is completely sheathed so the structural pieces are not exposed to weather. Ithiel Town, New Haven architect, first designed this truss in 1820.



Man is a tool-using animal.

Nowhere do you find



The interior has an ordered beauty of white woodwork in pews, pillars, pulpit and gallery. Sometimes called the "cradle of liberty", the New England village Meetinghouse served a dual purpose: a church on the Sabbath, and a town hall on other days. Here the villagers assembled, farmers, artisans, tradesmen, mechanics, school teachers and clergymen, to vote local taxes, elect local, state and federal officials, enact laws for the regulation of town affairs and once every four years vote for the President and Vice President of the United States. The

Meetinghouse expresses the best of the old crafts and skills inherited from Europe and symbolizes the new ideas of democratic government born of the War for Independence.

At the opposite end of the Green stands the exquisite General Salem Towne mansion built in Charlton, Massachusetts in 1794 and equipped with the finest examples of early New England furniture and furnishings available. In contrast to these elegant buildings is Miner

This craftsman looks like a face in a poem by Robert Frost.



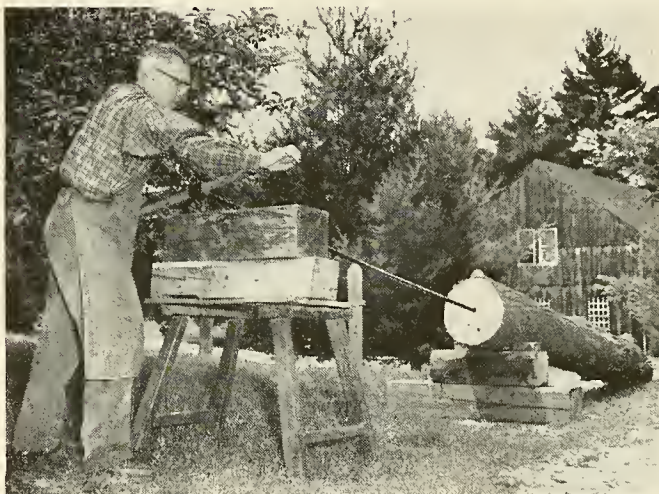
without tools; without tools he is nothing, with tools he is all.

Thomas Carlyle



The tools of yesteryear seem primitive but they were practical and durable.

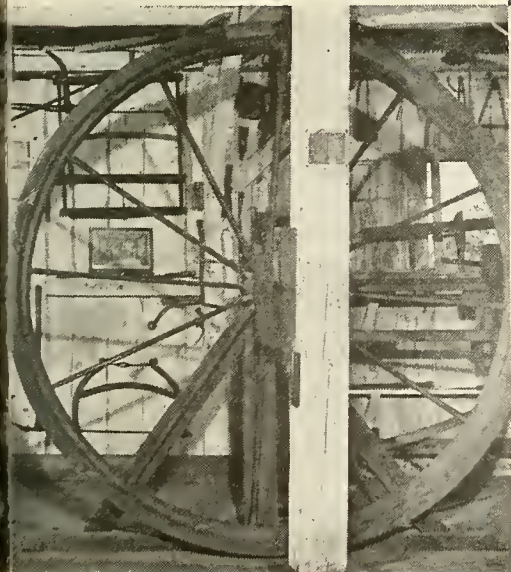
Through the spokes of the ponderous wooden wheel, used to run the lathe shop, the camera catches the white-washed walls of the Cabinet Shop.



Woodturning device was for runner of modern machine too

The New England countryside provides a setting for this workman as he cuts the trunk of a great tree.

The Wife looks on proudly as Husband works in his home shop. Skill was commonplace.





The day's work is done. Twilight falls across the countryside. It's time for checkers.

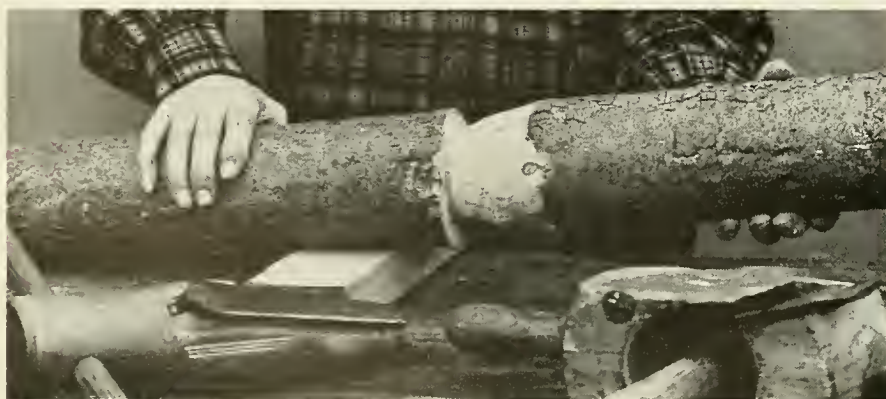


A young man learns the ancient skills. The "know-how" of yesterday becomes a part of today's Sturbridge Village.



A tool as old as the Old Testament is used to shape wood in a shop in the New England Village.

It fits. The craftsman has the great satisfaction of seeing his work for the pattern.



Grant's little unpainted General Store, where old fashioned penny candies are available, the solid granite Moses Wilder Blacksmith Shop, moved to the Village from Bolton, Massachusetts, and still worked by blacksmiths, at its two man forge.

All buildings at the Village are occupied by hosts, hostesses or demonstrating craftsmen wearing the floor length empire gowns and homespun shirts of long ago, who perform the daily routines and chores of yesteryear. A dozen early crafts are practiced daily—at the Piny Freeman farm the housewife bakes beans, breads and gingerbread in her brick oven while at a nearby shop a craftsman demonstrates broom making; the printers at the Isaiah Printing Office turn out hand-set broadsides on a venerable press; in the Gebhardt barn expert spinners and weavers show the many tricks of the trade and in the Village Pottery Shop potters turn out reproduction redware pieces on an old foot-operated kick wheel.

The Village cabinet shop is a museum of early handmade, wood-working tools, planes, twist drills, bow and pump drills, hand carved wooden braces with spoon bits, a heavy wooden lathe turned by a six foot apprentice wheel, a foot operated up-and-down band saw with a wooden spring. Here was the source of simple pieces of furniture for local households, chairs, settles, drop leaf and hutch tables, candle stands, cradles, poster beds and chest of drawers. The demonstrator on duty will explain the mysteries of his craft. He knows why one kind of wood is preferable to another for a certain piece of furniture, why a given type of construction has been used in putting a piece together and has a contagious understanding and respect for his heritage of craftsmanship.

It takes a minimum of three hours to visit the Village but the visitor can easily spend a day or two roaming through the many buildings, exhibits and collections, chatting with the staff and watching the craftsmen ply their trades.

Old Sturbridge Village is a non-profit educational institution and open to the public year round.

Canadian Section

The Constitution Is Matter for Serious Study

Nowadays the Canadian constitution is news: the pageantry of the Governor-General opening parliament—the key importance of the debate on the Speech from the Throne—a proposal to “repatriate the Canadian constitution” — public attention focussed on the position of a minority government.

In a recent television program a number of Americans were asked what the differences were, if any, between the Canadian and American systems of government. The answers were weird and wonderful. “You’ve got a Queen and we’ve a democratic government,” said one Californian.

Yet the confusion isn’t confined to Canada’s neighbors. A first-year group of students at the University of Toronto, enrolled in Political Science, were asked 10 simple questions about Canadian government. Less than 20 per cent of the questions were answered correctly.

The Canadian constitution in one sense doesn’t exist. There is no single document known as “The Canadian Constitution” to compare to the American Constitution written 173 years ago by the Founding Fathers.

An act of the British parliament forms the backbone of the Canadian constitution: The British North America Act of 1867. Even today the main sections of the BNA Act can only be amended by the British parliament, although Great Britain will only rubber-stamp amendments proposed by Canada.

The BNA Act and the unwritten traditions that go with it set up a

structure that combines the historical British parliamentary system with American federalism.

Queen Elizabeth is really the first distinctly Canadian monarch. At her coronation she was crowned, not only Queen of England, but Queen of Canada as well. Her role is ornamental, traditional and ceremonial.

On the suggestion of the Canadian government she appoints her Canadian stand-in, the Governor-General. At present the post is filled with distinction by French-Canadian soldier-diplomat Gen. George Vanier, who fills the same place in the Canadian constitution as does the Queen in Great Britain. He has no real power. Everything he does is on the advice of the government. He cannot constitutionally make any official move on his own. However the governor-general carries the burden of “Head of State” activities, the ceremonial and social chores that can mangle the busy schedule of the President of the United States, for example.

The real power is exercised by the cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister. And the cabinet gets its power from Parliament’s two houses, the House of Commons and the Senate. The Senate is an appointed body with only limited duties.

Canada is divided into 265 constituencies of roughly equal population and at a general federal election each constituency elects a member of one party as its member of parliament. The Canadian ballot will contain only the names of the candidates of the four parties (plus in some constitu-

encies independent or communist candidates). The voter simply marks his ballot by placing an ‘X’ beside the candidate of his choice.

In the June 18th federal election this year the Progressive Conservatives who had 208 members in the last parliament elected only 116, less than the 133 needed to control a majority and thus control the voting patterns in the Commons. The Liberals elected 100 (compared to 49 in the last parliament). The right-wing Social Credit elected 30 (a gain of 30) and the union-backed New Democratic party elected 19 (a gain of 11). It is interesting to note that in candidates, Liberals had more than total votes won by the various party Democrats more than the Social the Conservatives and the New Credit. The Tories and Socreds had their votes concentrated in certain areas.

The cabinet is chosen from among the members of Parliament by the leader of the party which can control a majority in the Commons. Usually this is simple to determine because party lines are rigidly maintained in Canada. On major votes in the Commons there has never been a significant division between members of the same party—certainly nothing like the split in the U.S. Senate over Medicare.

But when no party has a clear majority, the situation becomes far more fluid. Because they were the government before the election and because they still have the largest group in the Commons, the Conservative administration has kept office and went

before the session which opened in late September as the government. To stay in office the government has had to win the support of the Social Credit in Commons' votes. When the government loses a vote a new election must be called, although the government could advise the Governor-General to ask Liberal Leader Lester Pearson to see if he can get a majority.

If an administration gets parliamentary support, it can proceed to run the country, draft legislation, propose the budget, and execute foreign policy.

The main departure from the British system comes in the federal nature of the Canadian constitution. And here is where the controversy arises in Canada—as it does in the United States.

The British North America Act gave the provincial parliaments virtually absolute power to legislate in certain specific fields, including education, highways and municipalities, for example. Everything else was given to the federal parliament.

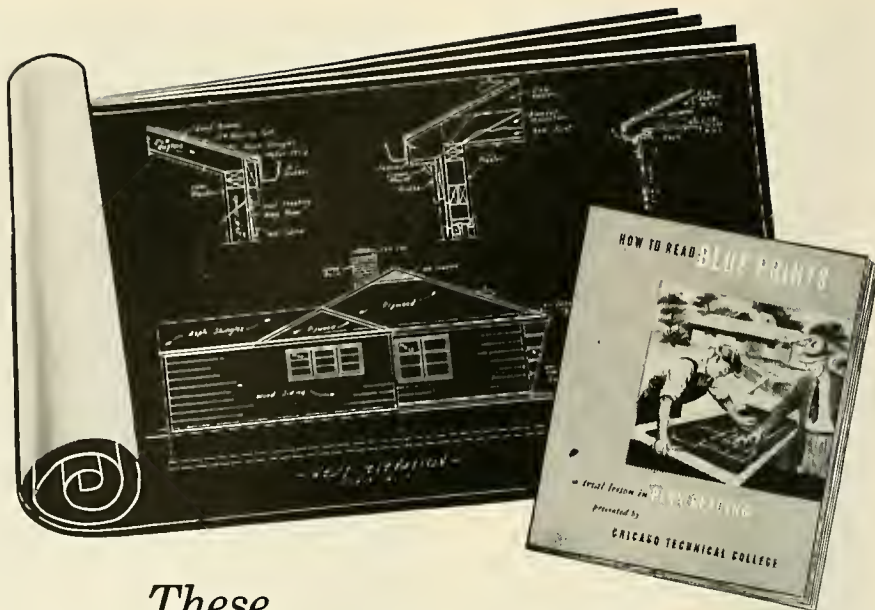
For 50 years or more Canadians have been trying to reach agreement on a method of amending the constitution in Canada—without success.

Written in 1867 the BNA Act did not contemplate the problems of a modern industrial society, yet the only way the division of powers can be changed is through an act of the British parliament.

It is to overcome this impasse that the present government is proposing an amendment procedure which would put an end to appeal to Britain. The government is suggesting that all the key sections of the Act be amended only after all ten provinces agree. Many constitutional experts and the government of Saskatchewan have objected to this procedure on the grounds it is too rigid. In the U.S., they point out, only three-quarters of the states are required to ratify amendments. The Conservative proposal would put the whole country at the mercy of one small province, they say.

The constitution often seems a dry and academic subject discussed only by lawyers or school children. Nonetheless it is the source of legitimate power in Canada, as in other countries. All government acts must spring from power given by the constitution or the courts will overrule those acts.

If there were no constitution, but only the whim of man to rule us, liberty too would be a chapter in a textbook.



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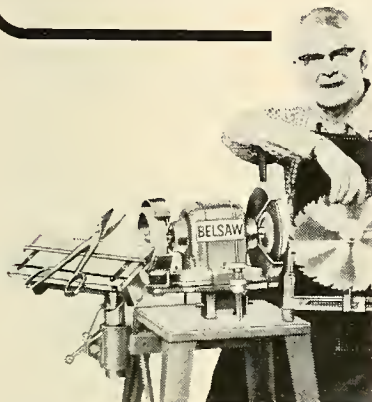
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by Fred Goetz

Readers may write Brother Goetz at 8658 S. E. Ellis St., Portland, Oregon.

In the last 15 years many oddities from nature's far-flung acres have come to this columnist's attention.

I recall a rainy November day, when I first started reporting the outdoor beat, my old friend Mort Clavey, dug me out of midnight sack with a merciless pounding on my kitchen door. He downed a doe deer—with antlers as big as a briar bush. A check with local game authorities verified it as an unusual but far from rare occurrence.

"We have quite a few each year. Usually a doe with antlers is barren, incapable of bearing young," they added.

In subsequent years, along life's outdoor trials, I ran into a three-legged deer, a hare and a hearty doe, and a year later checked in a big, bench-legged buck, an obviously very healthy animal, running around with a bullet in its heart.

From there on out the surprise element was lessened until I was shook to the roots with the appearance of a black snow goose—and a white crow!

These are just a few freaks of the wilderness that have been laid on my editorial door step over the years.

Fish hatcheries, I learned, often produced two-headed fish, especially trout. Most of these rarely live beyond the fingerling stage but an exception to this rule was a Siamese twin in the brook trout family that lived four years in a northwest hatchery.

Then there was the case-record of a hen pheasant, raised on a game commission farm. Mother Ringneck faithfully produced in the neighborhood of 600 eggs, most of which developed into husky pheasant chicks and were subsequently released into typical upland-game-bird terrain. Suddenly, this hen, as if tired of her years

of motherhood, changed drastically and developed the characteristics of an adult cock pheasant. Long tail feathers, brilliant plumage, ear tufts, racous rooster crowing, even the traditional arrogant male strutting was part of her new role. She, he, or it, lived three more years—all fruitless.

Odd colored deer, running the gauntlet from cream color to pure white, no longer raises our eyebrow, but there is also a turnabout in the melanistic or dark phase characteristic. An animal in the dark phase was taken in 1956, a jet black mule deer from the interstate herd of California and Oregon. Even the tip of the four-pointer's tail was coal-hued.

But old Sam Burri of Portland, Oregon put the cap on the subject when he called me about a strange critter he downed. It was a healthy specimen of Rocky Mountain elk with an strange, fur-covered, unicorn-like antler with one tine. When he began to dress the critter he discovered to his embarrassment it was a mature cow—and Sam remembered that to shoot a cow was unlawful. The game warden, in this instance, let him off the hook. Here's a photo of the strange elk, now what's your story. (See next page)



It Took 31 Years

Hunters are a persistent lot, they've got to be, it's part of the creed.

If you don't get your deer or other member of the big game fraternity this year, you'll just have to try next year, right?

Well that's the philosophy of Abe Kievit of 53 Ackerman Avenue, Saddle Brook, New Jersey, a member of Local 325 out of Paterson.



Here's a photo of Abe and his daughter posing 'longside of a buck he downed—the first one after 30 years of hunting!

No greater determination has any hunter, leastwise that this columnist knows of.

On Horseback

I have little doubt that the foregoing elk tale will twitch a few winks of the eyelids from Walter W. Wawzyniak of 1849 Alcoy Road, Cleveland, Ohio, a member of Local 11.

Walt, an avid elk hunter, scored on a trophy animal while hunting in the clouds. Scene of the kill was the Trout's Peak area of the Shoshoni National Forest in Wyoming, about 30 miles northwest of Cody, elevation 12,269 feet.

Walt and his hunt partners covered this beautiful country on horseback.

Here's a photo of Walt with his prize—a six-pointer with perfect, symmetrical rack, the buck weighing out at 900 pounds.



Louder, Please

A midwest duck-call manufacturer has developed a comparatively new item—a hawk-call.

After use in the field, the call demonstrated value to quail hunters.

Field reports show that when the hunter's dog goes down on a point, indicating quail in the area, several blasts from this call would freeze the covey allowing the hunter to get closer before the birds flush.

One hunter reported that he was "practically able to step on the quail before it was flushed."

Another evaluates the situation and says: "I say there, is that the sporting thing to do?"

Winter Fishing

Most fishermen taper off on the angling sports come the chilly blasts of winter time. Not so our good friend and fellow outdoor scribe, Jim Parsons of Sandpoint, Idaho.

Here's a photo of Jim with a November beauty, a Kamloops (rain-bow) trout taken from famous Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho.

This lunker tipped the scales at 29 pounds, 12 ounces and was taken on Velux four-pound test line.

As verification of the catch, the line was forwarded to the International Spin Fishing Association for testing and checked out at 4½ pounds test, thereby relegating it to the six-pound test division, still a world record in that line test for Kamloops.

Nice goin', Jim.



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Latham, E. C.

L.U. NO. 765, MASCOUHAN, ILL.

Schubkegel, Robert J.

L.U. NO. 767, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Carr, Hugh
Pickett, Clyde A.

L.U. NO. 769, PASADENA, CALIF.

Bowser, Conrad

L.U. NO. 791, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bellovin, Rubin
Bolstad, Ingolf
Gillison, Gerhart
Heggstad, Carl
Wagner, Jacob

L.U. NO. 792, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Applegren, Carl
Hirt, Laurence
Nicholson, John

L.U. NO. 925, SALINAS, CALIF.

Cole, Martin
Kennedy, John

L.U. NO. 943, TULSA, OKLA.

Courtney, Thomas H.
Hunt, E. L.

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.

Cochran, Andrew

L.U. NO. 1022, PARSONS, KANS.

Ohara, B. J.

L.U. NO. 1025, MEDFORD, WISC.

Heier, Walter
McDonald, Donald
Mlicke, Richard
Posorske, Leonard

L.U. NO. 1035, TAUNTON, MASS.

Gracia, Anthony S.

L.U. NO. 1049, POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

Clore, Edward
Haltermann, Earl
Melton, Ira.

L.U. NO. 1089, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Ciolek, John
Guzman, Rudolph D.
Lindblade, Harry G.

L.U. NO. 1130, TITUSVILLE, PA.

Jacobson, Carl A.

L.U. NO. 1138, TOLEDO, OHIO

Feyesh, Andrew
Wescotte, Robert

L.U. NO. 1172, BILLINGS, MONT.

Strand, Carl J.

L.U. NO. 1209, NEWARK, N. J.

Radnovick, Alex

L.U. NO. 1274, DECATUR, ALA.

Halbrooks, R. C.
Norris, Ben, Jr.
Turner, Floyd

L.U. NO. 1302, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Nunes, Arthur

L.U. NO. 1319, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Hofheins, F. D.
Ringle, Joe

L.U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Jones, Thomas H.
Norton, George A.

L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Eriksen, Tore

L.U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Sherman, Peter

L.U. NO. 1400, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Curtis, L. S.
Etchason, M. H.
Falzone, Anthony
Hall, F. M.
Houde, George
Mitchell, John A.
Rearkrant, A. C.

L.U. NO. 1407, WILMINGTON, CALIF.

Chilla, John J.
Cordeiro, Antonio

L.U. NO. 1419, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Studebaker, William S.

L.U. NO. 1426, ELYRIA, OHIO

Hamm, Jones
Hawley, Thurlow
Lees, James
Lesner, Carl
Rogers, Carl

L.U. NO. 1452, DETROIT, MICH.

Murphy, William

L.U. NO. 1469, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Faires, Jacob M.
Ferrell, L. B.

L.U. NO. 1497, EAST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Barraza, J. Joe, Sr.
Robinson, Richard K.

L.U. NO. 1509, MIAMI, FLA.

Morrison, Gordon J.

L.U. NO. 1525, PRINCETON, ILL.

Nygren, Fritz

L.U. NO. 1590, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Carwithen, Edgar J.
Davis, Robert G.
Ervin, Sterling
Hedin, Enoch A.
Hooper, Frank
Jones, Harvey J.
Medlin, Redford (Tom)
Query, John R.

L.U. NO. 1615, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Corder, Charles
Johnson, John
Kraai, Thomas
Phelps, Merrit
Raterink, Albert

L.U. NO. 1683, EL DORADO, ARK.

Evans, L. O.

L.U. NO. 1693, CHICAGO, ILL.

Jann, Fred
Steinbrecker, Charles

L.U. NO. 1726, LAREDO, TEXAS

Juarez, Jose A., Jr.
Pulido, Tomas

L.U. NO. 1741, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Bruseth, Henry
Connolly, Dennis J.
Hoffmann, Theodore
Krieg, Arthur
Lundstrom, August
Scheer, Albert
Stockhausen, Mathew
Tornquist, Peter

L.U. NO. 1786, CHICAGO, ILL.

Skopec, William

L.U. NO. 1888, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Young, Richard

L.U. NO. 1939, CLIFTON, N. J.

Costantini, Anthony

L.U. NO. 1978, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Horrigan, Edward D.

L.U. NO. 2078, VISTA, CALIF.

Bogert, Charles E.
Guest, Ralph
McKee, Walter
Major, George
Scholtes, N. A.
Weaver, Charles A.

L.U. NO. 2164, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Emery, Charles

L.U. NO. 2250, RED BANK, N. J.

Freirich, Laurence E.

L.U. NO. 2274, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Smith, Edward A.
Spotts, Preston

L.U. NO. 2288, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Flores, Jesus G.
Larson, W. A.
Zaske, Theodore J.

L.U. NO. 2396, SEATTLE, WASH.

Castle, George
Finch, Henry S.
Hanson, Frank
Jones, George
Nerbo, Ole

L.U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

Neveu, Enery

L.U. NO. 2450, PLASTER ROCK, N. B.

Shannon, James M.

L.U. NO. 2466, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Hill, Edward

L.U. NO. 2726, NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

Bennett, Fred R.



FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Needle Magic for Christmas

IF you enjoy making Christmas gifts but have a limited time to sew, needlework kits offer a magic solution to your problem. You'll find a wide variety of attractive and unusual gifts made from colorful fabrics in the needlework department of your favorite store. Packaged in kits are all the basic ingredients—ready-sewn gift items stamped with embroidery or applique designs, embroidery thread, cut-out appliques, other trimming, and complete finishing instructions.

The kits (priced from one to ten dollars) are especially designed to simplify your Christmas shopping and sewing. Why not try matching some of the needlework items described below to names on your gift list?

Kitchen Accessories. If you know someone who likes to cook, she'll enjoy receiving a gift which will brighten her kitchen. Gay pot holders are useful and also decorative when hung on the wall. Needlework kits contain pairs of pot holders, already finished with cotton padding, lining and binding. Fruit or flower cut-outs



Note to Mamas: Dress your own Christmas angel in a red and white striped nightgown and cap made from needlework kits available at your favorite store.



If you like fancy holiday aprons or have a friend who does, look for all the "makings" in the needlework department. This red chintz apron comes already sewn, except for its snowman applique and cross-stitch embroidery at the hemline. Applique and thread are included in kit.

may be easily appliqued to the pot holders stamped with outlines of the design. Separate kits offer matching towels, toaster covers, and hostess aprons.

Aprons. There are aprons galore in needlework kits. For the outdoor cooking enthusiast on your Christmas list, choose "His" or "Her" barbecue aprons and quilted mitts in boldly striped black and white cotton. Finish the aprons by embroidering in red such inscriptions as "Come and get it" or "Too hot to handle."

If you have a friend with a "green thumb", she'll appreciate a gardening apron and matching hat in pink or gold demin decorated with pretty pots of posies. A friendly snowman applique comes with a holiday apron in red chintz.

Pillowcases. Give the homemaker who likes fancy bed clothes a pair

of hand-embroidered pillowcases. Fine quality cotton seamless pillow tubing in white, pink or green is used in pillowcases available in needlework kits. Borders are stamped with all sorts of embroidery designs and monograms.

Quilts. A homemaker who prefers Early American furnishings will be thrilled with a quilt copied from Colonial times. Designs for cross-stitch embroidery or appliques are stamped on percale quilt tops in both single and double bed sizes. Instructions tell how to pad and quilt the finished tops.

Baby Items. Sewing for babies is always fun, and simple cross-stitch embroidering is all that's required to complete a crib cover 40 inches wide and 60 inches long. The cover in pink, yellow, green or white percale is already quilted, lined, padded and



Give the youngest member of your Christmas list an embroidered crib cover and fancy pillowcase appliqued with a gay nursery rhyme character. All sorts of baby items come packaged in needlework kits, and many are ready-sewn except for decorative trimmings.

bound. Mother Goose characters and toy trains are typical and the appealing designs. Matching crib pillows also double as pajama bags.

Stamped on cotton flannel are patterns for an infant's sacque, kimono, two bibs and blanket. Thread, ribbon, instruction for cutting, assembling,

and embroidering these separate pieces are included in one kit. Sets of jumbo bibs in aqua or pink terry cloth come already finished except for the addition of fanciful appliques. Dress-up bibs of permanently finished white organdy may be embroidered with the initials VIP (Very Important

Person) or HRH (His or Her Royal Highness).

There's a needlework gift for the youngest to the oldest person on your Christmas list—and if you start your shopping and sewing now, you're sure to be way ahead of the last-minute rush.



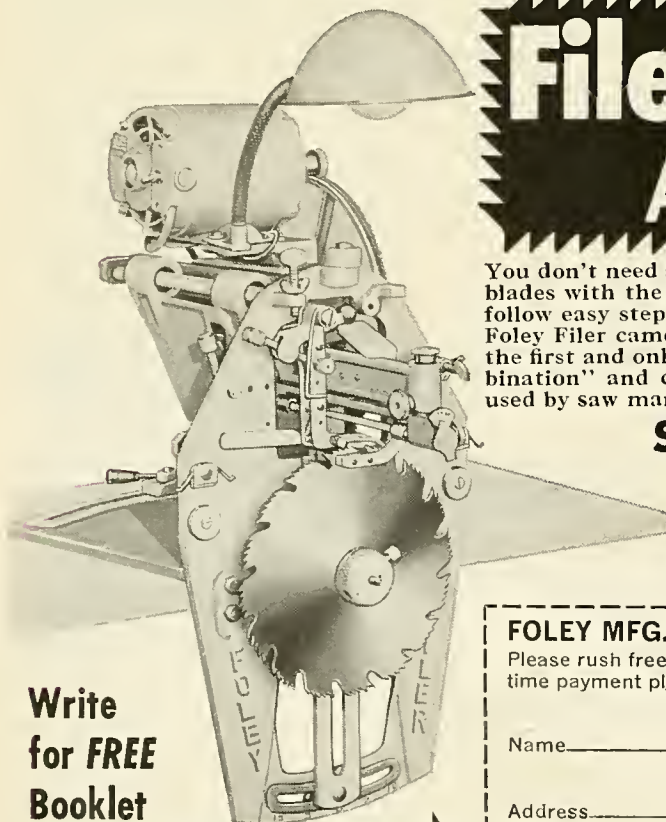
Gifts with a personal touch are always deeply appreciated by friends or relatives. Pillowcases already stamped for hand embroidery or cut-work designs are available in needlework departments. For your convenience and shopping ease, the thread and instructions for finishing come with the pillowcases.



What homemaker wouldn't love to receive this beautiful appliqued quilt as a Christmas gift? Believe it or not, you have time to start making it now for a favorite friend and still finish it well before the holidays. The cotton percale quilt top, stamped with floral designs, comes packaged in kit containing the cut-out appliques, embroidery thread and instructions for padding and quilting.



If you and your husband are outdoor cooking enthusiasts, make a set of barbecue aprons and quilted mitts you'll both enjoy. He'll be proud of your skill with a needle—and there's no need to tell him how easy it was with all the "ingredients" and instructions in one kit.



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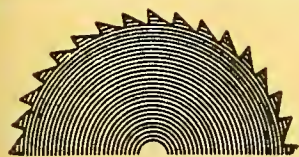
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

25th Anniversary of Millmen's Local 1733



Members of Carpenters Local Union No. 1733 on the occasion of their 25th Anniversary celebration held in the Armory.

Over 1,000 persons attended the 25th anniversary party of Millmen's Local 1733 of Marshfield, Wisc., held in the Marshfield Armory, Saturday, August 11, 1962.

Those charter members present received boutonnières and 25 year pins. The festivities began with a dinner served from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

Included in the speaking program were Mayor I. W. Wendt; Ray Zimmick, Wausau, International Representative of the Union; Robert Strenger, Madison, President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Augie Trappier, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Council; Leo Schueller, President of Local 1733; Emery Becker, former president of the Local who spoke on behalf of the 25 year members; and A. C. Baudek, Weyerhaeuser Company official who briefly outlined relations with the union over his 11 years with the firm.

Cyril Marx, master of ceremonies, read communications from Governor Gaylord Nelson and Attorney General John Reynolds, congratulating the local on its silver anniversary.

The Mayor complimented the union

members for the "remarkable job you have done to help make Marshfield one of the outstanding cities in Wisconsin."

25-Year Pins to Members of Local Union 109



The following members of Carpenters' Local Union 109, Sheffield, Alabama, were presented 25-year pins by Brother B. T. Durham, Special Representative, on September 10, 1962. Bottom row: left to right—Cecil B. Stout, Business Representative, LU 109, J. H. Lamon, E. I. McCord, J. W. Narmore, E. M. Osborne, Dewey G. Strickland, Claude L. Vaughn, Chalmers Wilkes. Top row: left to right—D. H. Thomas, President, B. T. Durham, Special Representative, Hubert J. Branson, Bruce S. Crunk, L. E. Flippo, F. L. George, D. E. Howard, W. T. Hutcheson, and R. L. Moore, Recording Secretary.

LAKELAND NEWS

Beginning with this issue of The Carpenter, we will have each month short news items from our Home For Aged Members at Lakeland, Fla.

In September the following members of the Brotherhood became residents:

John C. Johnson, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
Victor Larson (No. 2) L.U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.
Arthur Lindstrom, L.U. 448, New York, N. Y.
Paul G. Haager, L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla.

Mr. C. M. Goddard, Superintendent of The Home, is always pleased to have members of the Brotherhood who are visiting Florida stop by and see the wonderful Home For Aged Members which their dues support. During September the following members visited The Home:

Mr. J. H. Hansard, L.U. 1105, Birmingham, Ala.
Mr. & Mrs. Leancour, L.U. 1584, Bellevue, Quebec
Mr. George R. Mankin, L.U. 168, Pinellas Park, Fla.
Mr. Jack Marsh, L.U. 1273, Eugene, Oregon
Mr. Robert English, L.U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

The following members of the Brotherhood who were residents at Lakeland have passed away since the first of September 1962:

Clair E. Bell, L.U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
John Hermeling, L.U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio
Earl Webb, L.U. 200 Columbus, Ohio
Hans Ness, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

25 or More Year Pins Awarded By Local 1616

Several members of Carpenters Local 1616 of Nashua, N. H. received pins in recognition of 25 or more years union membership, at a meeting in the AFL-CIO hall. The awards were presented by Louis I. Martel of Manchester, secretary-treasurer of the

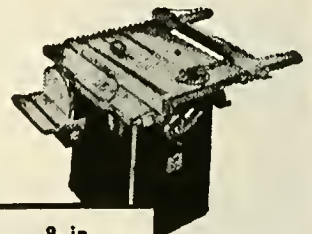
New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters.

The absent members eligible for pins were Albert Dube, 48 years, Joseph Boucher, Pierre Soucy and Honore Dubois, 26 years.



The group from left to right includes Louis I. Martel, Secy.-Treas. of NH State Council of Carpenters; Emile Ouelette, 47 years; Edward Stepanian, vice president of Local 1616; Timothy Plourde, 48 years; Walter Poulin, treasurer; Ernest Levesque, 25 years; Raymond Chartier, financial secretary; Edward Poulin, 26 years; Charles Soucy, trustee; Leslie W. Gardner, business agent.

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25 & 50 Year Membership Pins to Carpenters of Local 2217



Members of Local 2217, Lakeland, Fla. receiving pins were: Left to Right: A. F. Jett, 42 yrs.; W. J. Struthers, 46 yrs.; Karl Speig, 26 yrs.; David Gemmel, 37 yrs.; Gus Arbatus, 40 yrs.; Thure Peterson, 51 yrs.; Paul Long, Bus. Repr. of Gulf Coast D. C. & Master of Ceremonies; Lenard E. Wilt, 27 yrs.; & Pres. of Local 2217; Homer Routt, 26 yrs.; J. M. Pollock, Sr., 27 yrs.

At a meeting in October of Carpenters' Local 2217, Lakeland, Fla., gold membership pins were presented to members having 25 and 50 year membership in the United Brotherhood.

It has been with great pride that Local 2217 is able to honor the life-long members with this small token.

The pins were presented by Paul Long, Business Representative of the Gulf Coast District Council, Tampa,

Fla. acting as "Master of Ceremonies."

The members who received pins but were not able to attend the meeting were James Hale, 40 yrs; August Lindgren, 53 yrs; George McNickle, 26 yrs; Alfred Nelson, 50 yrs; Herbert Willmott, 53 yrs; W. P. Davidson, 26 yrs.

IN ALL — (4 - 50 yr. Pins and 11 - 25 yr. Pins).

50 Year Pin Awarded



Mr. Carl Franson, 79 year old resident of Woburn, Mass. was presented with a pin in observance of his 50th Anniversary in L.U. No. 885. The presentation was made at Mr. Franson's home and photographed in attendance are from left to right: Edward Cullivan, recording secretary;

Earl R. Oulton, President; Mr. Franson; Harold Finethy, Treasurer and James Finethy another veteran member of the Union with 44 years continuous service. Mr. Franson, who recently retired, joined the Union on August 17, 1911.

Lee

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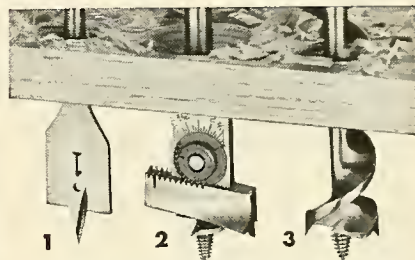
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2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, 7/8" to 3". Only \$4.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, 5/8" to 1 3/4". Only \$3.60.

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes 1/4" to 1 1/2". As low as \$1.05 each.

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New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand, 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.



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60 Year Members



These two brothers, members of Local 290, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, are the only two 60 year members of this local. Both brothers have lived all of their lives in Lake Geneva. Brother Wm. Dowty on the left in the picture has worked these 60 years mostly for Lake Geneva contractors. Brother Nick Brady, the other Carpenter in the picture, was Business Agent for Local 290 for quite some time.

75th Anniversary of LU 343

Dear Sir & Brother
Greetings from Winnipeg!

Local 343 of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can. celebrated the 75th anniversary of the granting of the Charter.

"From Oct. 6, 1887 to Oct. 6, 1962

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is a long long time; we believe we are the fourth oldest Local in Canada.

"Some two hundred and fifty members and friends gathered at the Fort Garry Hotel on the evening of Oct. 6 to see Bro. Geo. Bengough pin the 50 year Lapel Button on Bro. Samuel McWilliams and to enjoy a fine program of vocal music by the Chalmers Choral Group and indulge in dancing until midnight.



On extreme left: Vice President Andy Graboweicki; Sitting: President Nick Paley; Extreme Right: Hon. Duff Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; Standing behind: Bro. George Bengough.

"Our Treasurer Bro. W. A. Welsh expressed a poet's sentiments in a poem entitled LOCAL UNION 343 (1887 - 1962) printed on the last page of the 75th Anniversary program. This poem must be applicable to many Locals in our United Brotherhood." (See Editorial Page).

I am

Yours fraternally
s/ John E. Tooth, R. S.

2,300 Jobs Are Coming Up

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Newly approved projects by the Area Redevelopment Administration in eight states are expected to provide some 2,300 direct and indirect jobs. The projects are in Tennessee, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Arkansas, Minnesota, Texas and Michigan.

**YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS
THE UNION LABEL**



Apprentices from Wyoming Promoted to Journeyman Carpenters

"We in Local 1432 Laramie, Wyo. feel very proud of these boys for we have spent a lot of time in their apprenticeship training. They're a credit to their craft and all are good members."



Standing left to right: Raymond Piper, Ernest (Gus) Lippard, Larry Nielson, Gerald Davis. Seated left to right: Kenneth Plumb, J.A.T.C. Pres.; Harry Peterson, Secy. of Wyoming State Council of Carpenters; Ray Hawes, Business Rep. of Carpenters L.U. No. 1432—Laramie, Wyoming.

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Top row, left to right: Al Desaulniers, F. S. Local 101; Charles H. Davis, B. R. Local 101; Atwill C. Posey, B. R. Local 101; Senator Daniel R. Brewster—Maryland; The Honorable Mayor J. Harold Grady; William A. Johnson, General Representative; and Juan P. Johns, B. R.

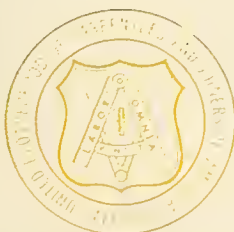
Seated, left to right: Harry B. Fisher, 50 year member; Homer A. LaVoie, 50 year member; Finlay Allan, 2nd General Vice President; Ralph M. Thomas, President Local 101; William C. Myers, 50 year member; Robert Williamson, 50 year member.

50 Year Members Luncheon

Local Union 101 presented 50-year pins to six members of the Brotherhood at a luncheon held at Seafarers' Hall, 1216 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland on Saturday, October 6, 1962.

Present at the luncheon were the following dignitaries: Mayor J. Harold Grady of Baltimore; Senator Daniel B. Brewster, Democrat; Finlay Allan, 2nd General Vice President; William A. Johnson, General Representative; Ralph M. Thomas, President—Local Union 101; Al Desaulniers, F. S.—Local Union 101; Charles H. Davis, Bus. Rep.—Local Union 101; Atwill C. Posey, Bus. Rep.—Local Union 101; and Juan P. Johns, Bus. Rep.—Local Union 101.

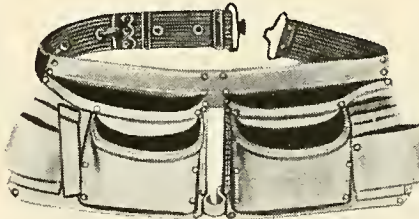
Those members of Local Union 101 with 50 years or more continuous membership in the Brotherhood honored were: James W. Barnes, Harry B. Fisher, Homer A. LaVoie, William C. Myers, James J. Siegman, and Robert Williamson.



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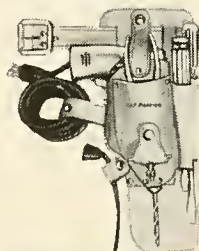
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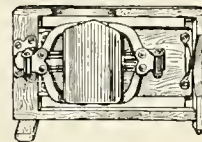
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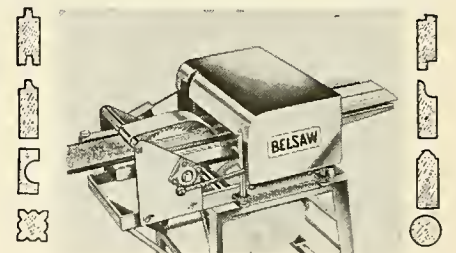
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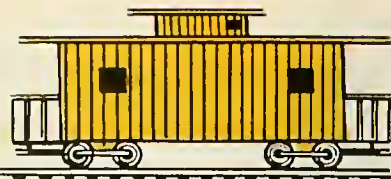
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Thanksgiving Day -- 1962 -- Let Us Be Grateful

In the month of November Americans observe a holiday which perhaps more than any other national holiday is particularly American. Thanksgiving Day is part and parcel of our national history. In retrospect, it may seem to us that the handful of Pilgrims living on the cold bleak New England coast had little to be thankful for but they were a deeply religious people. Their faith in God told them that from His hand all blessings flow. Furthermore, they were grateful for the simple material advantages. They had no material abundance but they had life, liberty and the freedom to worship according to the dictates of their Pilgrim consciences.

Through these years since that first Thanksgiving we Americans have set aside this day every year to renew our sense of gratitude to Divine Providence. In 1962 the skeptic and the cynic may once more ask, "Is there anything to be thankful for?" It is true our problems are many. There is no peace. We live in a state of tension. It would seem that we live almost at the point

of a gun. In the seventeen years since the close of World War II, time and again the Communist bloc has shaken the world with ominous rumblings of a threatened war. We are also perplexed by the problem of unemployment and an unstable economy and the need to meet the challenge of automation, stagnation and foreign competition; yet common sense decrees that perhaps at no other time in our history have we had so much to thank God for.

We are a free people. We possess a great abundance of material resources. Our military power makes us a world leader. The American people are united as perhaps never before in their history. Also, we are a wiser people. The experiences of the last few years have matured us.

On Thanksgiving Day 1962, let all of us thank God for our individual privileges and for our national heritage. Like the Pilgrims of old, let us keep handy the musket and the Bible.

PLANE GOSSIP



Bottle Baby!

Archie "Boomer" Gould of Vancouver, Wash., says he recently went to a cocktail party given by a hostess who is 100 years old and has never used glasses. She drinks from the bottle!

Be Union—Buy Label

Simple Anatomy

Somebody in Local 200 wrote in and wanted to know why a lady's brassiere fastens in the back. This is very unhandy, he said, and asked why it shouldn't fasten in the front. Answer: It's very simple, Brother: the belly button's in front!

Attend Your Union Meeting

Keep Off!

Another live question from the field: Dear Answer-Man: How many feet in a yard? Answer: It depends how many goofs are standing on the grass!

Unionism Is Protection

He Can Count!

Mother: "What happened after Jimmy hit you?"

Tommy: "He hit me a third time."

Mother: "You mean he hit you a second time, don't you?"

Tommy: "No, I hit him the second time."

—Eugene Pennell,
Carmanville, Nfld.

In Union There Is Strength

You're So Right, Judge!

A schoolteacher was given a ticket for driving through a stop sign, which called for her appearance in traffic court the following Monday. She went at once to the judge, explained that she had to teach on Monday, and asked for immediate disposal of her case. "So you're a school-teacher," said the judge. "Madam, your presence here fulfills a long-standing ambition of mine. You sit

right down at that table and write 'I went through a stop sign' 500 times"

—Chas. Green,
Englishtown, N. J.

Contribute to COPE

"Let's Be Honest!"

Husband and wife were quarreling about their relations.

"You haven't one good word to say about any of my relations!" the husband shouted.

"Oh, yes I have," she replied. "I like your mother-in-law better than mine!"

—Oscar Carlson,
Aurora, Mo.

Union-Made Means Well-Made

Get the Points?

A new apprentice on his first assignment in carpentry was told by his foreman to start shingling the side of a building. After a while the foreman returned and saw his new graduate throwing nails over his shoulder. "What you mean throwing nails away like that?" he stormed.

"Oh, sir" said the apprentice, "The heads are on the wrong end!"

"Don't be stupid!" roared the foreman, "The other side of the building has to be shingled too, you know!"

—Lou Midgette, L.U. 1397
Roslyn, N. Y.

Union Dues—Security Investment!

No Trade-in Value?

1st husband: "I just got a compact car for my wife."

2nd husband: "I wish I could make a trade like that!"

—George Fox, L.U. 44
Champaign, Ill.

U Need Your Union—Your Union Needs U

Jigger Juggler

Alge Olson, Chicago, tells about an old Swedish carpenter came walk-

ing into a doctor's office with his hands shaking like a leaf. "My dear man," said the doctor, "you must have been drinking a lot." The old carpenter with a look of regret, said, "No doc, I spill half of it!"

Unionism Starts With You

He's Siberia-bound!

A Russian school teacher asked a schoolboy, "Who were the first humans on earth?"

"Adam and Eve," replied the student.

"And what nationality were they?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, they were Russians," answered the lad.

"Good, good! Now tell me how do we know they were Russians?"

"That's easy," said the boy, "They had no roof over their heads, no clothes on their backs, only one apple between them, and they called it paradise!"

—Mrs. R. F. Epps,
Winton, Calif.

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

The Devil You Say!

First drunk: "What ish it has a long pointed tail and carries a pitchfork?"

Second ditto: "I give up, what ish it?"

First: "I dunno either. But whatever it ish, it's been following us for the pasht two blocks!"

—Maureen Murphy,
Staten Island, N. Y.

Buy Only Union Tools

Oriental Fool-osophy!

There once was a girl from Siam
Who said to her boy-friend
Khyham:

"If you kiss me, of course
You will have to use force

But, God knows, you're stronger
than I am!"

—Mrs. Robert Johnson,
Chicago, Ill.

It's A Deadly Holiday *Recipe ...* **DO** **NOT** **MIX***



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

DECEMBER 1962

... "FOR THERE IS BORN
TO YOU THIS DAY IN THE
CITY OF DAVID A SAVIOUR
WHO IS CHRIST THE LORD"

II SAINT LUKE VI
(ASV)





WHEN YOU BELONG TO THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD YOU DON'T STAND ALONE!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has more members in industry, shops, mills and factories than the combined membership of other unions in our field.

The Brotherhood is the greatest source of skilled labor in the world. It is the oldest trade union in your industry in North America.

It offers YOU, as a member, vastly more service, resources, know-how, integrity and experience than any other organization possibly could offer.

As a matter of fact, the Brotherhood's financial resources are 100 times greater than our nearest competitor in the union field. Our monthly financial statement is sent to every local for posting and reading by every member.

The Brotherhood has *international* membership. The membership of principal competing unions is spotty, localized and scattered. Our membership in a *single* industrial state is greater than the *national* membership of any competing union in our major field of activity.

The General Officers and all other representatives of our Brotherhood are selected from our local unions. They are trained and seasoned; their problems are your problems.

All facilities of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are geared to the job of serving every member of every one of our local unions, regardless of size or location, to the fullest extent possible.



THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXII

NO. 12

DECEMBER 1962



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

James A. Eldridge, Editor

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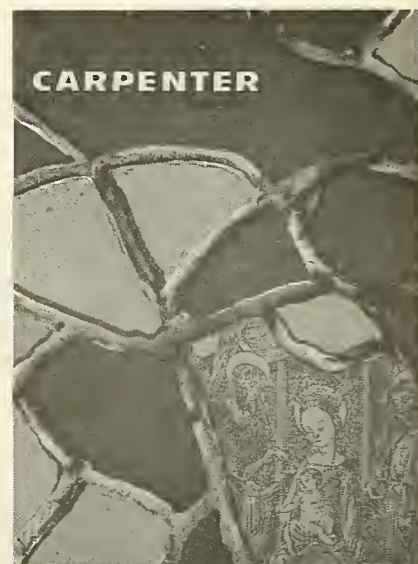
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THE COVER

Christmas Day 1962—once more mankind renews itself. Throughout the world men pause to recall the events of great event of two thousand years ago. In an obscure town—part of the mighty Roman Empire—in a remote Middle Eastern country, Christ was born. His coming changed the course of human events.

Painters, poets and troubadours have tried to set in beauty the grandeur of this moment. Our cover this month recalls the great stained glass windows in the churches throughout the world that record this epic event.

In 1962 may we hope to hold for a time the peace, unity and high hopes that mark this joyous day.



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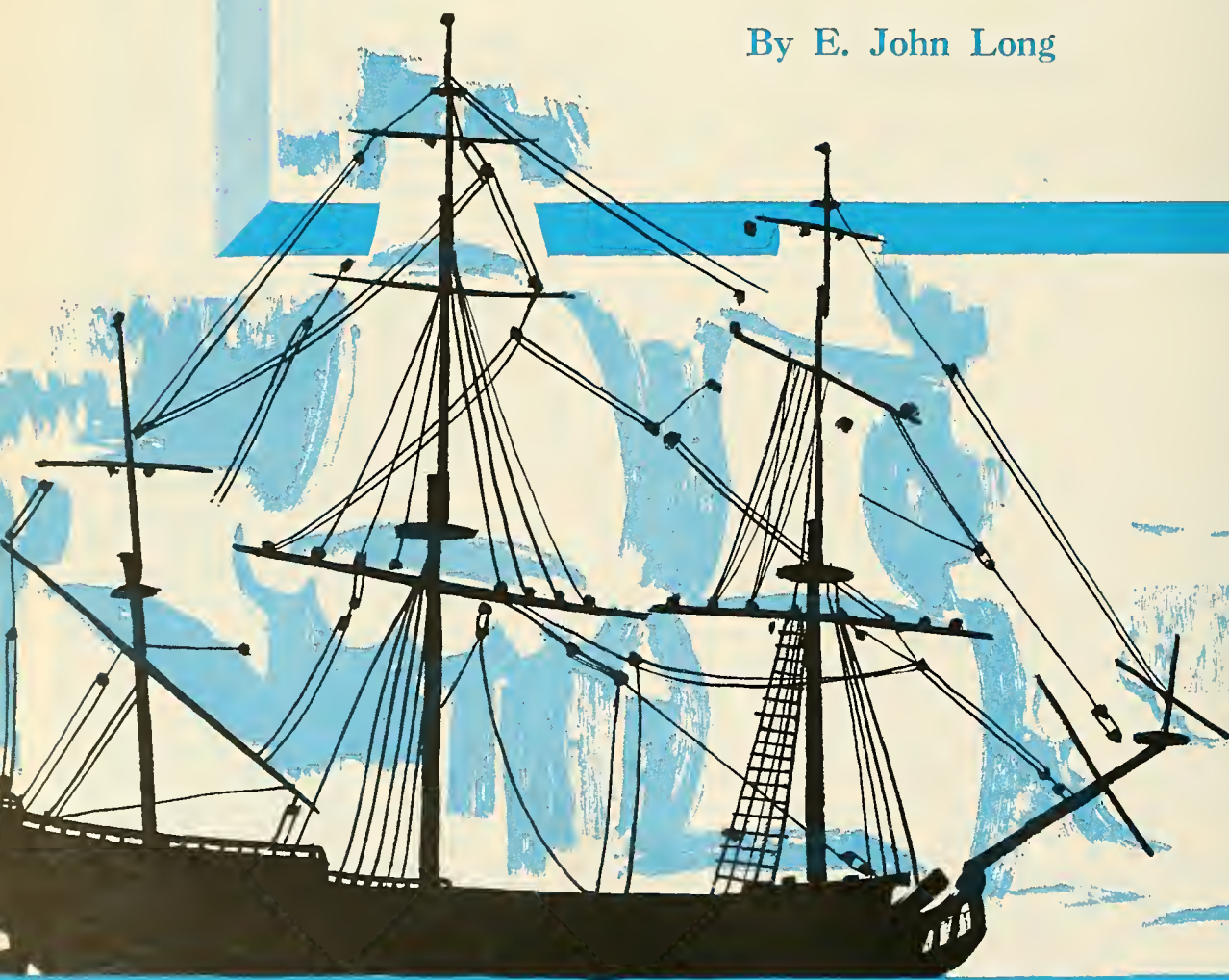


Printed in U. S. A.

MINIATURE FLEET

*World's Finest
Collection of Admiralty Ship
Models at U.S. Naval Academy*

By E. John Long



The Museum at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is open free to the public daily.



WHEN we think of the United States Navy it is generally in terms of grey steel ships and metal planes, the largest and finest fleet the world has ever seen. But the U.S. Naval Academy, which mothered this great marine force, also contains a miniature wooden squadron, a marvel of craftsmanship, that is also the most notable of its kind.

Earlier this year (1962) the Academy Museum was enlarged and air-conditioned in order to provide more public display space and to better care for the Henry Huddleston Rogers group of early English "Admiralty scale models," the most valuable ship models in the world. This "million-dollar-plus collection," as it is called, was given to the Academy in 1935 by the late Mr. Rogers, American industrialist and railroad executive, on the condition that it be kept at Annapolis, that a competent modelmaker be hired to care for it, and that Congress annually provide funds for its maintenance.

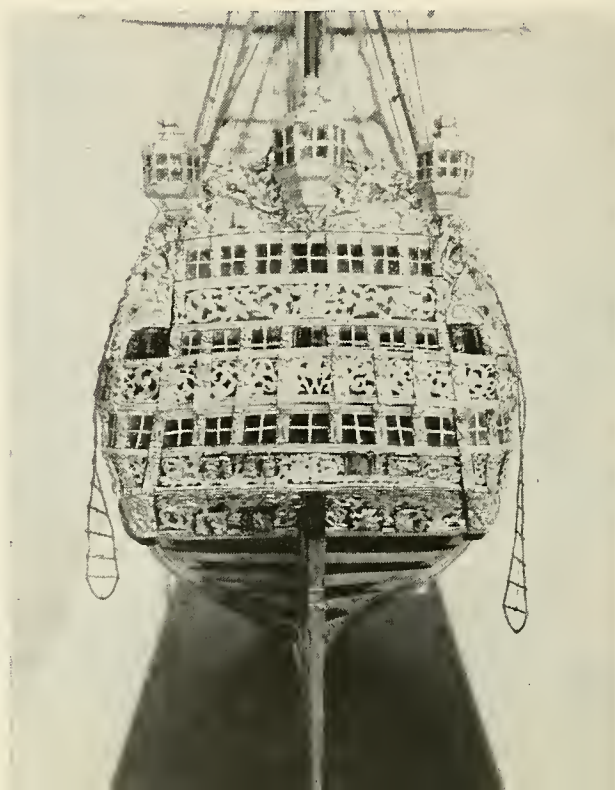
These conditions the Academy and the Congress have met, although the job of upkeep has not been easy. Some of the models date from the mid-17th Century, and are therefore a ripe 300 or more years old! Prior to air-conditioning of the Museum, they were exposed to the humidity of Annapolis summers, and the aridity of winter central heating. Nevertheless, this Lilliputian fleet looks as good as new; better, perhaps, because many hulls and spars have taken on that rich glow that only age can impart to fine wood.

Just what is an "Admiralty scale model," and why is it so valuable? Well, in addition to being a millionaire collector's item and a work of art, it once served a very practical purpose. An Admiralty model was not whittled out of a piece of wood by hobbyists or old sea dogs in spare time, but was carefully built, piece by piece, by skilled model makers of the Royal dockyards. It was intended for the evaluation of

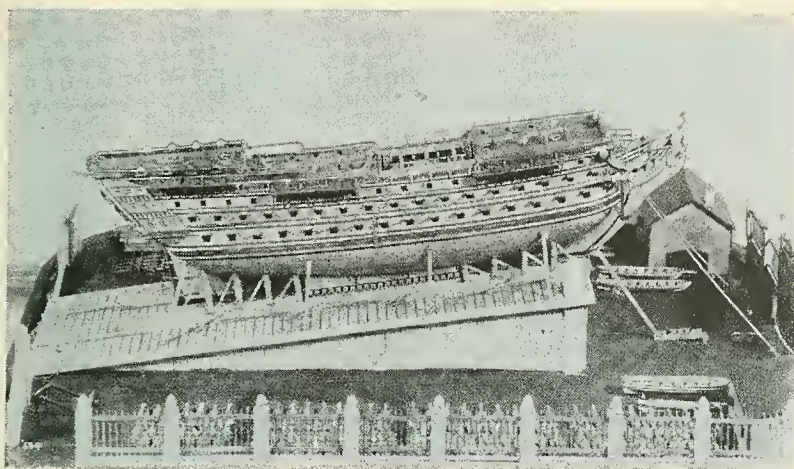




British and American experts consider this rigged model of the "St. George," English second-rate gun ship of 1701, just about perfect. Made of pearwood, it stands 52 inches high, 57 inches long and 25 inches wide.



"Gorgeous" is the word for this gold-painted stern. As a sales pitch, shipmakers would sometimes embellish models with fancy carvings and ornate lanterns. The "St. George" is in the Rogers collection at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.



This whole French shipyard, with its 130-gun ship on the ways, would not cover as much space as this magazine opened for reading. Note the tiny guns in the foreground and the ships boats ready for installation.

This famous painting, "The New Design," shows the British Naval Board at the time Samuel Pepys, the celebrated diarist, was secretary to the Admiralty. He is seen reading a book at left. John Seymour Lucas was the artist.



the Sea Lords of the British Admiralty and the use of shipbuilders in the construction of Royal frigates, ships-of-the-line and other important war craft.

Because it was made exactly to scale (generally 1/48th), an Admiralty model could be employed, with the assistance of a few simple drawings and statistics, as is a blueprint today. Sometimes a special shed housed it next to the launching ways, and calipers were used to measure and calculate dimensions and distances between surfaces.

Still another function was served by Admiralty models—to sell new designs. Ship architects found that a three-dimensional model was a more convincing way of illustrating a hull variation or a new interior arrangement to the Sea Lords than a lot of sketches and figures, although they had the latter ready, too. Because rigging and outer planking of the hull were fairly well standardized, these were often omitted.

For the same reason, the masts, spars and sails likewise were left off.

Many of the Admiralty models, therefore, have nothing above the main decks, and their interior fittings can be seen through the bare ribbing of the hull. This gives them a slightly "shipwrecked look," but serves the purpose very well. Skeletonized models not only were lighter and easier to handle, but permitted close study and actual measurement of interior ladders, hatches, gun carriage positions, powder magazines,

mess rooms, galleys, and even the inlay or parquet floors, all of which were meticulously reproduced.

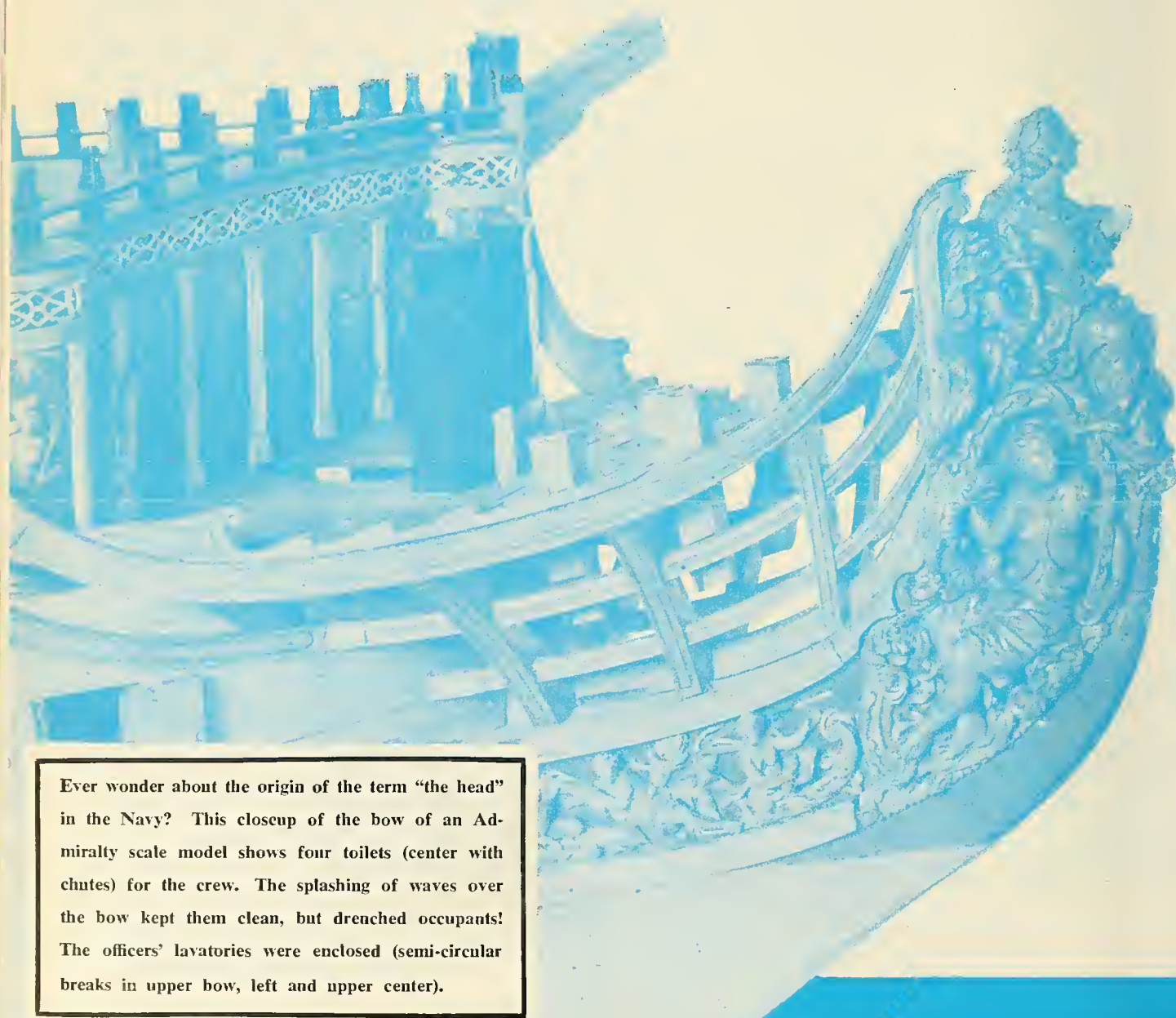
To make the models look more attractive to the Sea Lords, the designers enlisted some of the best artists of the day to carve and paint dolphins, mermaids, lions and other embellishment on the bows and high-castled sterns. Gold leaf and bright paints were lavishly applied, although the upper part of the hull, spars and masts were natural wood. Little wonder that the famed diarist Samuel Pepys (when secretary to the Admiralty), the first Earl of Sandwich, and a few others spirited these wondrous creations away when the Navy Board finished with them. Maybe Pepys and the others did not have a valid "property

pass," but if they had not safeguarded them in their private homes, perhaps none would have survived.

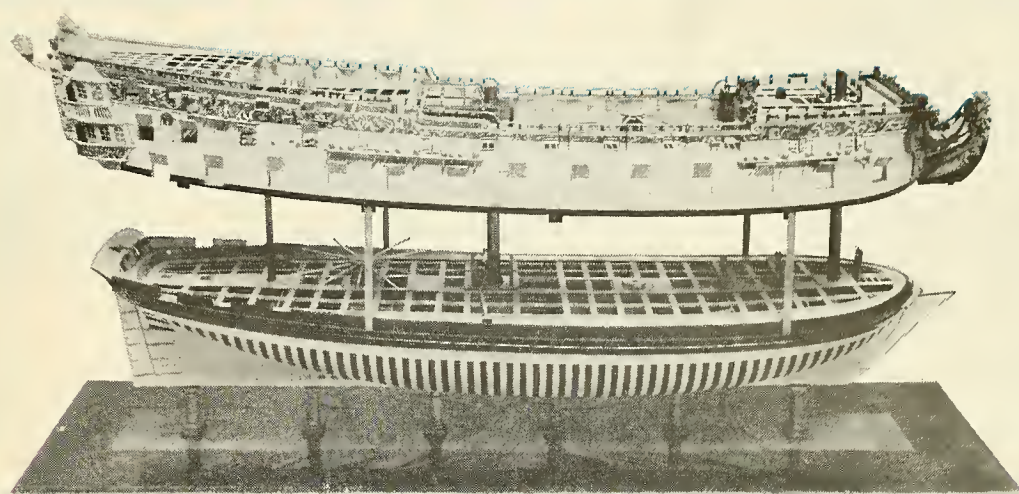
How many vessels make up this miniature fleet? Captain Wade De Weese, USN (retired), Director of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, says the Rogers bequest included a total of 108 ship and small boat models, plus 72 beautiful exhibit cases. The collection covers the whole sailing ship era from 1650 to the American clipper ship period of 1850. In addition to the British Admiralty models, it contains several fine miniatures of French and Dutch warships.

Among the most unusual items in the Rogers collection are non-scale models of bone, ivory and other materials, carved by lonely prisoners-of-war during the Dutch and Napoleonic Wars, and examples of British East Indiamen, French East Indiamen, collier brigs, a splendid New England whaler, a revenue cutter, and various types of American clipper and merchant sailing ships.

If you have ever wondered about the origin of the sailor's term "head" (for the washroom or toilet of a ship), you will find the answer in many of the early Rogers sailing ship models, which show such



Ever wonder about the origin of the term "the head" in the Navy? This closeup of the bow of an Admiralty scale model shows four toilets (center with chutes) for the crew. The splashing of waves over the bow kept them clean, but drenched occupants! The officers' lavatories were enclosed (semi-circular breaks in upper bow, left and upper center).



In the days before blueprints, ship builders submitted opened-up models such as this one so that the Admiralty could study new hull designs.

facilities just above the bow, or head, of the ship. They were kept clean by the dashing waves, which sometimes drenched the users, too!

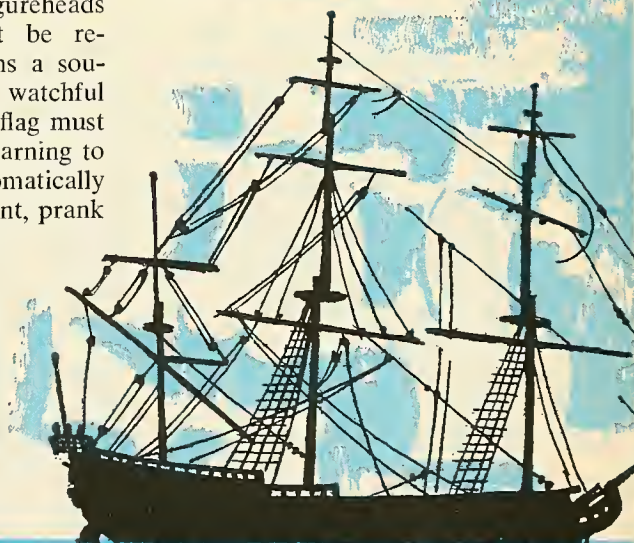
One of the most fascinating exhibits in the Rogers collection is a Lilliputian dockyard, whose total area is not much more than this magazine opened. In the center rises a slanting shipways, bearing the hull of a formidable 130-gun man-of-war under construction. On the ground all around the ways lie the guns, small boats, anchors, yards and masts, ready to be installed after launching. The little yard is enclosed by a white fence with red-painted iron rails and sentry boxes at the corners.

Who has the "fun job" of taking care of this precious collection? Joseph C. Bruzek is the chief model expert and curator of the Museum, although there are times when his work doesn't exactly come under the head of pleasure. The workshop, in the basement, is not ordinarily open to visitors, but on the less crowded days Captain De

Weese may give those who are model enthusiasts a chance to peek at Mr. Bruzek going about his very exacting work.

Mr. Bruzek is a disciple of the great Frederick Avery, former curator (History) of the Museum, and now retired. Mr. Bruzek has been associated with the Museum for more than a decade, so he knows every model as a mother of a large brood knows her children. Like a woman's work, Mr. Bruzek's chores are never done. Despite constant vigilance and care—sealing of glass cases, use of humidifiers, etc.—a plank or bulkhead will spring or warp, a mast or bowsprit get off true, or rigging and shrouds snap. Gilded wale strakes and figureheads flake in time, and must be repainted. On rare occasions a souvenir hunter eludes the watchful guards, and a tiny gun or flag must be replaced. A word of warning to the wise: the FBI automatically comes into any such incident, prank or otherwise!

Previous to their transfer to America, the models were not subject to wide ranges in temperature and humidity. The humid British climate and fireplace-heating were ideal for the preservation of woodwork and rigging. However, the air-conditioning now provided by the U.S. Naval Institute should do much to prolong their lives. In the past, insects and dry rot took a certain toll, and sometimes a model would be in Bruzek's "drydock" as long as would a large ship undergoing a major overhaul. Tiny new timbers are fashioned, bent to shape and fitted into place with all the precision of a Swiss watchmaker repairing a fine timepiece.





Fred Avery, the most famous ship modelmaker in the world, inspects the "Niger," New Bedford whaler. Mr. Avery, now retired, served for 15 years as curator of the priceless Annapolis collection.

In fact, many of Mr. Bruzek's special tools resemble those of a watchmaker, and often magnifying glasses must be worn when intricate assemblies are being joined. Patience is the watchword, and a steady hand at the helm!

Although the great battlewagons that grew from these models had stout oak hulls and decks of teak and other hard woods, different materials do better in the models.

"English boxwood proves best because it has a hard grain, holds its edges, and takes a very fine polish," Mr. Bruzek contends. "I use boxwood also in replacing most of the damaged woodwork we discover, although pearwood, olive-wood and mahogany can be employed, and oak will be found in several of the older models."

In order to retain a natural finish, the wooden hulls and decks of the Admiralty models are treated sim-

ply with a light coat of varnish. Where wale strakes and bow or stern decorations require paint, an oil paint is used. Figureheads and stern ornaments often call for bright colors or dazzling gold. Many models are as gaudy as circus wagons with their female figures, lionheads, dolphins, cupids, dragons and eagles. Some bear elaborate friezes, where the builder's fancy seems to be limited only by his imagination, and the supply of paint.

As for ropes and rigging, a silk-like fish line makes satisfactory replacements, but supplies of this material are becoming increasingly hard to get. Eventually it may have to be made to order.

Some of the Rogers models bear a ship's name, but many others are labelled simply "unidentified." This means that no record has been found of a ship copied from the

model. Either the design may not have been accepted, or it may have been drastically altered while the ship was on the ways.

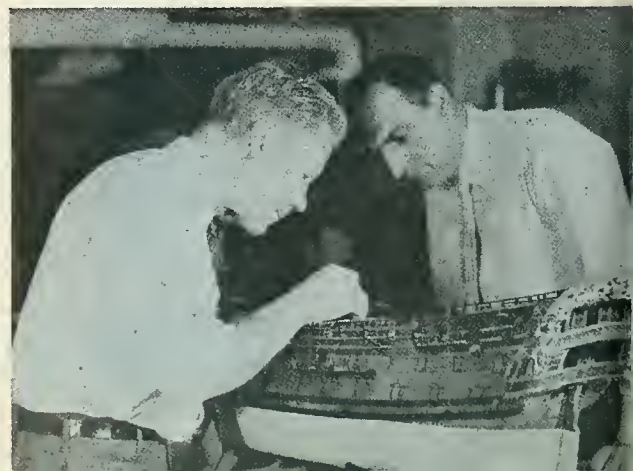
In 1926, the late Henry B. Culver, a leading authority on ship models, listed what he considered to be the fifty most famous ship models in the world. Eleven of these are in the Rogers collection at Annapolis. (See: "Contemporary Scale Models of the Seventeenth Century," Payson & Clarke, Ltd., New York 1926).

Sometimes a visitor will ask: "What are British ships doing at the United States Naval Academy?" The best answer to that question is contained in a small book about the Rogers collection ("Catalogue of the Henry Huddleston Rogers Collection of Ship Models," U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md., 1954).

Under the heading "Our Cultural Heritage," the anonymous editor of the booklet says: "It was these very ships of war of the sailing-ship era which gave Britain her traditions and customs of the service; these our youthful navy inherited in 1775-76. That same fighting spirit was demonstrated time and time again during World Wars I and II by both navies fighting as allies. The same spirit was transmitted to and imbued in the air forces—from the 'Battle of Britain' to the ultimate surrender of Germany and Japan.

"These 'little ships' are visible reminders today of our cultural heritage (in addition to being a naval architectural record in three dimensions) and of the great debt we owe to our forbears—the seamen who sailed and fought the large ships."

Joseph Bruzek, left, curator of the Rogers Collection, shows a visitor a model in the repair shop's "drydock." The unrigged model is the hull of an unidentified British 70-gun ship of the early 18th Century. It is made of pearwood.





Industrial Safety was the theme as labor leaders gathered in Chicago to review programs of the National Safety Congress.

Terzick Speaks at Chicago Safety Meeting

Asks for Awareness

CHICAGO (PAI)—Safety on the job has come a long way but speakers at the labor session of the 1962 National Safety Congress said they felt more progress was demanded.

"I've seen an unbelievable emphasis on safety development since the days when I was a hardrock miner, a coal miner, and a logger," Peter Terzick, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, told the session.

At a panel discussion on Labor-Management Cooperation for Safety at the Plant Level, Terzick said a person's security depends on the keen awareness of safety on the part of all those around him.

"The chief responsibility for safety rests with us, labor and management," he said, "but the key man is the one at the machine or on the scaffold."

Al E. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the United Papermakers and Paperworkers, on the same panel, said, "Today, more than any time in the past, employers realize that they need the assistance and support of their employees if their business venture is to produce a salable product at a reasonable profit and to enjoy continuity of operation."

"The evidence of this is apparent when one looks at the effort put forth to encourage their employees to purchase stock, participate in pension programs and to read the propaganda issued to acquaint their employees with the problems of industry. Why not then in the field of accident prevention?"

The Labor Conference of the National Safety Council (NSC) presented its highest award—the Harry Read Memorial Award of Honor for Distinguished Service to Safety—to the United Rubber Workers. The Read

Award for Outstanding Service went to the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union.

Awards for meritorious service went to Auto Workers Local 599, Flint, Mich.; Machinists Lodge 1339, Denver; Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Local 146, Linden, N. J.; and Hayward Webber, safety committee chairman of Local 146.

A federal code for road traffic safety and an overall safety code for auto manufacturers were urged by members of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council.

The Labor Conference, meeting on the eve of the 1962 Safety Congress, called for reduced emphasis on speed and horsepower in cars and urged legislation in each state to allow state labor departments to write their own safety programs instead of going to

the legislature for approval of updated regulations.

The Publications Committee unveiled the "Safety Guide for Unions," a 240-page book designed to help educate and assist union officers, committeemen and members in promoting on-the-job and off-the-job safety. The "Guide" is the product of five years' work by the committee and has been approved by union health and safety experts.

President Howard Pyle of the National Safety Council presented testimonial plaques to George Brown, 1961-62 Labor Conference chairman, and Lloyd Utter, Safety Council vice president for labor, for their contributions in promoting safety. Brown, former assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany, is deputy director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards. Utter is safety director for the United Auto Workers.

General Treasurer Terzick addresses the 1962 Labor Session of the National Safety Congress in Chicago. George T. Brown of the Labor Department listens.



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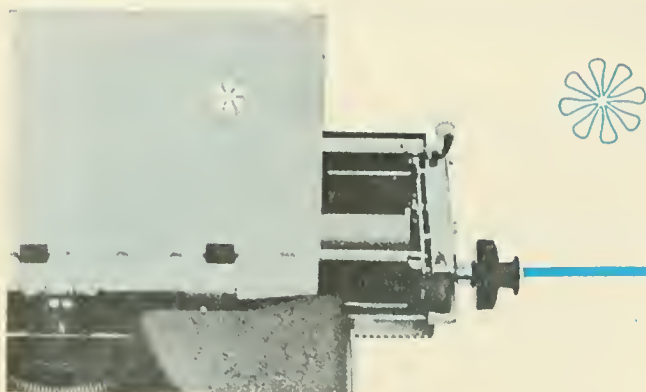
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EDITORIALS

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

On November 7, 1962, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt died. Fortunately, the end came quietly and swiftly for this noble woman. She was busy throughout the final weeks of her 78th year. This was as it should be. It would have been singularly inappropriate for life to have become a burden to this great lady who had lived life to the fullest.

Since her death thousands and thousands of words have been written about her. In every case, one can feel that the writer felt singularly inadequate. The world will not be quite the same without Mrs. Roosevelt. She had a decisive effect upon the century in which she lived. She was concerned for humanity.

For millions of people throughout the world she was the symbol of mankind's unending fight against poverty, intolerance and ignorance. For more than half a century, she fought the good fight, the hard fight, the clean fight for the decent, the honorable and the just for every human regardless of the color of his skin, the country of his national origin or the church in which he worships his God.

People who work for a living have cause to mourn her passing perhaps more than any other group. AFL-CIO President George Meany put it this way, "Nowhere will her loss be more keenly felt than in the ranks of labor. No one can ever tabulate the lives that were brightened, the slums cleared, the sweatshops eradicated, the suffering mitigated through her unflagging battle against misery and oppression."

May God have mercy upon her magnificent soul!

Printer's Ink

The Carpenter is proud of his little brothers who are printed by our Locals and District Councils. Within recent weeks we have taken particular delight in reading "The Shanty," published by Local 15, Bergen County, N. J. Another outstanding periodical published by the members of the Brotherhood is "Plane Talk" which is published by the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity. Both of these highly effective small newspapers help deliver the mighty message of the Brotherhood.

Public Service

In the second half of the 20th Century in America, many of the leaders of organized labor are moving into the status of public servants and statesmen. As a case in point, recently the Defense Production Act was amended to provide for the establishment of the Executive Reserve. The men who will serve under this provision in times of mobilization were selected from the top leaders of organized labor. Twenty American labor leaders will work in close collaboration with the U. S. Department of Labor in order that we will have adequate planning in case this country faces war again. In the tense age in which we live, it is vitally necessary that the free world be ready at all times to defend itself against aggression.

The United Brotherhood is particularly pleased that General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick is serving as one of the 20 Executive Reservists representing organized labor. Terzick, former editor of *The Carpenter*, is a dedicated trade unionist. He is also a dedicated American. These two qualities make him a formidable man.

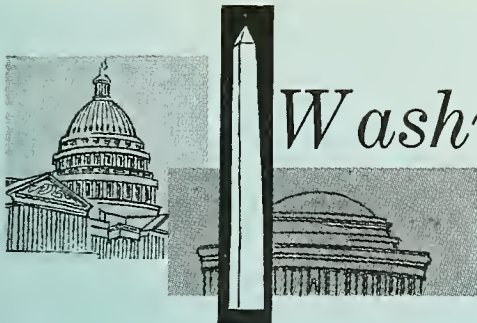
Three Bouquets

The United Brotherhood is always delighted to report when our brothers give of their time and skills to public service projects. Within recent weeks three reports of such activities have reached the International Headquarters. *The Carpenter* congratulates the locals and all of the persons involved in these three reports. Truly these men have made the word "brotherhood" come alive.

Local 1176 of Fargo, N. D., has been contributing many hours of construction work for Boys' Camp near Fargo.

Local 2028, Grand Forks, N. D., has a number of members who are contributing both time and money to the remodeling of a building at Opportunity Center where retarded children will be aided.

Local 1032, Minot, N. D., has undertaken a project called "Little Susie Fund" in which the brothers have adopted a small child who is handicapped. Through these efforts she is able to remain in school.



Washington ROUNDUP

BIG FOE: The National Association of Manufacturers has streamlined its organizational structure to enable it to make more effective its drive on unionism.

Heading up the NAM, effective November 1, is Werner P. Gullander. Under the new structure he is the first full-time president of the employer organization. Gullander is responsible for the management and administration of affairs.

BIG GUN: The top non-paid officer of the NAM is the chairman of the board, John W. McGovern.

Gullander resigned the post of executive vice president of General Dynamics to assume his new office. He has a background of 22 years' experience with General Electric. GE, under the leadership of its labor relations expert, Lemuel R. Boulware, perfected anti-union labor techniques which have been copied by many companies battling trade unionism.

FIRST SALVO: The new NAM president takes over just as the association is embarking on an extensive anti-labor campaign. The first salvo in this enterprise was reported by the New Era, of Reading, Pa.

It is a collection of slanted articles prepared for use in house organs and other publications, a free service called "Feature" — a vast assortment of handouts written to extol the virtues of products and companies.

Entitled "Who Profits from Profit," the NAM article attributes every good thing to the magic word "profit" and implies that profits bring about prosperity rather than vice versa.

OLD CHESTNUT: One section of the supplement is entitled "Profit and Labor," and clearly charges that "depressed profits" are the result of what they call "labor union monopolies."

Then the NAM tips its hand completely on the approaching drive for further legislative restrictions on labor:

"Undoubtedly the new Congress will receive a number of bills which will prohibit labor union monopolies, just as monopolies are forbidden to all other persons and groups in the country," said the article.

BUM STEER: The NAM then goes on to say, in effect, that by weakening unions "the threat of inflation will be less." Today, ironically, economists fear deflation rather than inflation.

GRIM WARNING: The NAM also bluntly asserts that wage increases will be smaller.

The "Feature" supplement undoubtedly will be reproduced verbatim in company house organs throughout the nation. At the very end of the eight-page supplement are the words: "This supplement has been produced for the National Association of Manufacturers. All material shown here may be used in full or in part, with or without credit as desired."

The article is liberally illustrated with photographs supplied by General Electric, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Weyerhaeuser Company, General Foods, Bell Telephone, Caterpillar Tractor and Bell Laboratories.



THE NATIVITY CRECHE.
A UNIVERSALLY POPULAR
FORM OF RELIGIOUS FOLK
ART, AND THE STORY
OF ITS ORIGIN



The scene is a quiet woodland in the Sabine Hills north of Rome. The year is 1223. It is the eve of Christmas and the hour is nearing midnight.

Suddenly the dark winter's night is pierced with the glow of a hundred tapers and the soft voices of men, women and children chanting the age-old hymn of the Christmas season, "Glory to God in the Highest."

A procession may be seen moving up the hillside from the nearby village of Greccio to a humble cloister of the Brothers of Francis of Assisi. Francis himself -- beloved patron of the poor, of children, birds, and animals -- leads his gray-robed brothers and the people of Greccio to a cave near the cloister.

There, Francis has arranged to celebrate Christmas in a setting never before known. In the center of the cave, just below a makeshift altar, he had placed a manger filled with straw and in it, an infant. On either side was a live animal -- the traditional ox and ass of the stable at Bethlehem.

A biographer has recorded Francis as explaining:

"I WANT TO CELEBRATE THE COM-
ING OF THE SON OF GOD UPON EARTH
AND SEE WITH MY OWN EYES HOW
POOR AND MISERABLE HE WISHED TO
BE FOR OUR SAKES."



Thus was presented for the first time a religious tableau that was the inspiration for a unique form of folk art -- the Nativity crib, or creche, as it is called -- found today in homes and churches throughout the Christian world -- and collected and treasured by

such outstanding experts in the field as the noted American architect and designer, Alexander Girard.

Girard's collection of this rare folk art glorifying the birth of Christ -- gathered in his world travels over a period of 30 years -- has been mounted for the first time as a major museum exhibition for the 1962 Christmas season.

The exhibition, entitled simply, "The Nativity," will be shown at the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, Mo. An elaborate setting has been constructed to accommodate more than 150 Christmas creches on loan to the gallery from the Girard Foundation of Santa Fe, N.M.

Appropriately, the exhibition, with its deeply significant theme of "peace on earth," will be a benefit for the international People-to-People Program, whose aim is international understanding among the nations of the world.

The cost of transporting the 2,000-piece collection from New Mexico and of constructing the setting is being underwritten by a greeting card company, Hallmark.

The Shrine of Greccio -- where a church now stands -- and the story of that Christmas scene became known throughout Europe. In 1316, Pope John 22nd, then living at Avignon, introduced the idea of the creche to the region of Provence in southern France whence it spread throughout Europe and eventually the whole Christian world.

To this day in Provence, where shepherds still tend their flocks on the hills of that rich farming area, the account of the Nativity is as real as if it were a modern miracle. A

SANTONS OF PROVENCE

AMONG the ancient customs of Provence, France, none is more distinctive, none more felicitous than the creation of santons, small ornamented figurines which represent the peasants and shepherds who were commanded by the Herald Angel to go to Bethlehem and give humble gifts to the Infant Jesus. The people of Provence make and buy these santons which they place in miniature rustic settings. The entire arrangement they call a *crèche*.

Since the earliest days of Christianity, Christians have enjoyed imitating scenes from the Holy Nativity, but nothing certain is known of the first forms, costumes, or settings. Francis of Assisi created the first known and documented creche in 1223 when he obtained permission from Pope Honorius III to celebrate the Midnight Mass in an abandoned sheepcote deep in the woods of Abruzzi. With a great deal of help from his young sister, Francis organized his friends and relatives into a living *crèche*. Like the Virgin Mary, Joseph, and the shepherds, they assumed reverent attitudes about a manger in which a real child lay among the lowing cattle and sheep of the village. This form now is generally known as a *Pastorale*, a fascinating mystery play created by the people for their own entertainment. Actions and lines were merely improvised until both the troupe and the audience demanded regularized dialogue and artistic staging. Since it was a living form -- and everything alive is subject to transformation -- the *Pastorale*, not unlike the santons, remained fluid in its various forms through the centuries.

(From *Santons of Provence* by Marie Maunon, Oxford University Press.)





St. Francis of Assisi, patron of the poor, of children, birds and animals, built the first Christmas creche at the village of Greccio in Italy in 1223 to celebrate the coming of Christ. Since, the building of creches has become a popular form of religious folk art in many parts of the world.



simple little creche is arranged on a table in the best room in the house and neighbors visit each other to admire the tiny clay figures called santons (little saints) fashioned from hand-made molds. They are brightly painted to represent not just the Holy Family, the shepherds, the angels and the Wise Men, but various figures in the village as well.

In Italy, and especially in the city of Naples, some of the most distinguished sculptors of the 15th Century devoted themselves to the creation of the beloved figures.

Charles 3rd, of Spain, made his own statuettes and his Saxon queen sewed the garments that covered them with her own hands.

But in France, Germany and Spain, the creche was adopted also by the simple folk. Every church and home had its own hand-carved set of figures dressed, in each instance, in the clothing peculiar to that time and region.

The creche took on a variety of forms. Skilled artisans in Vienna in the 18th Century, created animated figures which enacted the Nativity with moving animals, kneeling shepherds and Wise Men presenting their gifts to the newborn Child.

Girard himself has supervised the construction of an adobe-like wall within the Kansas City museum. It has been formed in the shape of a cross into which the creches were installed in individually lighted shadow boxes.



The scenes range in size from a single carved piece from Peru, so small it can be held in the palm of the hand, to a 4-by-7 foot Italian scene containing 172 figures.

Many are a primitive type of folk art from rural areas of Southwest United States, and several Latin American and European nations.

"These are the expressions of skilled craftsmen, potters and woodcarvers. They speak the direct language of faith. They are naive, humble, and for the most part, anonymous," Girard said.

"The figures range from the contemporary to the 17th Century and constitute the most important collection of popular Christmas art ever shown in this country," said Laurence Sickman, director of the Nelson Gallery.

Girard, who is 55, was born in New York and grew up in Florence, Italy, where he became fascinated with folk art and soon became a collector. His notable collection of toys, fabrics, masks and other artifacts are housed at the Girard Foundation which he established two years ago in Santa Fe.

His Nativity scenes include figures fashioned of wood, pottery, wax, paper, plaster, yarn, glass, lead, carved nuts and gourds and even baked bread with colored icing.

The exhibition in Kansas City will be open to the public from November through January.



Collector and architect Alexander Girard, noted folk-art authority of Santa Fe, N. Mex., has gathered representations of the Nativity Scene during his travels.



From Guadalajara, Mexico, where the Nativity creche is a "Nacimiento," has come this painted pottery scene.

Canadian Section

The Austerity Program—Venture in Futility?

Dollar Crisis Grows

Four days after the last general election the Canadian Government suddenly announced to the Canadian people that the country faced a dangerous dollar crisis.

To meet the crisis, the government announced, Canada was going on a crash "austerity" program. It consisted of four main planks: tariffs were increased on a number of imports; a drastic cut was made in the quota of duty-free goods Canadians could bring back into Canada; interest rates were boosted, tightening credit all across the country, and the government announced sharp cutbacks in government spending.

Program Under Fire

The program in general is open to grave criticisms.

For some years the Canadian economy has operated in second gear. Austerity might make sense if the country had full employment, if money incomes were rising rapidly and there was a danger of runaway inflation. Instead economic growth has been nonexistent and the country has had a declining per capita income.

Only in one area was Canada "living beyond her means"—in international balance of payments. The country has been buying more from the United States than it was selling. The heavy investment by Americans in Canada also cost the country many dollars in interest and dividends. Most of the dollars were readily available—from

the American capital flowing into the country.

When the government, trying to stimulate exports, tinkered with the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, investors got nervous and the flow of investment dollars slowed down. This created the crisis. The value of the dollar on the world market dropped sharply. To buoy it up the government dipped into its own reserves. But soon the reserves became depleted and more serious action was needed.

How effective are the government measures to get Canada out of the crisis the government got the country into?

The imports or surcharges are the strongest proposal. They have a double purpose: to discourage Canadians buying foreign goods and to earn revenue for the reserves.

Yet if the surcharges succeed in discouraging imports, little revenue will be raised. And if they succeed in raising revenue, imports will have to keep up to normal.

In the long run the surcharges are expected to discourage imports. But this is clearly a most ineffective and pointless way to improve Canada's balance of payments problem. And because many imports are goods which can't be purchased in Canada, the move will contribute significantly to a rise in prices. (Since June the cost of living has hit new highs, three months in a row.)

It Is Temporary

So with the tourist restrictions: a temporary measure of limited effectiveness. They must not be mistaken for a long-term solution.

Both moves were taken unilaterally by Canada and are begrudgingly accepted by the country's trading partners on a temporary basis only. They should be removed rapidly, as the government has promised to do.

The real root of the austerity program is tight money and the cut-back in expenditures. Both are misconceived and damaging.

In imposing the policy, the government is completely ignoring the fact that high unemployment and sluggish economic growth are still Canada's chief economic problems. Tight money and a balanced budget are sworn enemies of expansionary policies. Professor S. Barber of Manitoba has said: "In any economic sense Canada needs high interest and a balanced budget about as much as a blind man needs a television set."

It Should Work

The government's purpose in instituting these measures springs from its desire to stimulate foreign investment. It believes that foreign capital will be attracted by high returns and foreign investors will have confidence in the "sound" fiscal policy of a balanced budget.

What it is forgetting is that foreign

investors are first interested in a growing economy. They will look first to the growth rate and unemployment figures before sinking their money. No growth and high unemployment will overcome any confidence they may gain from seeing a balanced budget.

Tight money is hard on provincial governments and municipalities who must step up capital expenditures in the social capital fields if growth is to come. All across Canada, as in the United States, there is tremendous need for schools, roads, hospitals, slum clearance, bridges, parks — projects which in the main are financed by these two levels of government. If money is difficult for them to get, they won't build and thousands of potential jobs will be lost.

Small business won't be able to set out on expansion programs during a tight money era. Nor will the private homebuilder start on new plans.

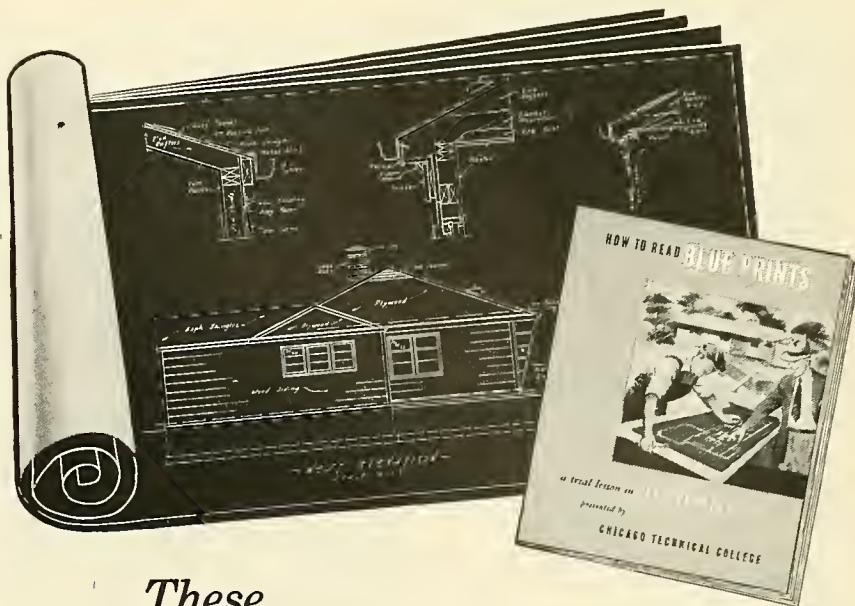
If spending is centered on the weak spots of the economy and lower levels of taxes occur because the government chooses to leave purchasing power where it can be most effectively employed, then fiscal policies will have been used sensibly.

Unfortunately, sensible fiscal policies seem to be lacking in Canada.



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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

by FRED GOETZ

Readers may write Brother Goetz at 8658 S. E. Ellis St., Portland, Oreg.

Having dealt in past columns with the dressing of deer and migratory waterfowl, we hasten to add, in answer to many requests, an illustrated dressing technique for the nation's most colorful and popular member of the upland game bird clan—the ringneck, or Chinese, pheasant:



Photo No. 1—A bird in the hand is of prime importance—better, 'tis said, than two in the bush. The plumper the pheasant, the better the eatin', especially when it has been properly cleaned and dressed.



Photo No. 3—Reach in under the breast and pull out entrails in one large group. Lungs may be taken out separately. Slit skin to remove crop if full of blood. Wipe excess blood and intestinal juices from body cavity with dry cloth, leaves, or grass. (Cleaned gizzard, heart and liver may be put back into body cavity.)



Photo No. 2—Start by plucking feathers around the vent area. Then with knife slit around the vent and up to the top of breastbone. Pull vent and attached intestine out a few inches.



Photo No. 4—Birds may be dressed by (a) dry picking, most easily done while bird is still warm; (b) using scalding water and wet picking; or (c) skinning as shown here. Start at any break in the skin or start by tearing with the fingers.



Photo No. 5—Pull skin away from breast, then pull out along legs, wings and neck, and away from back. Sever legs at knee joint and wings at wrist joint. Tail feathers may be pulled out or tail cut off completely. Wash thoroughly with cold water, removing all shot, imbedded feathers and blood clots from the meat.



THE CARPENTER

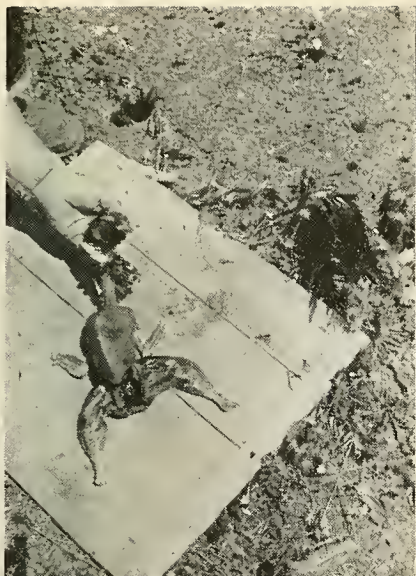


Photo No. 6—If law requires identity of sex, head should be left "attached" to the body until you reach home.



Photo No. 7—Meat may be readily preserved by freezing in plastic bag. Bird may be left whole for roasting, if that is the way you prefer it.



Photo No. 8—Some prefer to cut it up as illustrated here. Soaking meat in salt water solution for several hours removes excess blood.

Dakota Bunds

Avid pheasant hunter is Faulke Nelson of 266 Hawthorn Street, Glen Ellyn, Ill., a member of the Carpenter's Union, Local 13 for 38 years.

Here's a photo of Faulke returning from a hunt in favorite pheasant country, Brookings and Kingsbury counties of South Dakota.



Bit of Info

Following is some pheasant data in answer to letter from Brother J. F. Grittner of 931 Albemarle Street, a member of Local 87, St. Paul, Minn. J. F. is 70 years young and still a hunt fan.

The gaudy "Ringneck" is not a native American. First successful transplant to the U. S. was made by the U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, a Mr. O. N. Denny, in 1881. He shipped 28 of the wingsters into the Willamette valley of Oregon.

Looking back a bit further, we find the first known record of game preservation in the world provided for this exotic bird.

During the rule of the great Kublai Khan (1259-1294) a law was established forbidding the killing of pheasants. Food and shelter was provided for them.

History says they were successfully introduced into western Europe by the Romans in 1250 B. C. Later the Roman conquerors took them to England.

In 1790 an Englishman, married to the daughter of Benjamin Franklin, imported a number of the English birds for his estate in New Jersey, but they all died the following spring.



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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Brighten the Holidays from Your Kitchen

WHETHER you're serving the family dinner or entertaining with an open house, it's not enough to load your Christmas table with good things to eat. During this joyous season you also want your food to be festive *looking*.

Why not vary your traditional holiday fare this year with homemade sweets that say "Merry Christmas" to you? There are plenty of new recipes for cakes, cookies, and candies that are as decorative as they are delectable.

Your Christmas Day feast calls for a very special dessert, one that will serve as an exciting finale to a bountiful repast. Surprise the family with a prune holiday pudding topped with hard sauce and set off with holly leaves and berries. Serve the spicy mound surrounded with cubes of sugar soaked in brandy and set aflame.

No-icing Cake

If cake is your family's favorite dessert, make a deliciously different loaf cake flavored with finely chopped bits of chocolate and pecans. The cake needs no icing to add to its savory richness. But while fresh from the oven and piping hot, the loaf should be decorated on top with candied cherries, angelica and almonds.

Cake mixes will help you do your Christmas baking in a twinkling if you're rushed for time—and who isn't during this busy season? Even though your holiday cakes are ready mixed, you will want them to be extra tasty and more elegant than usual. Use your favorite white cake mix to make a Confetti Cake. Add one half cup chopped toasted almonds to the batter before baking. Frost the cake with a white icing to which has been added chopped glazed fruit mix and a teaspoon of almond extract. You may

decide to wait and make this extra tempting dessert for a late New Year's Eve supper.

Wonderful Gifts

Homemade "goodies" make wonderful gifts for your next door neighbor or large families which you want to remember as a group. Cut chocolate cookies into the shape of stars, bells and trees. Outline the cookies with icing made of sugar and egg whites. Give old-fashioned fudge an added "yummy" taste with coffee and a new look by rolling the candy into date-shaped pieces. Dip ends of the pieces into melted semi-sweet chocolate and then into chopped coconut or nuts.

Pack the cookies or candy into boxes lined with wax paper. Gaily gift wrap the boxes and deliver them in person on Christmas morning—with the hearty greeting we leave with you "Merry Christmas".

Prune Holiday Pudding



- 2 cups cooked prunes
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup brown sugar (packed)
- 1/3 cup melted butter or margarine
- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Cut prunes from pits into large pieces. Beat eggs until light and gradually beat in sugar. Stir in shortening. Sift flour with soda, salt and cinnamon and blend into batter. Add prunes and mix lightly. Turn into greased and sugared one-quart mold, cover closely and steam 1 1/2 hours. Serve warm with hard sauce made with sugar and butter. Serves 8.

Pecan Chocolate Loaf Cake



- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2/3 cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 eggs
- 2/3 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 6-oz. package (1 cup) semi-sweet finely chopped chocolate morsels
- 1/2 cup pecans, finely chopped

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Set aside sifted ingredients. Blend together margarine and sugar. Add flour mixture alternately with milk and vanilla. Add chocolate morsels and pecans. Pour into greased loaf pan 10" x 5" x 3". Bake at 350 degrees F. for one hour and ten minutes. Decorate hot loaf with candied cherries, angelica and almonds.

Confetti Frosting



- ¼ cup butter or margarine
- 3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar (about)
- ½ cup chopped glazed fruit mix
- 1 teaspoon almond extract
- 1 egg

Cream shortening until light and fluffy. Add ½ of the sugar gradually, beating constantly. Beat in the egg. Blend in the chopped glazed fruit and almond extract. Add the remaining sugar. Yield: Sufficient frosting for filling, tops and sides of two 9-inch layers.

Coffee Fudge

- 1 cup water
- 2 teaspoons instant coffee
- ½ cup milk
- 1½ cups granulated sugar
- 1½ cups brown sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup butter or margarine
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 3 squares (3 ounces) semi-sweet chocolate

Heat water in 2-quart saucepan. Add instant coffee and stir to dissolve. Add milk, sugar and salt. Mix well. Bring to boil and cook to 230 degrees F. on candy thermometer. (At this stage, sirup begins to spin a thread.) Add shortening. Continue cooking over moderate heat to 235 degrees F., or until a scant teaspoon of sirup dropped into a cup of cold water forms a soft ball. Remove from heat and pour into a large bowl. Do not scrape sides of pan. Let cool without stirring to 110-115 degrees F. Then stir until creamy. Add vanilla extract and continue stirring until candy becomes thick and cheese-like. Rub palms of hands lightly with margarine and knead candy in bowl until

soft and creamy. Break off bits and roll in hands to form date-shaped pieces. Or roll into long roll and cut into 1½-inch lengths. Put pieces onto greased baking sheet or shallow pan. Cover with waxed paper and let stand 10-15 minutes. Melt semi-sweet chocolate in small pitcher set into hot water. Stir smooth.

Pour in thin stream over pieces of candy. If preferred, dip ends of pieces into chocolate and then into chopped

cocoanut or nuts. Store in tightly closed container or pack in waxpaper-lined boxes and store in freezer.

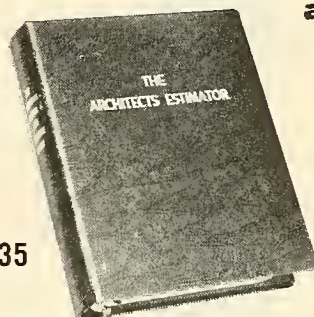


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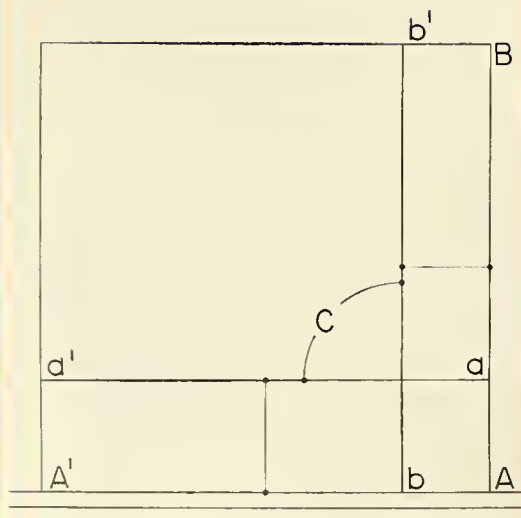
An old Chinese Proverb holds that "One picture is worth a thousand words." Certainly, educators have learned long ago that pictures assist teachers materially in getting across a message. In this light, our Brotherhood has developed a series of twenty charts to facilitate the teaching of apprentices in the basics of our trade.

These charts are 24x36. They can be easily seen from any part of an average classroom. They are geared to illustrate the material contained in Carpentry Units that make up the United Brotherhood Standard Apprenticeship Course. As a supplemental teaching aid, their use should make it easier for instructors to explain various problems to apprentice classes.

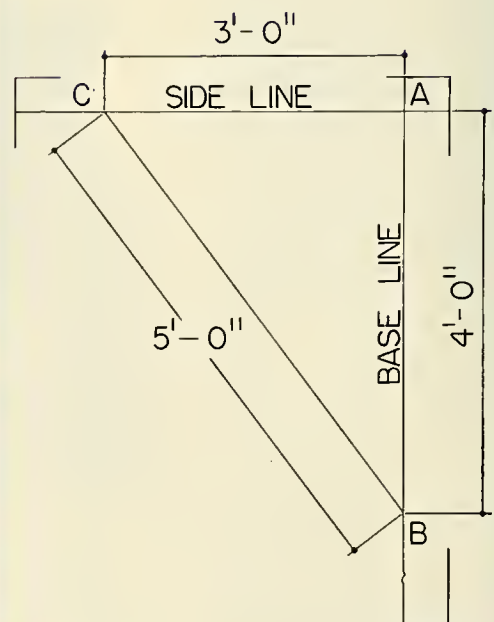
These twenty charts are sold as a set and are available from the General Office at \$7.00 per set. They are well drawn and printed on a good quality of paper that can be expected to give good service.

Please send orders to the General Secretary, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

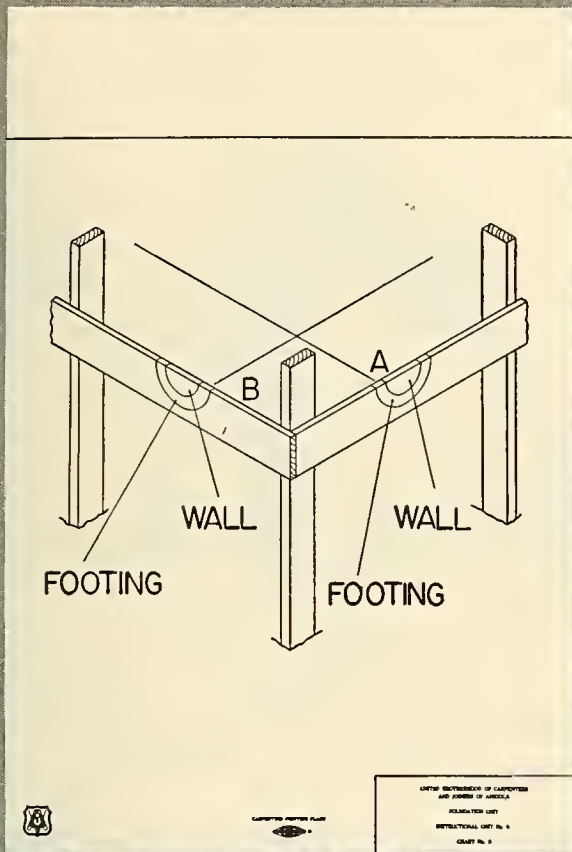
How to determine setback and side location of building on lot.



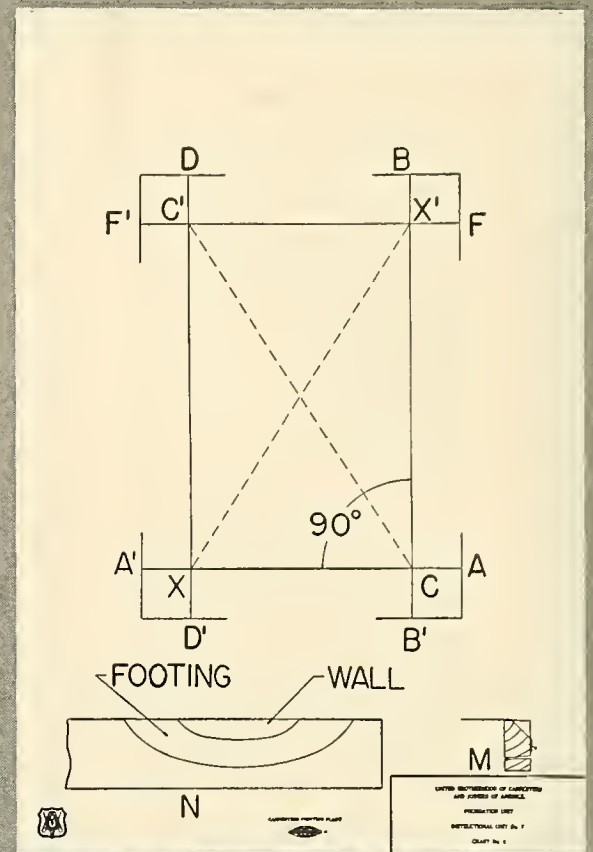
How to layout foundation lines for squareness.



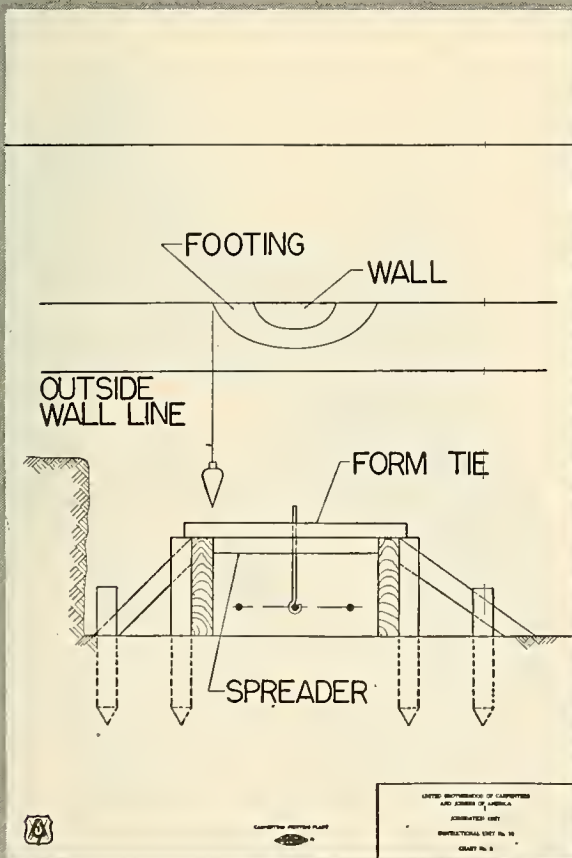
How to put up batterboards.



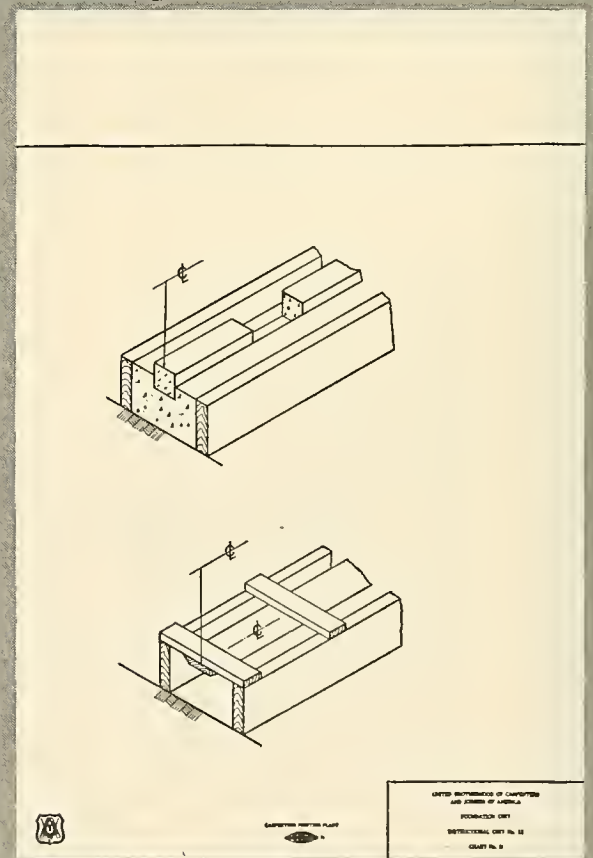
How to determine location of building lines on batterboards.



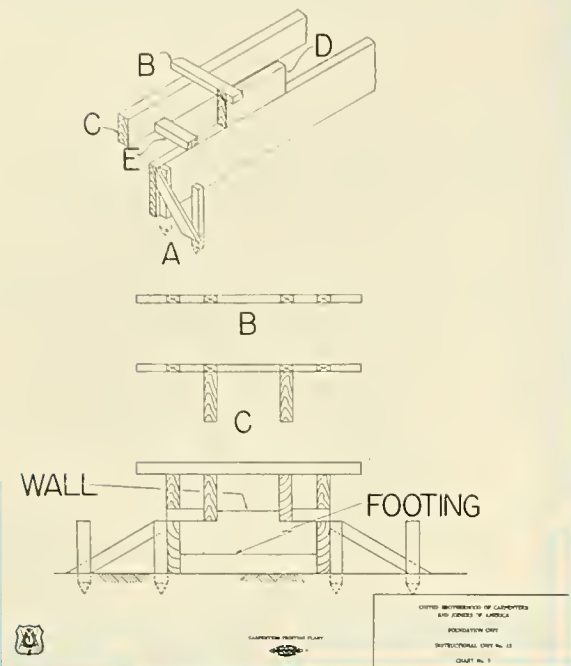
How to make up square type footing forms.



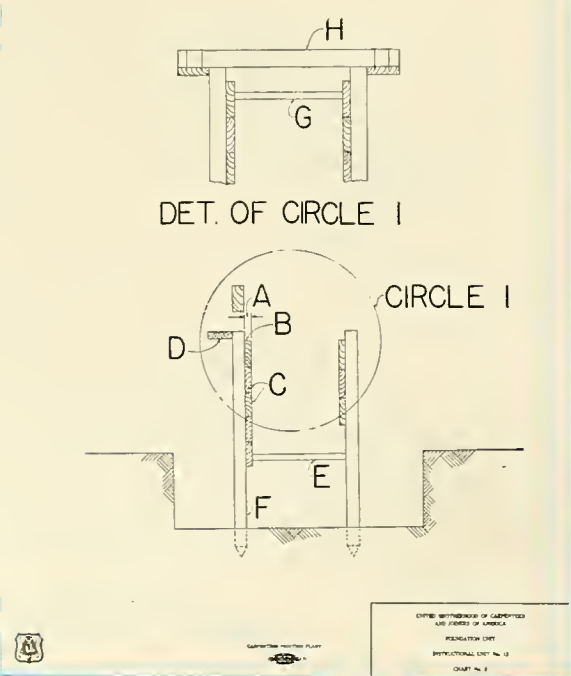
How to place keys and / or keyways in footings.



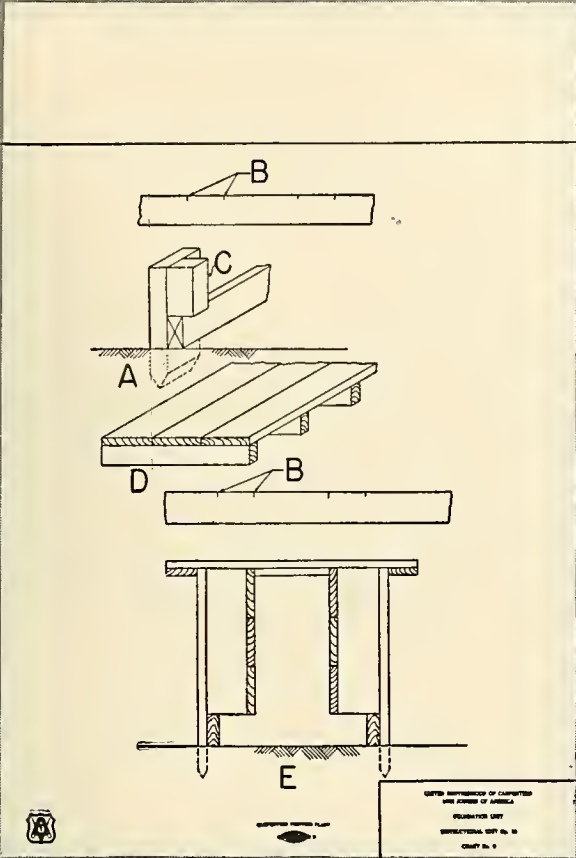
How to build and set a "T" type footing form.



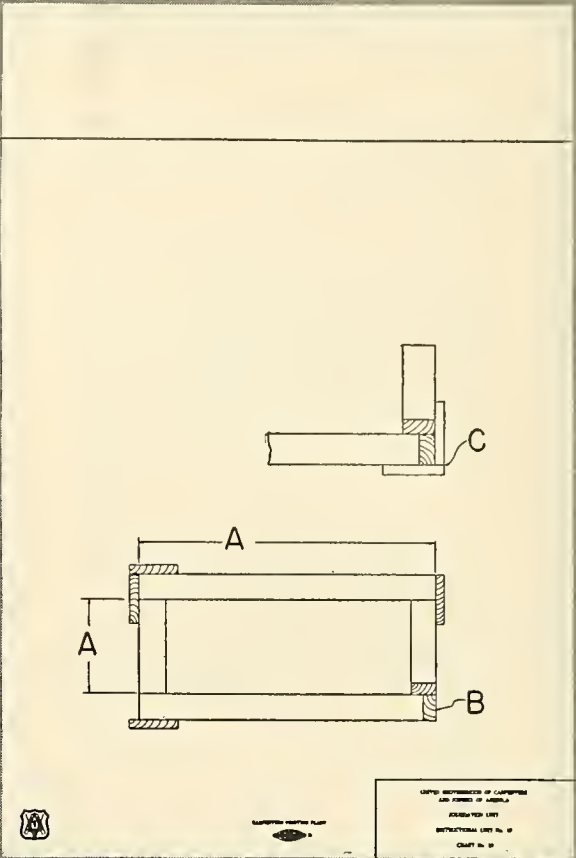
How to build a "T" type form and suspend it over an excavated footing.



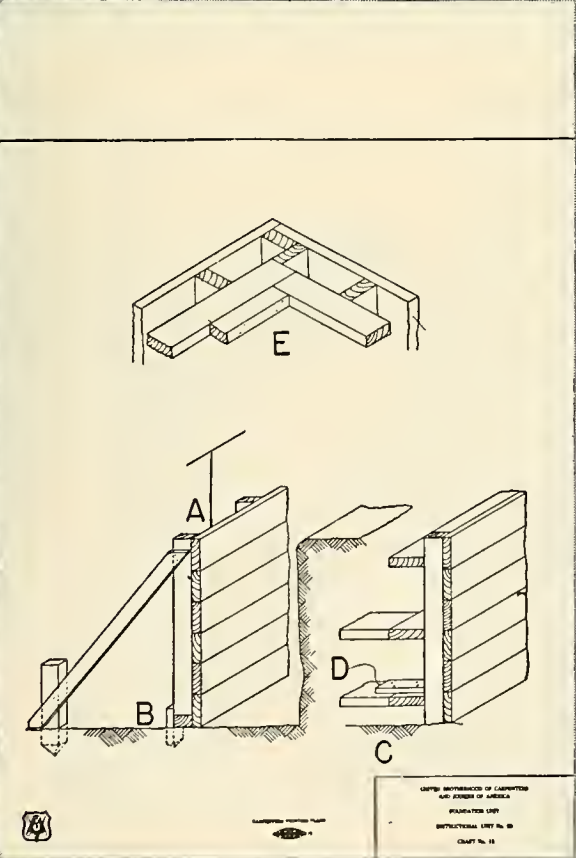
How to build a "T" form with square footings.



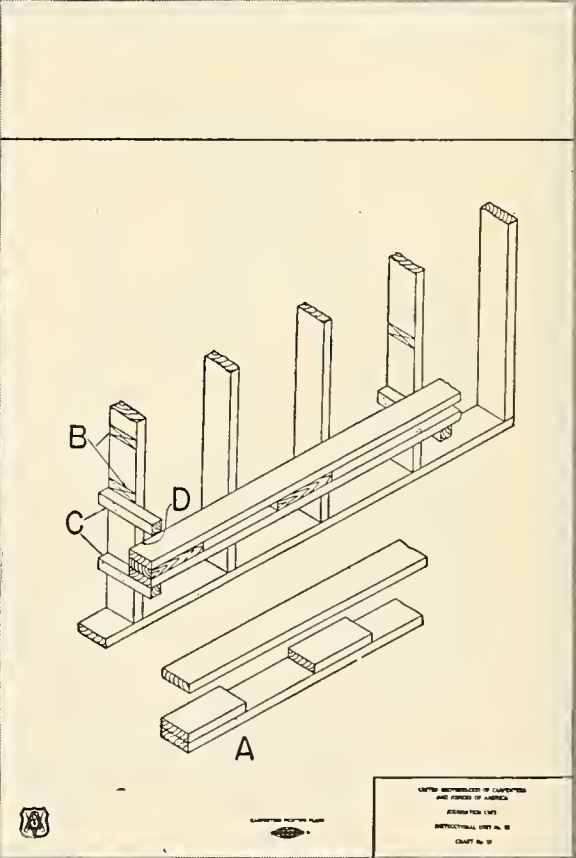
How to build single wall foundation forms.



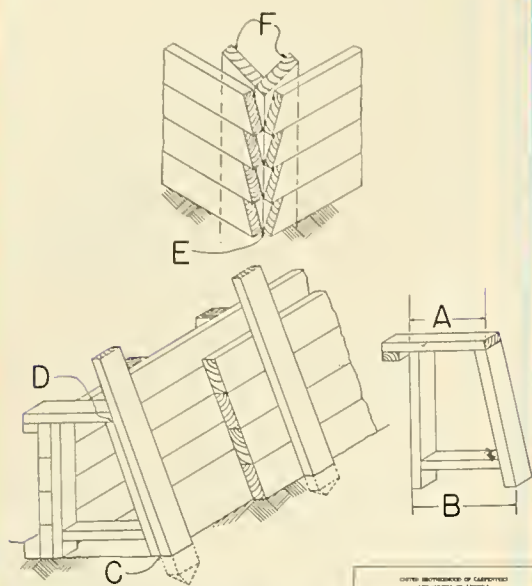
How to set and brace single wall foundation forms.



How to build up and space whalers.

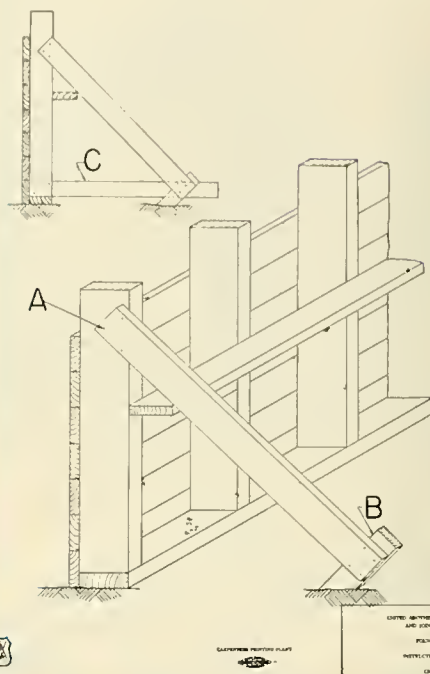


How to layout, assemble, and set battered forms.



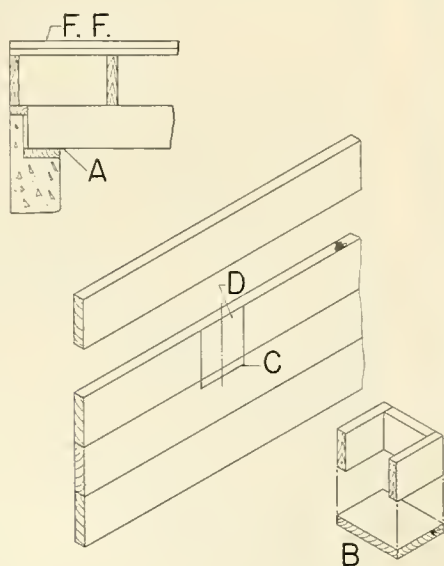
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How to brace a wall.



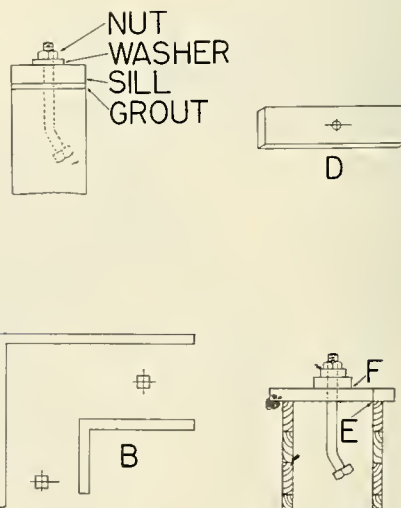
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How to frame for girder pockets.



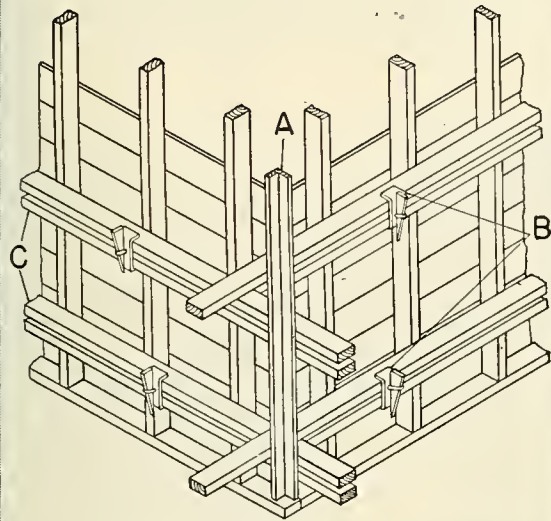
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DRAFT No. 12

How to space and set anchor bolts for mudsills or plates.



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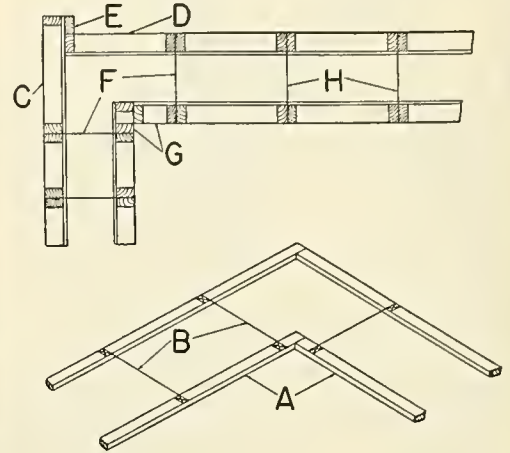
How to strip concrete wall forms.



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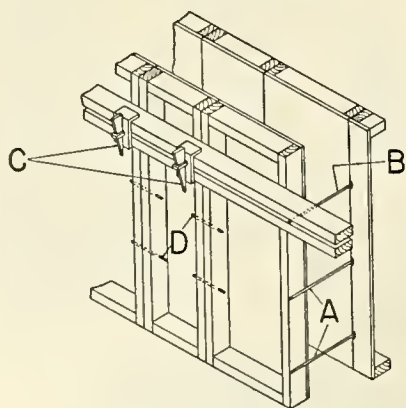
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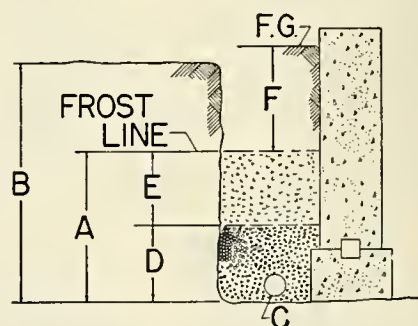
How to set sectional forms for basement walls.



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DIAGRAMS, UNIT No. 10
CHART No. 10

How to properly place and drain footing below frost line.



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CHART No. 10



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Central Arizona Carpenters J.A.C. Honor 65



Front Row: Richard Donahue, Harold Calhoun, Donald Winton, Richard Lape, Paul Arnold, Cornelius Blakenbaker, Herbert Felkins, Kieth Bricker, Robert Enhelder, Gale Wies, Gerald Vaught.

Middle Row: John Scruggs, Charles Williams, Richard Sexton, John Renkenbarger, Herbert Encinas, Tony Rivera, William Dankworth, Larry Frazee, Niel Greene, Joe Chavez, Ruben Blea, Edmund Miller.

Back Row: Robert Powell, Rawghlie Perez, Louis Quezada, Donald Goff, William Powell, Jr., Fred Steele, Kenneth Medlyn,

Edward Mattoon, Jess Moyer, James Younger, Harry Wiess, Melvin Hughlett, Robert Ray.

Completed Apprentices, not pictured.—Wayne Berg, Robert Borders, Charles Burch, Charles Burleson, Ronnie Colvin, Harold Cooper, Jack Feagins, Gilbert Flores, Bunny Fontenot, David Frankenfield, Robert Friedman, Duane Hiser, Carl James, Gerald Jenkins, Ronald Johnson, Kenneth Kohlbrecher, Robert Lange, Robert Milford, Claude Newcomer, Jack Palmer, John Palmer, Henley Pelt, Irvan Raymond, Joe Sabad, John Sargent, Albert Scott, Joseph Scuderi, William Sexton, Tracy Woosley.

Sixty-five new journeyman carpenters were awarded their certificates upon completion of four years of apprenticeship training. The annual completion dinner was held at the Executive House in Scottsdale, Ariz. Presenting the new journeymen with the International Certificates were Ben Collins, International Representative from El Paso, Tex., and Leo Gable, International Representative from Long Beach, Calif.

Completion Certificates issued by the Arizona Apprenticeship Council were presented by Clyde English, Business Representative of Carpenters Local Union 1089, Phoenix, chairman of the Central Arizona Carpenters J.A.C., and Dan Finch of F. & F. Const. Co., secretary of the J.A.C.

Diplomas for completion of four years of related technical training were presented by M. R. Eppert, Director of the Phoenix Union Evening School, and Rev. William Bostrom, Board Member of the Phoenix Union High Schools and Phoenix College System.

Each completing apprentice also received a set of Audel's from the Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee. Presentation was made by E. J. Wasielewski of

the E. J. Wasielewski Const. Co., chairman of the Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee, and Bob Barrett, secretary-treasurer of the Central Arizona Carpenters District Council and secretary of the committee.

Special awards were made to Duane Hiser and Gail Weis who had completed four years of related instruction classes with no absences. The awards were made by Vernon Foster, Executive Secretary of the Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee.

Outstanding Apprentice Awards, won by Delno Martenson for performance in 1961 competition and to Gerald Vaught and Neil Greene for performance in 1962 competition were made by E. J. Wasielewski.

Guests of the Central Arizona Carpenters J.A.C. at the dinner included the new journeymen and their wives, members and their wives of the J.A.C., Harper Stewart, State Supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Mrs. Stewart; Steve Medigovich, Director Arizona Apprenticeship Council, Mrs. Medigovich; Coordinator and their wives of the Central Arizona J.A.C.



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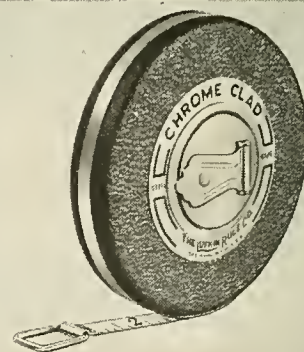
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Local 1244, Montreal, Quebec, Celebrates Its 60th Anniversary



Seated, left to right: C. Sheppard (25 years); J. Shears (50 years); and Geo. Robinson (50 years 1961). Standing, N. Nassstrom (25 years); I. Miller, President Local 1244, Montreal; A. V. Cooper, Board Member for the 9th District, and E. Larose, General Representative.

Another page in the history of our great Brotherhood was unfolded when Local Union 1244, Montreal, celebrated its Sixtieth Anniversary with a banquet and dance held on September 29, 1962, at the Carpenters Hall, with many members and friends in attendance. We were very proud and honoured to have among us that evening Brother A. V. Cooper, General Board Member for the ninth district; Brother M. Raymond, General Representative; and Bro. Campbell, President of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters.

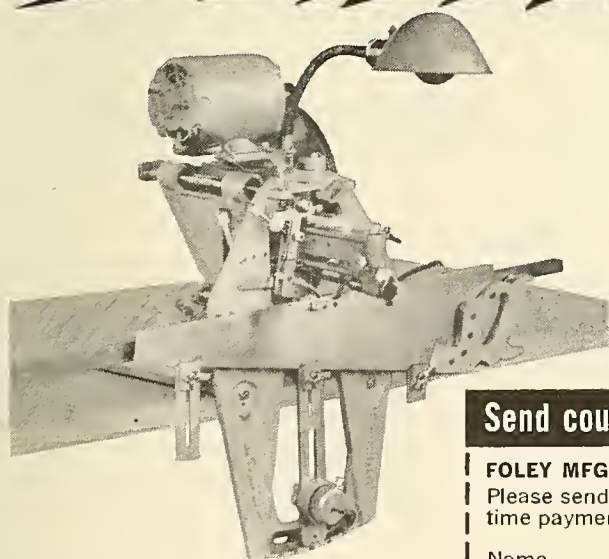
Combined with this occasion, we presented three of our members with their twenty-five- and fifty-year membership buttons. Brother S. Christensen, who was to receive a 25-year button, was not present.

Special mention should be given to our oldest members who were unable to attend this gathering: Brother John P. Clancy, who is 88 years old and has been a union member for 65 years. Brother Joseph Scruton is 85 years old and has a membership record of 62 years.

It must be pointed out that Local Union 1244 was among one of the pioneering locals that were formed in the Province of Quebec back in the early 1900 and together with our brothers of the French language Local Unions 134 and 1127, who were chartered at that time, did very much to elevate the standards and working conditions of the carpenter in the construction industry and in the shop.

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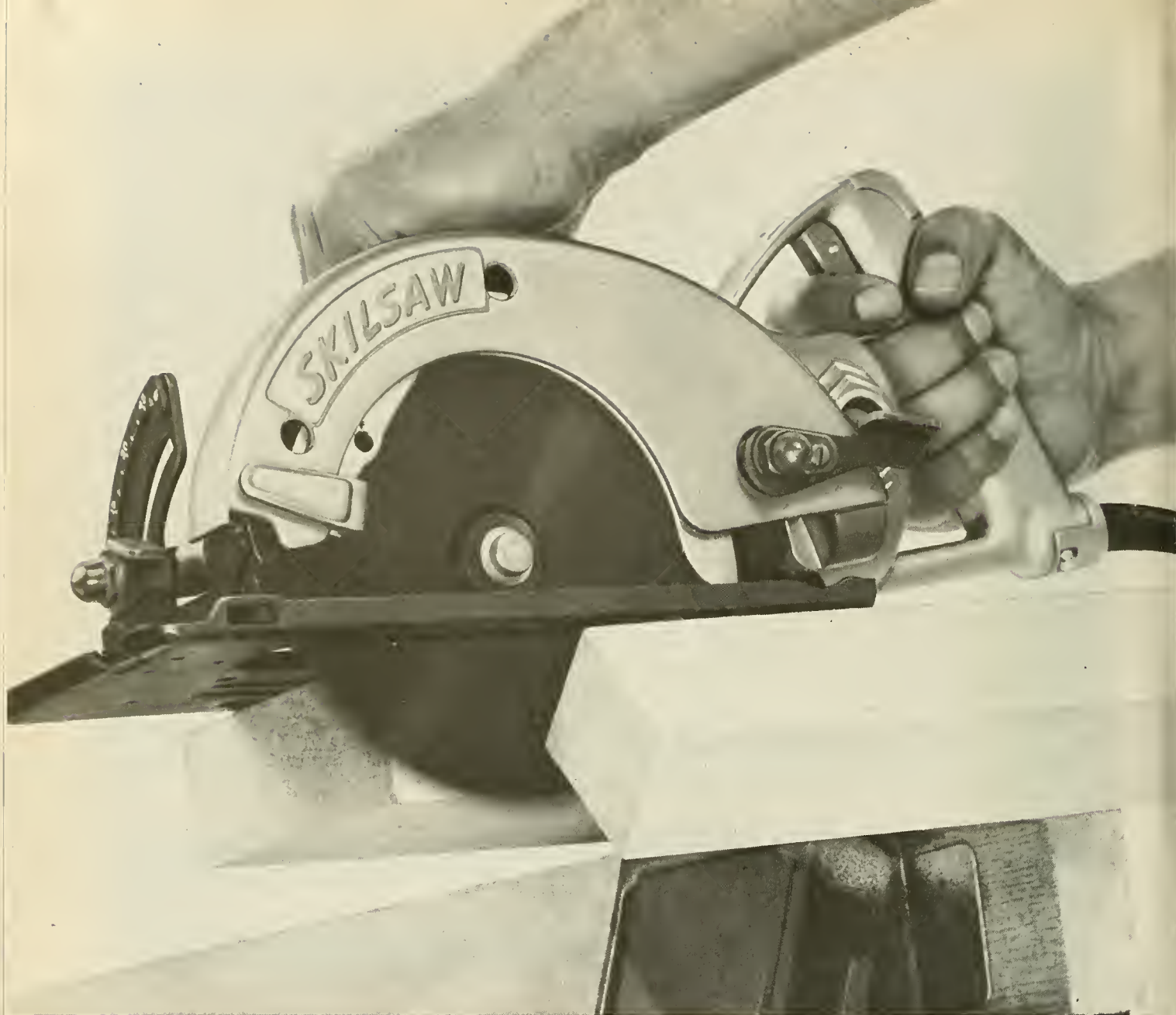
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It has Skil's famous high torque worm-drive that delivers unequalled power—it literally bulls its way through on jobs where "high speed" saws stop singing and start whining.

It has rear handle, "swing thru" cutting action for easy, natural cutting. (Blades on left too so line of cut is always visible.)

It has plenty of other features like these: "Vari-Torque" clutch that protects against "kickback," saw damage; all ball bearings throughout; easy-to-use depth and bevel controls; sawdust blower *and it cuts 2x4's at 45° with blade to spare . . . cuts 2-3/16" deep at 90°.*

It has so many features and such a low price tag that the Model 65 has to be your *very best saw buy!* Want more proof? Call your Skil distributor or write Skil Corporation, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Ill.

SKIL
POWER TOOLS

Annual Banquet of Carpenters Local 658



In the picture receiving 25-year pins from president of Local 658 of Millinocket, Maine, Wilbur Gray, at right are: From left: Frank McMahon, William Stewart, Joseph Bartlett, Leslie Davis, Stanley Bradley, Roy Perrow and Fred Tippens. Members receiving pins but not present at the time were Weldon Astle, Geoffrey Baker, Anthony Beaulieu, Richard Currie, Stanley Fairley, Thomas Hill, Leo Jamison and Herbert Johnson.

Local 658 of Millinocket, Maine, held its annual banquet at the American Legion Hall on Saturday, Oct. 20, with members and their wives attending.

The Ladies' Auxiliary served a turkey dinner and music was furnished by the Dick Morrison Orchestra.

The Banquet Committee was Peter

Pelkey, John Brown, Robert Morrison and John Morgan.

Wilbur Gray, President of Local 658, presented 25-year pins to members who had 25 years or more service with the Carpenter and Millwright Union, many of them now retired.

Roosevelt dedicated her life could be continued."

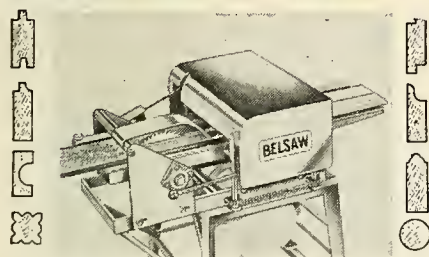
Named to the Committee, which is headed by Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, are AFL-CIO President George Meany, UAW President Walter P. Reuther and ILGWU President David Dubinsky.

The White House announcement said that "the attention of the Committee will be focused particularly on the securing and protection of human rights and on improvement of living conditions among the underprivileged. It was to these matters that much of Mrs. Roosevelt's efforts were devoted."

Memorial to Mrs. FDR

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Labor leaders have been named by President Kennedy to a special committee to recommend "the manner in which the major interests to which Mrs. Eleanor

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Now you can use this **ONE power feed shop** to turn rough lumber into high-value moldings, trim, flooring, furniture...ALL popular patterns. **RIP...PLANE...MOLD...** separately or all at once by power feed...with a one horsepower motor. Use 3 to 5 HP for high speed commercial output.

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75th Anniversary Dinner-Dance

Local Union 301 of Newburgh, N. Y., celebrated their 75th Anniversary with a Dinner-Dance on Oct. 20, 1962.

Mr. John Rogers, representing General President M. A. Hutcheson, presented a 70-year Gold Pin to Mr. DeHart, who will be 92 years of age next month.

There were 58 members who were presented pins from 25 years to 70 years for a total combined membership of 2,150 years. This is an average of 37 years.

SERVICE PINS

25-Year Pins

Ruloff Houck	25
Charles E. Siegman ...	25
John B. Bertero	25
Menzo Gorton	25
Lew W. Graupman ...	25
William F. Spooner ...	25
Peter Duda	25
Fred Mehl	25
James I. Merritt	25
Walter O'Dell	25
Fred G. Prange, Sr. ...	25
Lester P. Weber	26
Peter Egiziano	26
Julius Adorjan	26
John Jockers	26
Myron VanDemark, Sr.	26
Carl Knorr	26
Edward E. Labrenz ...	26
Harry Peterson	26
C. J. Langeland	26
Innis Williams	27
Joseph Olympia	27
Alex Rigatti	27
Joseph F. Tierney	28
Mathew Gustafson	28
Andrew Hodge	28

30-Year Pin

Walter Labrenz	32
----------------------	----

35-Year Pins

Bernard H. Murray ...	35
John Obermeier	35
William H. Wager	36
Michael Ewanich	37
Joseph Berkery	37
Abraham Abrahamsen .	38

John Brown	39
------------------	----

40-Year Pins

Kenneth R. Mailler ...	40
Percy Daibnett	41
Clarence W. Swain	42
Peter Carlson	42
Theodore Nagel	42
Fred A. Olson	42
Ralph Baker	43
Andrew Itschner	44
Ernest H. Thorn	44

45-Year Pins

Joseph A. Evans	45
John G. Lindstrom ...	46
John Barr	48

50-Year Pins

William Watt	50
James I. Halstead	50
John McKay	51
John Krisch	52
C. M. Ketcham	53

55-Year Pins

Aaron F. Clark	55
William J. Todd	56
John J. Maharay	56
John A. Couser	57
Jesse Cornelius	57

60-Year Pin

Edward C. Buyer	61
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70-Year Pin

George DeHart	70
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Local Union 1367 President Presents 50-Year Pins

Recently, members and officers of Local Union 1367 (Millmen) Chicago, Ill., had the pleasure of decorating two brothers with a gold pin, issued by the General Office, in commemoration of their 50 years of membership in the United Brotherhood. Shown in the accompanying picture are Brothers Michael Hutter (left) and Morris Castlemann (right) and President Emil Johnson (center) who officiated in the presentation.

Following the ceremony attended by a sizable part of the membership, refreshments were served, rounding out an evening long to be remembered by those who participated.



Michael Hutter, left, Morris Castlemann, right, President Emil Johnson, center.

Rutgers Labor Education Center Dedicated

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL-CIO is the twelfth labor group to increase its contribution to the Labor Unit building fund of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. State University President Mason W. Gross announced receipt of an additional gift of \$1,200 to be added to the \$11,000 previously contributed.

According to Raleigh Rajoppi, president of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, the drive will be continued until the sum of \$15,000 has been reached.



Left to right: Robert Ohlweiler, General Representative; James Moss, Secy. New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; Raleigh Rajoppi, Exec. Board Member for the Second International District; Eugene O'Horo, President New Jersey Carpenters Non-Partisan Political League; James Bailey, Special Representative for the United Brotherhood.



Left to right: William Watt, Pres. of L. U. 301 of Newburgh, N. Y.; John Rogers, Gen. Repres.; George DeHart, a 70 consecutive years member of Local 301; George E. Yerry, Jr., Pres. and General Agent of the Hudson Valley District Council.

Silver Anniversary in Pittsburgh



On Monday, May 29, 1962, Cabinet Makers and Millmen's Local Union 1160 of Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel. Following the dinner the members and their guests were welcomed by Brother Otello J. Ricci, chairman of the committee who introduced Recording Secretary Otto B. Meess as the toastmaster. It was our privilege and pleasure to introduce a number of civic and fraternal guests and to hear their friendly messages.

Fifty-nine of our charter members were presented

25-year membership pins by our president, Charles E. Reis. Seven others unable to attend will receive their pins later.

We were honored in having Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi as one of our distinguished guests and to have him present Brothers Daniel L. Gribben, Allan Reid and Paul L. Caldwell with Past Presidents' Emblems.

Following the presentation of the emblems and pins the more than six hundred members and friends were treated to a floor show and dance, concluding a very enjoyable evening.

Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters Case—Wm. F. Spooner vs. S. J. Groves & Sons Co.

The New York Commission on Human Rights rendered an official decision on the lay-off of two members of the Newburgh Carpenters Union 301 who were less than 65 years of age.

The case was initiated by the Hudson Valley D. C. of Carpenters and resulted in the presentation of checks of \$552.00 to each of the two men on October 9, 1962.

The money awarded the men is considered a judgment and is not subject to social security taxes or income taxes. This award, considered to be the first awarded construction workers, will be publicized by the Commission.



Left to right: Salvatore J. Amato, Regional Director of the N. Y. State Commission for Human Rights presenting checks in the amount of \$552 each to William F. Spooner and Frank Pisi, both members of Local 301 of this Council.

New Carpenters Hall in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Local Union 1319 has built a modern wood Carpenters Hall in the center of the population of Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Located on corner property measuring 140 feet by 300 feet the building contains approximately 18,000 square feet of floor space. Included in the building are a main meeting room with a seating capacity of 350 people; an auxiliary meeting room with a seating capacity of 100 people; a large kitchen; main lobby; rest rooms; waiting room; several offices and a storage vault.

The building was erected in 1959 by W. H. Elliott Const. Co. at a cost of approximately \$125,000.00.



Government Hits Labor "Spies"

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The Labor Department has filed suit against Harvey Aluminum charging that it failed to report to the Government its employment of "spies" to break up a union organizing drive. The suit demanded that the company be required to give a full report on its dealings with a detective agency under the disclosure provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.



Testimonial to Carl J. A. Peterson



From the delegates and members of the Essex County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters and Millwrights:

Retiring from active business life after fifty-five years of loyal service, Brother Carl J. A. Peterson, a member of Local Union 429, Montclair, N. J., of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, carries with him the respect and affection of the entire organization. His career has been marked not only by his success as recording secretary, but also as president, vice president, financial secretary, and delegate to the district council. It is notable also for his achievements in the realm of the more lasting values in life. He is distinguished perhaps most of all in the intense loyalty of his friendships, in his gentleness of manner and thought and in his integrity of purpose and deed he exemplifies those sterling traits of character that make a man beloved among his friends and respected in his business circle.

To this sincere tribute we add our earnest hopes, and best wishes for happiness and health in his leisure years.

EDWARD GALWAY, JR.,
President.

JOHN J. WALSACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

September 24, 1962.

Books That Will Help You

CABINETS AND BUILT-INS.—This new book has 102 pages, 193 illustrations, covering kitchen cabinets, built-ins, bathroom cabinets, closets, Lazy Susan features, etc. \$2.50.

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. \$2.50.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. \$3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. \$4.00.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems including stairbuilding and roof framing. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price \$3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. \$3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 636 il. \$3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. \$3.50.

NOTICE.—You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set, while they all are available. A five-day money-back guarantee is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only \$1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Revised, illustrated by Stanley Leiland. Only \$2.00.

THE WALLING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. \$3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WALLING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free, and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WALLING PLACE for \$1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for half price.

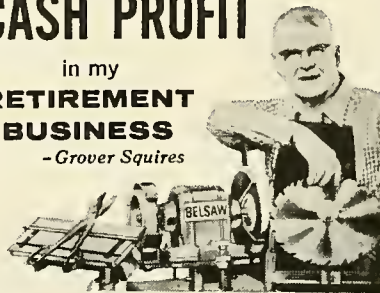
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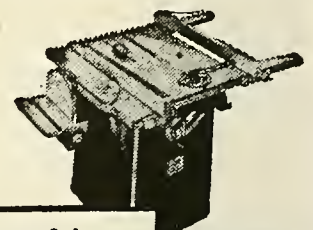
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Nephew Honors His Uncle



Robert McConnell (fourth from the right), president of the Carpenters Local Union 1038, presenting his uncle, Patrick McConnell, with a 35-year pin at the 50th anniversary banquet of the organization at the Fallsview. About 125 members, their wives and guests attended the affair. Others pictured from left to right are Supervisor George Barthel; Joseph Amato, Democratic candidate for state senator; Mayor Eugene Glusker; George Yerry, District

Council president; Hyman Zamansky, business agent and first vice president of District Council; and Louis Greenstein, who served as master of ceremonies.

An interesting fact brought out during the various speeches was that Ellenville Local Union 1039 has been one of the three original founders of the Hudson Valley Council about 30 years ago.

75th Anniversary of L.U. 323 of Beacon, N. Y.

On October 13, 1962, Local Union 323 of Beacon, N. Y., celebrated its 75th Anniversary of receiving its charter, with a dinner-dance at Wendover Farms, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Brother R. E. Livingston, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, presented 25-year pins to the following six members:

Joseph Heinz, Alfred Vitanza, Angelo Alimonti, Augustine Papo, William DeLorey, Pasty Cioffi. Also receiving a pin but not present was Julius Moeller.

Brother Charles Johnson presented a diamond studded plaque to Mr. Dominic A. Papo for forty years of service to Local Union 323 as President and Business Agent.

10,000 Workers Now in Manpower Act Training

WASHINGTON (PAI)—More than 10,000 workers are now undergoing training under the Manpower Development Act of 1962 and another 8,000 will start soon.

The number went over the 10,000 mark when Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz approved a program to train 32 arc welders in Fort Dodge, Iowa. The additional 8,000 workers are covered by 130 programs throughout the country which are now under review by the Labor Department.

"The 10,000 men and women who are now in training," Wirtz said, "are taking advantage of a program which accepts scientific, technological and economic change as a challenge and attempts to prepare American workers to meet that challenge."

The Act was signed by President Kennedy last March 15, but funds to implement its training provisions were not made available to the Department of Labor until last August.

Training projects have now been approved in 34 States for 83 occupations. The approved occupations range over such diverse fields as electronics, nursing and health, metalworking and welding, office work, automotive and other machine repair, food service, woodworking, and many others. The need for training in many of these fields stems from the constantly changing requirements of defense related industries.

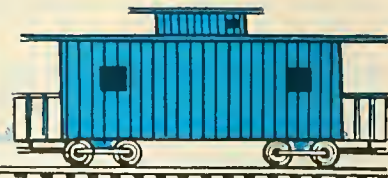


Appearing in picture left to right: Mrs. Charles Johnson, Jr.; Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board Member from the First District; Dominic A. Papo receiving diamond studded plaque for 40 years of service as President and Business Representative of L. U. 323 of Beacon, N. Y., and R. E. Livingston, General Secretary.



Left to right: Brothers Wm. De Lorey, Alfred Vitanza, Augustine Papo, R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; Pasty Cioffi, Josef Heinz and Angelo Alimonti. (L. U. 323, Beacon, N. Y.)

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, General President



Fifty Million Lives Saved

This Brotherhood is concerned with the physical safety of our members. We enthusiastically support the work of the National Safety Council. On Page 9 of this issue of *The Carpenter* is a report on a recent meeting of the Labor Division of the Council. General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick was your representative at this meeting.

This year marks the 50th birthday of the National Safety Council. In connection with this anniversary Council President Howard Pyle has made a significant report. I want to call to your attention some of its highlights:

An important part of the work of the Council is the Labor Division, headed up by Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers. The Council report shows that accidents on the job have been reduced 63 per cent in the last 50 years.

In 1912 an estimated 18,000 to 21,000 workers' lives were lost while producing \$100 billion worth of gross national product. Last year, in a work force double in size, producing more than four times as much,

there were 13,500 on-the-job deaths.

Says the Pyle report:

"In the complex maze of men and machinery that is American industry, it is ironic that the simplest accidents take the greatest toll of death and injury—falls, handling objects—the commonplace accidents that could "happen" anywhere.

"Ironic, yet a tribute to the know-how and engineering that have reduced mechanical hazards to a level undreamed of 50 years ago.

"A tribute, too, to the persistent, day-to-day efforts of NSC's occupational safety activities within every industry and commercial vehicle operation.

"As the workplace has grown safer, so has it become more productive. The work force has nearly doubled. The gross national product has multiplied more than fourfold. Yet within a half-century, industry's accident rate has been cut in half.

"This is American industry and American labor working together for the preservation of this society's true affluence: human life."

Sincerest Wishes For Happy Holidays

PLANE GOSSIP



Good Gravy!

A dinner guest in a Virginia home was telling his host how to prepare ham that would be even better than the famous Virginia ham.

"Place the ham in a deep pan and the first day soak it in a bottle of rye whiskey and let it cook awhile. The second day add a bottle of Jamaica rum, and the third day a bottle of Port wine, and the fourth day a bottle of Bourbon."

The host turned to the cook and asked, "What do you think of that?"

Replied the cook "I don't know about the ham, but that sure sounds like FINE GRAVY!"

Tell-Tale Tape

An intoxicated husband fell on his way home and cut his face. When he got home, he tiptoed into the bathroom and quietly got to work on the injuries. The next morning his wife accused him of being drunk the night before and he promptly denied it. Said the wife: "Well, if you were sober last night, how did all that adhesive tape get on the bathroom mirror?"

Special Attachment

Salesman: "This model has a top speed of 130 miles an hour, and she'll stop on a dime."

Prospect: "What happens after that?"

Salesman: "A little putty knife comes out of the glove compartment and scrapes you off the windshield."

Gals vs. Trees

I think that I shall never see
A girl refuse a meal that's free;
A girl who doesn't like to wear
A lot of junk to match her hair;
But girls are loved by guys like me
Cause I don't like to kiss a tree.

—Mrs. Earl Thomas, L.U. 59
Bareville, Pa.

Familiar Sight!

The space technician from Cape Canaveral was making a trip to Washington, D. C., and took his six-year-old son with him on his first visit to the nation's capital. As they looked at the sights, the father showed the son the Washington Monument.

"What do you think of that son?" he asked. The kid looked at the familiar shape and shook his head, replying:

"They'll never get it off the pad, Pop!"

All Out of Step

A woman angrily jumped out of her car after a collision with another car.

"Why don't you people ever watch where you're driving," she shouted wildly. "You're the fourth car I've hit today!"

—D. E. Lewelling...
Paramount, Calif.

Double Trouble

Teacher: "A collision is when two things come together unexpectedly. Can you give an example?"

Wanda: "Yes . . . twins!"

—Sheila James,
Austell, Ga.

Character Analysis

The young man, walking his girl home through the park, steered her to a bench. They sat down, he took her hand in his, and said:

"Are you fond of nuts?"

She pulled her hands back and said: "What is this . . . a proposal?"

—Wilfred Beaver,
Chicago, Ill.

Rotsa Ruck, Flella!

During World War II, a Navy pilot had a wonderful day's hunting. He

shot down three Zeros, sank a submarine, and left a Jap battleship burning after hitting it with two torpedoes. Turning back to the aircraft carrier, he finished his day with a perfect landing. Sitting on the flight deck in his cockpit, he proudly gave an account of his activities to the ship's commander over his plane's radio. As he finished, the answer came back from the carrier's bridge: "Velly good, Yank, but you have make one small mislake!"

Daffy-nition

Girdle—Device to keep an unfortunate situation from spreading.

Fit to Be Tied

He had taken his fiancee of eight years out to dinner. As he was ordering, he asked her: "How would you like your rice?"

And she replied: "Thrown!"

Just a Joke, Dear!

First carpenter: "My wife's an angel!"

Second ditto: "Man, you're lucky! Mine's still living!"

—Fay Jordan,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Way Out

A lady walked down the street carrying a small box that had holes punched in the top.

"What's in that box?" a friend asked.

"A cat," the lady answered.

"What for?"

"I've been dreaming about mice at night, and I'm scared of mice. The cat is to catch them."

"But the mice you dream about are imaginary," said her friend.

The lady whispered, "So is the cat."

—Anon., Seattle, Wash.



The General Officers and Executive Board Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America pray that God's blessings will flow in abundance upon the members of the Brotherhood during this holy season. May our Brothers and their families know peace and prosperity during 1963.

M. A. Hutcheson
General President

John R. Stevenson
First General Vice-President

R. E. Livingston
General Secretary

Finlay C. Allan
Second General Vice-President

Peter E. Terzick
General Treasurer



